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Part One
Pages 1-8

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PLEDGED TO SOUND MONEY

The State Democracy Places Itself Squarely on Record.

LARGE MEETING AT COOPER UNION

Addresses by ex-Secretary Charles S. Fairchild and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner.

GOVERNMENT INTERFERENCE DENOUNCED

Commerce Should Be Allowed to Fix the Standard of Value of Money.

The cause of sound money got a rousing indorsement at the meeting of the County Committee of the New-York State Democracy in Cooper Union last night. The organization put itself squarely on record on the currency question, and enjoyed the advantage of being the first of New-York City's political organizations to do so.

The principal speeches of the evening were made by ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner. It was noticeable that the audience was in full sympathy with the speakers.

The man who wanted to differ with the speaker was there, of course. He usually is at all meetings. Last night he wanted to do the talking in place of Mr. Warner, but the audience laughed at him good-naturedly, and a policeman induced him to take his seat.

Several of those who were present last night agreed in saying that in this city there is little or no issue on the currency question. The silver heresy has no foothold here. That was fully indicated by the tone of last night's meeting, if it needed that evidence to prove it.

The drenching rain that poured down just at the time people who were anxious to go to the meeting were getting ready to do so materially interfered with the attendance. But notwithstanding this fact, Cooper Institute's big hall was well filled, though not crowded.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, Sheriff E. J. H. Tamsen, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, Justice of Special Sessions John Hayes, Commissioner of Immigration Senner, Superintendent of Immigration John J. Quinlan, Under Sheriff Sherman, Thomas Costigan, Theodore Sutro, James P. Keating, Assistant Corporation Counsel H. De Forest Baldwin, Commissioner of Accounts Terry, John A. Henneberry, and Col. Robert G. Monroe were among those seen upon the platform and in the audience.

Bayne's Band opened the meeting with patriotic music. Ex-Secretary Fairchild called the committee to order, and in the course of his opening remarks said:

I think that, in view of this meeting of the County Committee, after the election of last Fall, a word or two would be appropriate. I cannot but feel that what we did last Fall has resulted in great benefit to the people of the City of New-York. You remember that night when the nominations were made that the chief point that was made by some of us in the convention then assembled was to take certain action that the people of New-York might gain freedom. Now, whatever else has come, whatever disappointment individuals have felt, however incomplete some may feel the work is, there is no one in this audience or in this city that does not know that we live in a freer city than we did before. When we have freedom all else comes to us easily.

We have many other causes for congratulation. We may well feel proud of the part that we took in the events of the Autumn. Were our existence to have ceased with that effort, we would have done a work and made a mark which would have justified our existence, and made it worth all that it had cost in labor, time, and money.

I tell you, my fellow-citizens, it is a great thing; it is a great thing for the people now and then to stand up and assert themselves as did the people of the City of New-York last Fall.

H. De Forest Baldwin then introduced resolutions indorsing the course of President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, for voting as he did to secure a Democratic reapportionment of this city's Assembly districts. The resolution said:

He has adhered with absolute fidelity to the platform upon which he was nominated, and has never permitted his political beliefs or preferences to direct his vote or action upon any matter affecting municipal affairs. At the same time he has not forgotten that he was nominated and elected because he was a Democrat in National and State politics, and has therefore refused to become a party to the unjust and unfair apportionment of the Assembly districts advocated by the Republican plurality in the Board of Aldermen. His attitude upon all questions since his election has demonstrated that it is quite possible for a Democrat to be non-partisan in local matters without sacrifice either of his independence or his party faith.

The Resolution Adopted.

Mr. Baldwin spoke in support of the resolution, which was adopted unanimously.

Theodore Sutro, Chairman of the committee having in charge the currency question, read the following resolution:

Whereas, The integrity of our monetary standard is of the first importance to the industries and commerce upon which depend the welfare of our country and the prestige of our city, and

Whereas, It is peculiarly the duty of the Democratic party to lead the movement—so happily begun by the repeal of the silver-purchasing clause of the Sherman act—against arbitrary interference by Government with our currency; therefore be it

Resolved, That we condemn the legislation which for a generation has forced upon us unsound currency, from the fiat legal-tender greenback to the depreciated silver by which of late our industries have been paralysed;

That we denounce as undemocratic governmental interference with the standard of values which commerce has adopted. We brand as dishonest the surreptitious attempt to give forced circulation to anything, or to dictate the rate at which one metal shall be valued as compared with another;

That we can tolerate no compromise with any proposal to debase the currency of commerce, in which wages are paid, and the savings of which have been invested in the belief that equally good money would be paid when the investments should become due;

That we demand of Congress such modification or repeal of our present laws as shall permit our people to provide themselves with a safe and elastic bank-note currency, thus paving the way both for greenback retirement and the relief of the United States Treasury from all responsibilities not involved in its legitimate functions—the collection and disbursement of Federal revenues.

Mr. Sutro said:

These resolutions grew out of the decision taken some time ago by the Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Fairchild, Warner, Foster, Keating, Brody, and myself, namely that the Democracy should take some decisive stand on this important subject. In drawing up these resolutions we followed the two ideas of honesty and reason.

Personally, perhaps, I cannot be called a "gold bug." You might call me a silver bug, if the expression may be used. For I am concerned in silver mining interests on the Pacific coast, where the people are clamoring for free coinage of silver. Such a theory is wrong, unreasonable, and dishonest. In making a money standard we must consider the interests of the whole country, and not of one section or of a certain class of individuals, which is the aim of the free silverite.

We are charged in this city with being biased by local interests in advocating a gold standard. I need hardly say that such a charge is unfounded, because the interests that influence us would naturally be those which influence the Westerner, since New-York City is really the centre of the silver-mining interests. Innumerable concerns and prominent individuals here are interested in silver mining. In fact, almost

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TAMSEN FAVORS LOCAL OPTION

The Sheriff Tells the New-York State Democracy that Present Excise Laws Are Harsh and Tyrannical.

Sheriff Tamsen gave his views on the excise question at last night's meeting of the County Committee of the New-York State Democracy, in Cooper Institute. After the committee had placed itself on record on the currency question Sheriff Tamsen, who had been sitting on the platform, came forward, and said:

"I desire to present a set of resolutions on an important subject, namely, the excise law. I present these resolutions as a German-American, although it would make no difference were an Irish-American to present them, for we are all agreed on the liquor question."

The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, The recent strict enforcement of the Sunday-closing section of the excise law in the City of New-York has demonstrated more forcibly than ever to our citizens, that such laws are unnecessarily and inexcusably harsh and tyrannical in their effects when enforced here, and ought to be greatly modified to conform to the sentiments of the people of the city; and,

Whereas, It is the manifest sense of a very large majority of the people of New-York City that their representatives in the Legislature of the State should use their utmost endeavors to speedily effect the needed legislation in the premises; therefore it is

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be and it is hereby instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the Chairman of each Assembly District Committee, and to take all such measures as to the Executive Committee may seem most efficacious to secure the election of Senators and Assemblymen pledged to work diligently and faithfully for such a recasting of the excise law as will substitute for the Sunday-Closing act a clear and just measure which will neither be obnoxious to the intelligent body of our liberty-loving citizens, who demand that individual freedom, which inherently belongs to an enlightened, liberal, and law-observing people, nor intrude or infringe upon the rights, traditions, or religious customs of any portion of the people, and will preserve for the highest good of the greatest number that first element and indestructible foundation of Democracy—the principle of home rule.

"We are all acquainted with the events of the last two Sundays," said the Sheriff, "when every saloon was closed and the following sign posted outside: 'Closed—Reform—That Is What You Wanted.'

"Now, gentlemen, this is an insult to the cause of reform, and I stand here to protest against it.

"I want to tell you what the Mayor said about this question after he had been nominated for Mayor.

"'The excise laws,' he told a committee from the German-American Reform Union, 'were enacted under the Tammany administration, and they are antiquated and unsuitable. In case I am elected I shall make efforts to have enacted more liberal excise laws.' But has he done it?

"No! Instead we have a Police Commission who enforces this law to the letter, and the law is a greater imposition than ever before.

"What we want is home rule—the same privileges that the people have in the interior of the State. We want local option. We want the excise question submitted to the thirty-five Assembly districts in the city, and I have no doubts as to the outcome of a vote.

"It seems to me if this law was allowed to slumber for the last six months, there is no particular necessity for activity in enforcing it at this date. I consider it at least a very inopportune time for doing so. A month or two before election would have been the proper time for this increased vigilance."

The Sheriff's speech was met with cries of "No!" "No!" and cheers, and his resolutions were adopted almost unanimously.

WILL CALL ON THE MAYOR TO-DAY

United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws Have a Demand to Make.

The United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws are not at all pleased with the unusual activity of the Police Department and its rigid enforcement of the excise law, and this morning at 11 o'clock the delegates of the various labor, singing, and dramatic organizations comprising it will call upon Mayor Strong and demand a fulfillment of his pre-election promises and his post-election guarantees that he would do his utmost for the enactment of a more liberal Sunday law.

This decision was reached last night at a meeting of the Agitation Committee of the United Societies. Dr. John Friederich presided.

The delegation that will call upon the Mayor to-day will be headed by Otto Kempner.

At the meeting last night the Agitation Committee reported that there are now enrolled 300 delegates representing the singing, dramatic, schuetzen, and labor organizations of this city and vicinity, having an aggregate of 250,000 members.

Present were R. J. Kennedy of the Catholic Benevolent Legion, August Wiggers of the Beethoven Singing Societies, George H. McVey of the Central Labor Federation, Henry Nichols of the Liberty Club, Adam Keller of the Bayrsches Volksfest, R. Niemann of the Arion Society, E. Vatier of the Orpeum Francaise, O. W. Goldmeister of the Columbia Club, R. D. Barrett of the Bookbinders' Union, and the Hon. J. G. Boyd of the Citizens' Liberal League.

Chairman Kempner reported that several labor organizations had joined the movement.

TRIED HARD TO KILL HIMSELF

An Old Man from Buffalo Wanted to Die at Coney Island.

A respectable-looking, well-educated old man, who gave his name as Charles Harris, and said he lived in Buffalo, but refused to tell the name of the street, was locked up at the West Brighton Police Station last night, on a charge of attempting suicide. Harris walked to the end of the Iron Steamboat Pier, at Norton's Point, shortly after 9 o'clock, and jumped into the water. Two men who were rowing rescued him.

When Harris was brought ashore he said to his rescuers: "I am sorry you saved me. I met with a terrible accident a few days ago, and I want to die."

Harris refused to talk or to tell the police why he tried to end his life.

Engineer Moran of the Norton's Pier Railroad told the police that he had to stop his engine twice during the afternoon while on the way to the Point, and remove Harris from the track.

Coggeshall Will Run Again.

UTICA, N. Y., June 27.—The recent letter of ex-Senator Warner Miller declaring State Senator J. H. Coggeshall unfit to represent the Republicans of his district in the upper house of the Legislature does not seem to have lessened Mr. Coggeshall's ambition to succeed himself. It is understood that he will be nominated by the trades assemblies of Utica and Rome. The intention is for the two assemblies to hold a meeting either in Utica or Rome, and place Mr. Coggeshall in nomination for Senator. Whether this will be done before or after the Republican Convention is held has not been decided upon. The Democrats will probably nominate James K. O'Connor for Senator. He is a former member of the Assembly.

Favor Reed Because They Fear Him.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Major William Henry Harrison Lewellyn, one of the Republican leaders of New-Mexico, says: "There is a growing sentiment in our section favorable to Thomas B. Reed for the Republican Presidential nomination. Both New-Mexico and Arizona are candidates for admission to the Federal Union. Reed will be the Speaker of the next Congress. In that position he could kill our chances if he chose to; for that reason we think it good policy to be friendly to him. You will find New-Mexico and Arizona will be solid for him in the convention."

Capt. Adamson Not Guilty.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 27.—Capt. William Adamson of Barge No. 17, owned by William E. Price of New-York City, who was arrested on Tuesday charged with having pushed overboard Charles Davis, who was drowned, was acquitted by the Coroner's jury, and discharged from custody at 2 o'clock this morning.

SYNDICATE STILL ALERT

Belmont-Morgan Will Continue to Keep Gold in This Country.

UNDERSTANDING WITH THE TREASURY

For This Reason Secretary Carlisle Made Some Modifications in the Requirements of Bond Payments.

Varying reports in this city and in Washington regarding the week's final payment on the February issue of Government bonds by the Belmont-Morgan syndicate were definitely set at rest yesterday. It then became known down town that the construction placed upon the payment when made in The New-York Times was correct. It discharged the syndicate's obligation to import gold.

Bankers had naturally supposed this to be the case when the payment was announced. Since the Government had received and accepted the gold tendered in payment for all the bonds, the conclusion was inevitable that Secretary Carlisle had consented to a modification of the clause in the contract which stipulated that gold in payment of one-half the bonds should be obtained in Europe. Assistant Secretary Hamlin's denial of a modification was only mildly disturbing. Bankers then supposed that possibly the syndicate might have wished to complete the purchase now with American gold, and had arranged to borrow it on promise of return by importations when the market for foreign exchange should become favorable. There was no thought at any time that the syndicate would import $17,000,000 additional gold from Europe, as provided by the contract, in order to turn it into the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks, although such a theory had been published to explain the situation.

Secretary Carlisle approved the final payment this week and waived the contract provision for the importation of $82,500,000. He was actuated in this course by several reasons. It seemed desirable to him that the gold reserve be made as large as possible before the end of the present fiscal year. It now exceeds $107,000,000. Appreciating the excellent effect of the syndicate contract upon general business, and particularly upon foreign investments in American securities, he recognized that the need of gold from Europe to restore financial confidence here was no longer pressing, as it had been in February. His observation of the syndicate's work had been attended, moreover, by a relationship to the members of the syndicate which developed cordiality of feeling and entire confidence that he might rely on the syndicate's adherence to the spirit of the contract.

His approval of the final payment in American gold was made in the belief that the syndicate would continue to use its influence to protect the reserve. With trade balances soon to turn against Europe and in favor of the United States, he knew that, in any event, the reserve could not suffer serious depletion. It was clear to him that, had he chosen to insist upon technical compliance with the terms of the contract, the syndicate might have shipped to Europe the gold it has paid to the Treasury, and might have brought it back here in the same ship. This would have involved some delay and expense, and it might have disturbed the good feeling which had been cultivated between himself and the syndicate, and which it was to his official interest and comfort to cement.

Relying on the syndicate's purpose and promise to continue to protect the gold reserve, Secretary Carlisle was mindful also of the Government's obligation, as stated in the contract, to assist the syndicate, as it did at the beginning, by selling bonds to be placed abroad, in order to establish a credit in London against which exchange could be drawn. It was very important to him that everything possible be done to accommodate the syndicate, in view of the substantial benefits to accrue to the Treasury and to general business confidence in American finances, at home and abroad.

It is understood and all concerned feel assured that the syndicate will continue its operations in the foreign exchange market, and that it will do all in its power to prevent gold exports. The Government, by the present action, has all its money in hand three months ahead of the time stipulated for final payment, and there is the reason of experience for believing that the syndicate will take care that none of it is lost by export in the term for which the contract runs.

The syndicate's clever management of this bond issue will deserve a prominent place in financial history. Of $65,000,000 paid for the bonds, only $15,000,000 came from Europe. Possibly $5,000,000 additional may have come from Canada and Australia. This would leave $45,000,000 to be furnished in the United States. The New-York banks Feb. 9, when the contract had just become operative, had $82,000,000 in specie. April 6 they had $64,000,000, June 8 $70,700,000, June 15 $66,200,000, and June 22 $65,875,000, which may have been reduced to $60,000,000 by this week's final payment.

Assuming that they gained $7,000,000 from the Spring production of gold, their contribution toward the bonds would not appear to have exceeded $29,000,000, or less than 65 per cent. of the American gold paid the Government by the syndicate. By contrast, the city banks lost for last November's bond issue, in two weeks, $37,000,000, and for the issue of February, 1894, they lost $32,000,000 in two weeks. According to this count, they contributed for the three issues of February and November, 1894, and February, 1895, $98,000,000.

Prior to the issue of February, 1894, they had specie holdings of $129,500,000. The difference between those holdings and the bond contributions, $31,500,000, indicates that since February, 1894, the mines must have contributed to the New-York banks $28,500,000 to account for their present estimated holdings of about $60,000,000. Out of probably $50,000,000 mined in the United States in sixteen months, nearly 60 per cent. has thus reached the New-York banks.

It is known that Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, and other cities contributed to the syndicate fund. They would appear to have furnished from $15,000,000 to $16,000,000. The story will be an instructive one when the syndicate shall be ready to have it exactly told.

Alexander McKeever Arrested.

Alexander McKeever, one of the proprietors of the saloon on the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, was arrested last night, charged with beating Louis Colonin, a licensed fruit peddler, to whose presence near the saloon he objected. Witnesses of the trouble say McKeever answered their cry of "Shame!" with the remark, "I guess my pull will see me through."

THE COLUMBIA TO BE SPEEDED

On Her Return She Will Test Her Capacity—Drawbacks to Making a Perfect Exhibition of Her Power.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—In compliance with instructions issued by Secretary Herbert, the commerce destroyer Columbia is to be speeded on her return trip from Southampton to New-York. She will not, however, be driven at her highest speed, the effort being limited to determine what the famous triple screw flier can do under actual service conditions without subjecting her to strain. After coaling at Southampton, she will follow the transatlantic line course, using full boiler, without forced draught.

When the Columbia was sent to Kiel, under the regulations, she was limited to three-quarters full power, as are all vessels under ordinary cruising orders, and it took her over eight days to make the voyage to Southampton. She used only six of her eight boilers, and averaged 16.4 knots for the trip. It is not expected that she will make more than 18 or 19 knots returning, as she is not in prime condition for record making. At 19 knots for so long a run, however, she will be doing better than the best ships of other nations.

The Columbia was last docked March 4, and her immersed hull, after nearly four months spent in various harbors, is very unclean. It has been Capt. Sumner's desire ever since he was placed in command of the Columbia to have an opportunity to speed the ship fresh from a navy yard to some port 2,000 or 3,000 miles away, but the department has denied the permission, Secretary Herbert having allowed the run home from Southampton at this time merely as a partial test of the ship.

It is pointed out by naval officers that it is improper to expect too much speed on this run and unfair to compare the performance with that of the ocean liners, which make their voyages without restriction. And it is also to be remembered that the Minneapolis, and not the Columbia, is the fastest warship in the navy.

The Columbia's best four hours on trial trip was at the rate of 22.8 knots, while the Minneapolis's was over 23 knots, and it is claimed that she can surpass that easily now. No doubt at all is felt at the Navy Department that the Minneapolis can make Southampton in several hours less than five days from Sandy Hook if permitted to run at her best.

IGNORES THE NEW CITY MAGISTRATES

Justice Voorhis Refuses to Refer a Suit for Their Consideration.

Justice Voorhis, one of the outgoing Justices, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday declared that the incoming City Magistrates were interlopers. It was in the case of Lawyer Edmond Huerstel, who is charged with forgery by Eugene H. Lecour of 346 West Twenty-second Street. Mr. Lecour asserts that the prisoner fraudulently collected $7,891.72 by forging his signature.

Abraham Levy and Abraham Kling appeared for Huerstel and ex-Judge Horace Russell and Jabez Holmes, Jr., for Lecour. The lawyers consented to defer the examination until July 10.

"I refuse to do that," said Justice Voorhis, "because that would be recognizing as legal Judges men who, in my opinion, have been illegally appointed as Justices or Magistrates."

"But Mr. Justice Deuel will sit here next week," said Lawyer Levy; "why not refer the hearing to him? He is one of your honorable board."

"He is a legal Judge now," replied Justice Voorhis, "but when he comes here as a new so-called City Magistrate, he is no more a legal Judge than any of the appointees."

"Why not refer the matter to Recorder Goff?" asked Mr. Kling.

"Decidedly no," said Justice Voorhis. "I have lost all respect for that man since his action last Fall, and I do not think he is a fit man to judge as between man and man."

Justice Voorhis then said he would refer the case to the Judges of General Sessions, who were committing magistrates.

A RUNAWAY ACCIDENT AT NEWPORT

Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs Thrown Out of Her Carriage and Bruised Badly.

NEWPORT, June 27.—While Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs and Miss Lawrence of New-York, who is her guest, were out driving to-day their horse became unmanagable. The carriage was overturned. Mrs. Oelrichs was thrown out violently and her face was bruised severely.

To-day's arrivals for the season were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, to visit Mr. and Mrs. William Post; Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Ward McAllister and Miss McAllister of New-York, and Dr. and Mrs. W. Barton Hopkins of Philadelphia. Other arrivals were Mrs. George Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Berger, Mrs. Calvin Willamson, Carl Morwig, W. E. Shepherd, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Shaw and family, Orange, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Blanchard, C. C. Brown, Boston; George H. Angstine, Miss Louise Angstine, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Manning, Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. G. Howell Finn, Philadelphia.

Mrs. F. B. Cutting, William Cutting, Jr., and Brockholst Cutting will arrive Friday for the Summer.

Mrs. William Gammell gave a ladies' luncheon to-day for her daughter, Miss Hattie Gammell.

Lispenard Stewart entertained at dinner to-night.

OPPOSED TO GOV. ALTGELD

Republican Legislators Say There Is No Need of Additional Taxes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 27.—At their caucus to-day the Republican majority of the Legislature agreed to refuse to take action on the request of Gov. Altgeld that they increase the tax levy.

They have prepared an address to the people of the State, which declares that there is no occasion for an increase of the levy, and say the Governor simply called the extra session for political effect. The Democrats have prepared a counter statement attacking the figures made by the Republicans and declaring them to be erroneous in several respects.

It is understood here that in case the Republicans refuse to act on the call of the Governor, and adjourn sine die, he will call them back again. He has not said so in so many words, but this evening he remarked that he would use every power the Constitution gave him within reasonable limits to compel the Assembly to act on the tax levy matter.

The Legislature is not likely to do anything for a week, as there is a sentiment in favor of adjourning over the Fourth of July.

Keeping Within the Limit.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate has allowed the following appropriations: City, $10,163,660.50; county, $1,625,766.82; total, $11,789,427.32, less revenue fund, $900,000, and bridge revenue, $350,000, making a total of $10,539,427.32.

"The amount we can raise is $10,540,168.54. We are thus within $741 of the limit," said Mayor Schieren at the meeting yesterday.

Married to Schuyler Colfax.

STILLWATER, Minn., June 27.—At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Nelson, at noon to-day, their eldest daughter, Catherine, was married to Schuyler Colfax of South Bend, Ind., only son of the late Vice President. The ceremony was performed by Bishop M. M. Gilbert of St. Paul. The groom's mother, who lives at South Bend, was present.

Has Left the Law Enforcers.

Eugene V. Brewster, who was arrested with George F. Elliott on the charge of criminal libel, for having published a list of houses which were characterized as being disorderly, has resigned as attorney for the Law Enforcement Society.

SEVERAL FIREMEN HURT

Crushed Under Falling Walls at San Francisco.

THREE HUNDRED FAMILIES HOMELESS

A Large Number of Factories Destroyed—The Most Destructive Fire in the City for More than Thirty Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—The most destructive fire which San Francisco has known in thirty years began at 6 o'clock this evening in the San Francisco Box Factory, Fifth and Harrison Streets.

A number of frame buildings on Fourth Street were quickly destroyed, and before 7 o'clock the firemen realized that they could not control the flames.

The Fire Departments of Alameda and Oakland gave assistance, but it proved of little effect.

The hay barns of the Southern Pacific Railroad burned. In them was stored a quantity of powder, which exploded. It was reported that several persons had been killed by the explosion, but the report lacked confirmation.

The fire was under control at 9:45. It had destroyed several lumber yards, Hueler's furniture factory, Phelan's wagon factory, the Capital box factory, the Tremont Hotel, Small's iron foundry, Vanderberg & Lewis's stair works, the Commercial Feed Mill, the Independent Feed Mill, Neihauf's hardware store, Becker & Hilman's furniture factory, the Custom Feed Mills, and Garrick, Williams, & Wright's box factory.

Several firemen were injured by falling walls.

In addition to the destruction of the mills, factories, foundries, and hotels, over fifty dwellings were destroyed. Three hundred families are homeless. Some of them managed to save a portion of their goods.

Thus far no authentic account of loss of life has been given out. Rumors are plenty, but it is impossible to penetrate the burned district to ascertain whether any bodies are in the ruins or not.

One fireman was slightly injured by the fall of a floor, and at first it was reported that he had been killed, but he was gotten out with no greater injury than a bruised shoulder and a sprained back. Others were less severely hurt.

One of the buildings to go down before the flames was St. Rose's Church, a new structure, upon which thousands of dollars have been expended. It had not been quite finished.

BIG FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

Several Firemen Killed—Property Valued at $200,000 Destroyed.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 27.—Fire which started at 11 o'clock to-night destroyed McDonald Brothers' crockery and glassware establishment on First Avenue South.

The estimated loss is $200,000.

Several firemen were killed.

CROPS AND POLITICS IN KANSAS

Ex-Gov. Osborn Talks About the Outlook and Resources of His State.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Ex-Gov. Thomas A. Osborn of Kansas, who is in Washington, speaks hopefully of the crop outlook in his State.

"The Agricultural Department," he said this morning, "estimates that the corn crop of Kansas this year will be 360,000,000 bushels, provided that existing conditions shall not change. These figures are far in excess of those of any previous year so far as our corn crop is concerned. The value to the State of such a crop would be not less than $200,000,000. The biggest corn crop ever harvested in Kansas was slightly in excess of 330,000,000 bushels. Some of the farmers did not realize as much from this crop as they would have done had they fed it to stock instead of selling it by the bushel. I estimate that corn fed to stock will net the producer from 90 cents to $1 a bushel. Corn is a great money maker if its possibilities are properly considered."

Mr. Osborn is not so well satisfied with the political outlook in Kansas as he would like to be. He is a Republican of the old school, and he fears the effect of the dissensions which exist in the party through the failure of the State Administration to meet popular expectations. He considers it too early to estimate the effect of these dissensions upon the vote of the State in the next Presidential election.

He is a large landholder in Kansas and is prepared out of his own experience to take issue with the political farmers who declare that farming does not pay.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that a good farm is desirable property. I know that I have made money on my six-hundred-acre farm in Kansas, and a neighbor of mine, who owns a half section of Kaw River bottom land, tells me that for years he has cleared 10 per cent. on a valuation of $70 an acre. Level-headed farming is still profitable, and it will continue to be so, despite the calamity howlers."

Left Town to Avoid a Mob.

SOUTH ENID, Oklahoma Territory, June 27.—J. L. Isenberg, publisher of The Wave and the author of the scurrilous article that led to the killing of Register Patterson and Marshal Williams last night, left town to avoid being mobbed. The people, on reading the article, became so incensed that threats of a mob were freely made, and had he been found he would have been summarily dealt with. Threats were made against The Wave office, and it was with great difficulty that the crowd was kept from tearing the building to pieces. Patterson and Williams were known to be friends, and the double killing ends Isenberg and his personal journalism in this community.

Ten Per Cent. Increase in Wages.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 27.—The Greylock Manufacturing Company posted a notice to-day of an increase in wages of 10 per cent. to take effect July 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 27.—The Oliver Iron and Steel Company to-day voluntarily advanced the wages of its puddlers from $4 to $4.25 per ton. This is an advance of 25 cents over the scale adopted by the Amalgamated Association some weeks ago. The Oliver Company does not recognize the Amalgamated Association, and the mill is operated with non-union employes.

Ida Wells Married.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Miss Ida B. Wells, the colored woman who gained international publicity by her anti-lynching lectures in England, was married in Bethel Church to-night to Ferdinand L. Barnett, a local colored attorney of prominence, who is the publisher of The Conservator and President of the Illinois Anti-Lynching League.

YACHT NEPTHINA SEIZED BY SPAIN

Members of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange on a Pleasure Cruise Led into Prison in Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 27.—A cablegram has been received from Mr. W. A. Gordon, at Havana, saying that the well-known cruising yacht Nepthina of this place was overhauled yesterday evening by a Spanish warship and towed into Havana. The party aboard of the boat is now in the Spanish prison in Havana.

The Nepthina is well known to all members of the Southern Yacht Club. The boat left a few weeks ago for an extended cruise, having taken the owners, Messrs. Agar and Dudley, together with a small party recruited from the membership of the Cotton Exchange.

The object of the trip was distinctly pleasure, and the suspicion of action with any filibustering expedition is considered ridiculous by the friends of the party.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE FOR LEADER DALTON

Tammany Hall Men Sustain Him Against Attacks.

The Tammany General Committee of the old Fifteenth District met last night at Thirty-third Street and Eighth Avenue and continued the fight between the Dalton and the Delaney-Drypolcher-Rogers combination for the control of the new Eleventh District.

Excise Commissioner William Dalton was in the chair.

Ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel Delaney, one of the leaders of the opposition to Mr. Dalton, moved that the floor be cleared of all who were not members of the committee. Mr. Dalton so ordered, but no one stirred.

Leader Dalton then stoutly defended himself against the attacks made by his opponents, and defied any one to prove that the financial accounts of the organization were not correct.

Resolutions accepting Mr. Dalton's statement were adopted. A petition for Mr. Dalton's retention as leader, signed by 33 out of the 39 Election District Captains, was adopted with a vote of confidence in Mr. Dalton. When this petition was offered there was a scene of great excitement. The contesting factions were on their feet, shaking their fists in each other's faces, and narrowly escaped coming to blows.

SUICIDE IN A SLEEPING CAR

Julius Ruffino of San Francisco Chokes Himself to Death.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 27.—Soon after Train No. 58 left Lynchburg this morning the porter of one of the Pullman cars found the body of a man in the aisle.

The man was in his night clothes and had tied tightly around his throat a large silk handkerchief, with the knot at the back of his neck. His face was very much distorted, and apparently death was caused by strangulation.

From papers and cards on the person of the dead man it was found that his name was Julius Ruffino of the firm of Ruffino & Bianshi, marble and granite dealers, Bryant Street, San Francisco. Ruffino left his home in California June 3 on a tour of pleasure, and had been to New-Orleans, Tennessee, Georgia, and elsewhere, and expected to go to Canada.

MR. CARLISLE CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT

He Pays a Visit to Gray Gables and Remains There Five Hours.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 27.—Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle came over from Marion to-day on the United States lighthouse tender Verbena, which has been at Marion for a few days. Mr. Carlisle was unaccompanied by either Mrs. Carlisle or Secretary Morton. The latter will come later, possibly to-morrow, to pay his respects to the President.

Mr. Carlisle's call at this time was purely a social one, but his stay at Gray Gables lasted five hours. Mr. Carlisle returned to Marion on the steamer at 4 o'clock in a rainstorm.

Secretary Morton went bluefishing in a catboat part of the day.

The President received another doe from Washington to-day, which arrived safely and will be placed in his deer park.

CAPT. SNOW STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS

Unconscious at His Home in Brooklyn and May Not Recover.

Capt. Ambrose Snow, well known in shipping and commercial circles, was stricken with paralysis Wednesday night, and is seriously ill at his home, 129 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn. The stroke came while he was in a store in the neighborhood, in company with several members of his family.

Capt. Snow recovered consciousness yesterday morning for a few moments, and wanted to get up, but this his family would not allow. He then became unconscious, and remained so all day. He is eighty-two years old.

Populist Resignations Demanded.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—Gov. Morrill to-day demanded the resignations of W. J. Hurd and J. J. Barnes, Populist members of the State Board of Directors of the Penitentiary. Hurd and Barnes were holdover appointees of Gov. Lewelling, and constitute a majority of the board. In his letter demanding their resignations, the Governor charges them with being incompetent and derelict in the performance of their duties, and calls upon them in case they decline to resign to appear before him and show cause why they should not be removed. Both say they will not give up their office, and defy the Governor to remove them.

The Religious Garb Bill Signed.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 27.—The Governor this evening approved the Religious Garb bill, and vetoed the Quay County bill.

The Religious Garb bill prohibits the wearing of any sectarian dress in public schools.

The Quay County bill vetoed by the Governor provided for the creation of a new county out of parts of Schuylkill and Luzerne Counties.

Pennsylvania's New Superior Court.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 27.—Gov. Hastings this afternoon announced the appointment of the following Judges of the new Superior Court: James A. Beaver, Centre County; Howard J. Reeder, Northampton; John J. Wickham, Beaver; George B. Orlady, Huntingdon; Charles E. Rice, Luzerne; E. N. Willard, Lackawanna; Henry J. McCarthy, Philadelphia.

The Peary Relief Expedition.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 27.—The steamer Portia arrived to-night, bringing Messrs. Diebitsch, Salisbury, Walsh, and Le Boutillier, composing the Peary relief and Greenland scientific expedition. They expect to sail hence Monday or Tuesday, by the steamer Kite. Considerable ice is reported north.

A Canadian Mayor Convicted.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 27.—Mayor Aubrey of Hull, Quebec, was to-day found guilty on charges of "boodling," principally by getting notes "shaved" by civic contractors and not paying them. Judgment was given against him, with disqualification from his office.

Seeks a Dakota Divorce.

YANKTON, S. D., June 27.—Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, who has been living quietly with her father, George Curtis Wright, the landscape painter, to establish a residence, is suing for a divorce.

Sale of Boston Municipal Bonds.

BOSTON, June 27.—Bids were opened to-day for $2,000,000 4 per cent. twenty, thirty, and forty year City of Boston bonds. The entire loan was awarded to Blake Brothers & Co. of Boston at 112.933.

THROTTLED WATER MAINS

About 1,000 Gates Closed and Forgotten by Careless Workmen.

MAYOR STRONG'S REMEDIAL MEASURES

Fire Commissioner Ford's Investigations Lead to Prompt Action by Mr. Brookfield.

CHIEF ENGINEER BIRDSALL EXPLAINS

Inadequate Supply for Fire Purposes in Lower New-York—Frequent Complaints from Property Owners.

The mystery as to the inadequate water supply and the low pressure in the mains in the most important districts of this city has been solved.

The explanation is that, through neglect, carelessness, bureaucracy, and cynical disregard of consequences, many of the conduits for water have been throttled through various régimes of the Department of Public Works.

While the evil was not supposed to be greater than 200 main gates shut down, it is officially stated that more than 1,000 gates were closed, and that not more than one-third of them were reopened up to June 24.

This means that, for various reasons, none of them valid, tournquets were put on the arteries of the water system from time to time, and that the surveillance over the men who cut off the supply was so lax that the cutting off was forgotten or not remedied.

The result has been that "cut-off" mains have had to depend for water on that which "backed up" or purled through smaller conduits. Hence, loss of proper pressure, a raising of the temperature of the water, its discoloration and pollution, and menaces to safety in case of fire, to health because of the tortuous and slow passage of the fluid through the pipes, and to property because of insufficient pressure at the fire hydrants.

All this in the face of an expenditure of $25,000,000 for a new aqueduct and increasing clamor and protests from individuals, city departments, and organizations whose interests lie in promoting efficiency in public service and in detecting retrograde indications in municipal administration.

Those prominent in detecting the causes of the insufficient supply of water appear to be too modest to submit to prominence in this the most remarkable achievement in good citizenship and in alert public service in the history of New-York.

What had been done culminated into an accurate determination of the question at a conference at the Mayor's office last Monday. There were present Mayor William L. Strong, Public Works Commissioner William Brookfield, Fire Commissioner Austin E. Ford, and George W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works.

The result of the conference was to determine that the chief, if not the entire, responsibility for the inadequate water supply rested with Engineer Birdsall, in that it was established when he was interpellated, that he was ignorant of the prevailing conditions and their causes, and that, had he exercised proper control over subordinates, such conditions could not have existed.

Mr. Brookfield Acts Promptly.

The causes of the lack of proper water supply having been determined, prompt action to do away with them was taken. Although no record exists to determine accurately all the points when the gates were shut down, Commissioner Brookfield gave instructions which, if followed, should soon afford some relief, while it would not be possible before next March to open every gate that has been closed.

Indeed, some of the gates will never be lifted, because when they were closed they were absorbed in the construction of the Broadway cable road. Many will be so rusty, corroded, and clogged that they will have to be dug out and repla

entire system of investigation, but Mayor Strong's interest was enlisted at the start, and he was not content until the conference of last Monday had closed, and the plan to remedy the evils that were detected had been agreed to. During the inquiry he was aided by S. A. Reed of the Tariff Association of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, the Board's Committee on Water Supply, (George P. Sheldon, C. A. Hull, J. Jay Nestell, Charles Sewall, and Edward Cluff,) and several employes of the Department of Public Works, survivors of several of its adminstrations.

With these aids to arriving at accurate conclusions, Commissioner Ford abandoned theory and deduction for conviction, and was able to place blame where it belonged. He found that a system of circumlocution, want of surveillance, the temptation to hold place by guarding technical secrets jealously, and the consequent isolation of heads of bureaus from the head of the department had resulted in the subordinates and their foremen doing as they chose, each grade of the department being a barrier to accurate information reaching the Commissioner of Public Works, were he ever so anxious to know of the workings of the department.

Thus, if a gang of men chose to throttle a main in order to do work about it, there was no system or overlooking by proper officials to insure the lifting of the gate when the work was done. It was either too much trouble to do this, or the lowering of the gate was forgotten, and the cut-off pipe had to depend on water that complied with the natural law, and backed up into the artery that was ligated.

Mayor Strong's Determination.

Of the character of the discoveries made at last Monday's conference in the City Hall, a sound opinion is had in Mayor Strong's summary of his impressions, given yesterday.

"The outcome," he said, "was a most flagrant and outrageous illustration of neglect to supervise work done for the public. It all came of want of attention. And I want to say right here that the credit of what has been accomplished does not belong to me, but solely to Commissioner Ford. I cannot speak too highly of the great work he has done in a matter so vital to the comfort and safety of the public.

"I do not care to talk about the fixing of responsibility. I have my own opinion about that, and I fancy Mr. Brookfield has. I will pass no opinion on Engineer Birdsall, except to say that if he has too much to do he should have an assistant, or, better, an understudy. I would say, however, that as I look at it the trouble with the water supply is the result of the independence of bureaus in the Department of Public Works. This system, I am glad to say, is breaking up in the departments. We want no petty sovereignties in them and want no men who guard secrets so as to be indispensable.

"I want it understood that this water-supply question will not be lost sight of. Under my system of keeping in touch with the departments, it has been recorded and will be called up every week and hammered at until I am satisfied that all is being done that can be done in the matter of the closed gates. From what Mr. Brookfield told me, I believe that he went to work to have the gates opened as quickly as possible."

Close Corporation Bureaus.

Commissioner Ford said of the conference:

"I must protest against being made prominent in this matter. If I contributed to solving the situation, I simply did my duty as a public officer. I consider what has been accomplished as a result of Mayor Strong's administration. What was discovered was the result of a system of close corporation bureaus and municipal misrule. In no way can I attach blame to Mr. Brookfield. He is the youngest man in office to be held to an accounting. He has had to trust to Engineer Birdsall, whose position should have compelled the most intimate knowledge of the work of his subordinates.

"I went to the conference prepared to interpellate the Chief Engineer in regard to the shutting down of 200 main gates. You say there are 700 down? Well, that is more than I expected, but my estimate was made on figures obtained in one or two districts. The Mayor was as eager as I in the inquiry, and Mr. Brookfield was greatly interested in the questioning of Mr. Birdsall. Both, because of knowledge of what might be expected, were on the right track.

"At first Mr. Birdsall said that only a few of the important gates were closed—'one or two.' When I submitted a list of gates down, taken at hazard, he virtually admitted that he was entirely ignorant of the situation, or what brought it about. The upshot was that the whole matter was referred for action to Mr. Brookfield. He will attend to the lower part of the city first by opening the gates, and I will wager that the increase in pressure will soon be more than ten pounds to the inch. Still, we will be content with less for a little while, as to secure all the gates that are down will require from eight to nine months, owing to the number that will have to be repaired or replaced.

"After the conference Mr. Brookfield said: 'I am learning something every day.' Referring to Mr. Birdsall, he made the remark: 'That man has got too much to attend to.' This, it seems to me, is the rub. Mr. Birdsall, I have no doubt, has been an honest public servant, and he was at one time equal to the demands on his intelligence and industry. But the department has grown to unwieldiness; it has distanced him, and he cannot catch up with it. He should at least have an assistant, as he certainly at the conference was ignorant of the condition of the mains and gates; and I doubt if he was well informed as to the actual situation in regard to the water supply.

"Much of the trouble in the Department of Public Works comes of the disposition of all, from the laborer to the highest officer, to secure a hold on position by storing away secrets or by general uncommunicativeness. This is fostered by a tendency to secretiveness, and the storing away of secrets in every bureau, and the sooner a premium is placed on alacrity to furnish full information promptly and each bureau is an open book, the better. This is what we are trying to do in the Fire Department, because of our discoveries about the Fire Marshal's bureau.

"I think it would be just as well now if I ceased to talk, and I do not feel disposed to say how I came into possession of the secrets of the Department of Public Works.

"Now that the causes of the poor water supply and low pressure are no longer a secret, I may say that I believe that the conditions will improve. We are met everywhere with talk about lack of money to lay new mains, and the parsimony of the city in doling out a quarter of a million dollars every year for the purpose; but my idea is to open these closed gates and see how we can get along with the present water arterial system. I think we can get along very well, and that the main money can be applied to growing-up districts."

No Need to Buy Water.

"I do not," said Mr. Brookfield, in the Mayor's office yesterday, to a reporter for The New-York Times, "want to talk for publication, but I will say that while I cannot fix the date, we have for some time been opening gates. Now we are opening them as fast as we can. It is a question whether, with all the gates open, the pressure will not be reduced in some quarters while it will be increased in others.

"I am finding out something all the time. As to gates that are rusted and corroded by being shut so long, we will put in new ones. Oh, I know that because of the little time I have been in office I am hardly to be called to account for the condition of the mains, and, to be frank, I say that I know very little of what I am talking about, and should require time to give exact figures. So I cannot tell whether there are 700 or 200 gates down."

"Is the condition of the mains a legacy from former administrations?" asked the reporter.

"Now, excrse me," the Commissioner replied, "I cannot undertake to talk as a critic."

"Have you anything to say about the assertion that this agitation about the water question is simply in the interest of New-York and New-Jersey speculators who are scheming to sell us water by the gallon?"

"That is all nonsense. When our water system is perfect, instead of having 185,000,000 gallons a day to use, we shall have 400,000,000 at our disposal, and New-York will not need to buy water from private speculators.

"As to the prediction that there will be unequal pressure in the city when all the gates are open," added Mr. Brookfield, "it is my opinion that the laws of hydraulics will be followed, that the water will seek its own level, and that, making allowance for friction and loss of force thereby, the pressure will be about uniform."

Charles George Wilson, President of the Board of Health, who was waiting to see Mayor Strong, said:

"Not one word of criticism. But I am, of course, profoundly interested in a good water supply. That means a healthy city, as good water, with uninterrupted circulation and quick course to homes, is vital to the comfort and health of all. It is a necessity for the poor and a foe to disease. I do not remember, as an official, when the water supply was satisfactory here. It is not good now. Nothing that would give us

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY

FOR MEDICINAL USE
NO FUSEL OIL

Equalizes the circulation, sharpens the appetite, and gives strength and buoyancy when the system is sorely tried by the tropical weather. Never more useful than in this sickly season.

CALMS QUIVERING NERVES
and
RELIEVES FATIGUE.

Good to take at meal times to insure perfect digestion, and at bed time to insure sound, unbroken sleep.

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a good water supply, with increased pressure for tenement-house floors, should be neglected."

ENGINEER BIRDSALL EXPLAINS.

Gates Were Closed so that the "Hills" Could Have Water.

Chief Engineer Birdsall was disposed to belittle the importance of the conference at the Mayor's office, and to ridicule the ideas which brought it about.

"Before the new aqueduct," he said, "when we were short of water—this was some five years ago—we had to shut off a number of stopcocks on mains to back up water on the hills. By hills, I mean the elevated parts of the city. In fact, there had been more or less shutting off of water since 1879. Relief in the cut-off districts was found in the water backing up, but at low pressure. This shutting off of water increased the supply on high ground, or rather kept it from decreasing.

"Now we have a twenty-five-million-dollar aqueduct, and people imagine that, with the new water supply, the water is all here. As a fact, only $250,000 a year is appropriated to lay new mains, and our care is so to economize and be prudent in the expenditure of this money. For instance, we laid a main from One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street to Forty-second Street, but it took three years to do it, because we had to attend to the laying of what is equally, if not more, important, the small mains.

How many gates were shut? About 1,000. What I have just said explains why they were not turned on again. Another explanation is that the upper part of the city, which is on higher ground, is being fast built up, and its water necessities have to be attended to.

"How many of the 1,000 gates have been opened? Well, about two-thirds of them are still shut. If all were opened, would there be a vast increase in pressure? No; the pressure indicated down town, all over, might be an increase of ten pounds, while some of the upper parts of the city would lose ten pounds, taking into consideration the facts as they are to-day.

"We have now no facilities for giving increased pressure at the gates for a fire on notice from the Fire Department. That is a thing of the past. All the reservoir gates are open; that is to say, all that were used for fire purposes.

"The Fire Department complains that there is not enough water down town, eh? Well, the only remedy is more pipes down town. They have got to be laid, and their laying will depend altogether on what money we get."

"Have you, Mr. Birdsall," asked the reporter, "heard of any suggestion of peril from the Fire Commissioners because of the condition of the water supply?"

"Not that I remember. But we have today more water than we have had in fifteen years. The Fire Commissioners appear possessed of the popular idea, however, that we have no end of water."

SOME OF THE CLOSED GATES.

An Expert Says the Pressure Would Be Doubled with All Mains Open.

The following list of water gates disconnected or not open, or only open a couple of inches, was submitted at Mayor Strong's conference on Monday:

Location.	Number of Gates.	Dimensions in Inches.
Greene and Houston Streets	1	6
Mercer and Prince Streets	1	6
Mercer and Spring Streets	1	6
Mercer and Bruome Streets	1	6
Mercer and Grand Streets	1	6
Wooster and Spring Streets	1	6
Wooster and Prince Streets	1	6
Houston and Spring Streets	1	12
Houston and Varick Streets	1	12
Houston and Washington Streets	1	12
Sullivan and Watts Streets	1	12
Canal and Varick Streets	1	12
South Fifth Avenue and Broome Street	1	12
Canal Street and South Fifth Avenue	1	12
Canal Street and South Fifth Avenue	1	6
Broadway and Canal Street	2	36
Broadway and Canal Street	2	12
Church and Canal Streets	1	6
Church and Leonard Streets	1	6
Leonard Street and West Broadway	1	12
Church and Thomas Streets	1	6
360 Canal Street	1	*20
Chambers and Greenwich Streets	1	12
Chambers and Washington Streets	1	12
West Broadway and Chambers Street	2	12
Park Place and Church Street	2	12
Washington and Beach Streets	2	6
West and Morris Streets	1	6
Church and Morris Streets	1	20
West and Rector Streets	1	*20
Liberty Street and Liberty Place	1	12
Cortlandt and Church Streets	1	6
Cortlandt and West Streets	1	6
Fulton and Church Streets	1	20
Fulton and Church Streets	1	12
Fulton and Greenwich Streets	2	12
Dey and Greenwich Streets	1	6
West Broadway and Chambers Street	1	*20
Elm and Pearl Streets	1	12
Park and Pearl Streets	1	20
Park Row and Pearl Street	1	20
Chatham Square and Bowery	1	20
East Broadway and Pike Street	1	20
Division and Pike Streets	1	12
Elm and Walker Streets	1	12
Grand and Crosby Streets	1	12
Broome and Crosby Streets	1	12
Houston and Crosby Streets	1	12
Houston and Elizabeth Streets	1	12
Grand Street and Bowery	1	12
Canal and Elizabeth Streets	1	12
Canal and Centre Streets	1	12
255 Bowery	1	12
Stanton and Orchard Streets	1	6
Delancey and Orchard Streets	1	6
Broome and Orchard Streets	1	6
Hester and Orchard Streets	1	6
Essex and Orchard Streets	1	6
East Broadway and Essex Street	1	20
Canal and Chrystie Streets	1	6
Bowling Green and Broadway	1	12
Broadway and Beaver Street	1	20
No. 18 Broadway	1	12
Pearl and Beaver Streets	1	12
Pearl and Broad Streets	1	12
Pearl Street and Maiden Lane	1	12
South Street and Maiden Lane	1	12
No. 60 Broad Street	1	12
Pine and Nassau Streets	1	6
Cedar and Nassau Streets	1	6
Maiden Lane and William Street	1	12
John and Nassau Streets	1	6
John and William Streets	1	12
Fulton and Pearl Streets	1	20
Fulton and William Streets	1	20
Broadway and Fulton Street	1	20
Spruce and William Streets	1	6
Beekman and William Streets	1	6
Chambers and William Streets	1	6
Broadway and Pearl Street	1	20
Chambers and William Streets	1	*20

*Open only two inches.

As will be seen, this list covers only a fragment of the city. No challenge as to the correctness of the list was made by Engineer Birdsall. Had he so done it would have been futile, as the list was verified before presentation.

The list was shown to an expert mainlayer in the Department of Public Works, who is familiar from long detail with the system of gate closing.

"Yes, that is about correct," he remarked. "I know personally of the closing of some of the gates. Let me tell you an instance that came under my notice. It is enough for the whole system. A district was shut off for work, the work was done, and the foreman ordered the gang to quit. One man called the foreman's attention to the cut-off district, which was 'fed' by only a six-inch main. His reply was, 'Oh! don't bother with it. No one will be ever the wiser. Let the man that takes my place find it out.'

"This was at a time when the foreman expected 'his papers.' I know of 200 gates down. They are forgotten or left that way because they are out of order, and it would not pay to report them. If so reported, it would be all the same. As to the head of the bureau? Well, he's a fossil. I do not believe that he knows more about the mains and the gates than a day laborer.

"As to the main maps, I never saw one. If I did, I wouldn't trust it. I do not believe that they are kept up to date, and if I am correct, they date fifteen years back, and are humbgs.

"I ought to know something of mains, and I am sure that, with all the gates open, the pressure would go up to twenty-five or thirty pounds on the average. Now it is twelve pounds.

"The trouble is all in selfishness, laziness, want of proper overseeing, and politics. The spirit of the men is bad. The other day a foreman expected to lose his place, and he got his men, as he thought, to agree not to 'break in' the new foreman. But one man stepped out and said that he would not be a party to such an arrangement, and his reward was discharge.

"As a result of this backing up of water through small mains being called upon to do the duty of cut-off mains, the water is not what it should be. It gets hot and foul. You ought to see the stuff that comes out of a main that has been shut off—mud, scum, and other filth that old hands can't endure."

PROPERTY OWNERS ALARMED.

Many Appeals for a Better Supply for Fire Purposes.

These revelations in The New-York Times in regard to the throttling of the water supply will no doubt incite those who have been urging action to insist on the opening of every main gate without unnecessary delay.

Many appeals for a better supply have been made, and herewith are given evidences of the general sentiment. The following is from representatives of large property interests in the lower part of the city:

New-York, May 8, 1895.

To the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, New-York City:

We, the undersigned, owners of some of the modern high buildings in the City of New-York, realizing the alarming inadequacy of the present water supply for purposes of fire protection, especially in view of the rapid increase of high structures in all parts of the city, and feeling also the burden of the large outlay in initial investment and subsequent running expense resulting from the necessity of pumping all the water which is now used above the lower floors, respectfully beg to call your attention to the situation and urge that you give it your serious consideration.

The increase of destructible values throughout the city, particularly in the lower portion, and the great height to which modern structures are being reared, justify the gravest apprehension on the part of property owners as to the safety of the city from conflagrations, and this, notwithstanding the full utilization of modern ideas of fire-proof construction.

We are told that during the present year about twenty buildings of mammoth size and great height will be added to the number now standing.

It is a well-known fact that the supply of water available for fire emergencies in New-York, and particularly the pressure obtainable from the mains, are entirely inadequate for a city possessing such a large population and such immense values within so limited an area.

In other words, the water supply of New-York City is practically less effective than it was at the time of its immediate predecessor, and even in its application to the needs of the city of three or four story buildings, to which it was then adapted. It has utterly failed to keep pace with the strides of progress by which lower New-York has become a storehouse of costly merchandise and a lofty workshop of from eight to twenty stories.

That it may be clear that no discredit is implied by this expression to what we believe to be one of the finest Fire Departments in the world, we respectfully refer to the statements contained in the report of the New-York Board of Fire Commissioners of 1868, which will, we believe, be confirmed and emphasized by the present board.

If an adequate water service, under gravity pressure, can be added to the present supply, on any basis which the Commissioners reasonably entrust your honorable body will take immediate steps toward securing its benefits, as one of the greatest aids in the direction of universal present relief and future security.

This was signed by the O. B. Potter Trust, the Washington Life Insurance Company, the President of the Produce Exchange, and many other representatives of important concerns.

As long ago as August, 1894, the Board of Fire Underwriters adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, Several years ago a law was passed authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to contract with some company that would furnish water to the city under pressure sufficient to throw water without artificial aid over the highest building in the city; and,

Whereas, The city authorities in Brooklyn are now considering the question of securing such a supply, be it

Resolved, That this board urge upon the authorities of both cities the importance of securing a supply of water under sufficient pressure for use in extinguishing fires.

Resolved, That the Committee on Water Supply be requested to confer with said city authorities and put them in possession of such information which may be in the possession of the board.

A month ago the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation adopted the following resolution:

Whereas, The water supply of the City of New-York is entirely inadequate for the protection of the city in case of fire, and has not kept pace with the rapid building; be it

Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, That the city authorities be urged to take measures to secure, as early as practicable, a more abundant supply of water, under sufficient pressure for use in extinguishing fires.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the Mayor and the Sinking Fund Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on the 6th inst. the following, presented by Louis Windmuller, were adopted:

Whereas, New-York, the greatest and most wealthy city on this continent, should have at all times an adequate supply of water; and,

Whereas, It is greatly inferior to others in this respect, that the pressure of water from the Croton system does not generally reach above the second stories of buildings, and cannot be improved so long as the present system of reservoirs forms the basis of distribution; and,

Whereas, It does not furnish sufficient fire protection; be it

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce urge these facts before the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the request that they investigate and take action as empowered by the statutes without undue delay, to the end that the safety, health, and comfort of the city shall be increased in accordance with the present and prospective demands of its growth and importance.

At the request of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade and Transportation several hundred merchants and representatives of corporations answered the following:

The Executive Committee of this board, having under consideration the seeming great need in this city of an increased water pressure and supply for use in extinguishing fires, will be under obligation to you for an accurate reply to the following inquiry, viz.:

To what height does the water flow in your building, with unaided pressure, from the Croton mains, at 10 A. M. and 10 P. M. each day?

The committee will be grateful for any other information or suggestion regarding the subject. Very respectfully,

FRANK S. GARDNER, Secretary.

The answers without exception were that the water supply was wholly inadequate, and they alone form a strong appeal for the opening of the main gates.

AT THE HOTELS

—Senator Edmund O'Connor of Binghamton is at the Metropole.

—Capt. A. Heese of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—Vice Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle of the British Navy is at the Brunswick.

—Ex-Congressman Daniel N. Lockwood of Buffalo and Senator Baxter T. Smelzer of Havana, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Bishop David Sessums of Louisiana and Justice Pardon C. Williams of the New-York Supreme Court are at the St. Denis.

—L. J. Seargeant, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, and Ashley Pond and H. B. Ledyard of Detroit are at the Windsor.

—Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett of Elmira, John W. Dwight of Dryden, N. Y., and John H. Holmes of The Boston Herald are at the Waldorf.

—Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, and Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstock, N. Y., are at the Holland.

—George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and W. R. McKeen, President of the Vandalia Line, are at the Fifth Avenue.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

3:15 P. M.—240 East Ninetieth Street; Bridget Medskedt; damage, $200.

3:25 P. M.—37 Park Place; Booth & Hayden, lamps; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—7 Ludlow Street; Eva Weinberg, tenement; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—New Netherlands Hotel, One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue; damage, $25.

The Primitive Method of Walla Walla.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Walla Walla, Washington, has no fire engine team or driver, and depends upon private teams to pull her fire apparatus to fires, by offering a reward to the first team that gets on the ground.

If you are Tired

Take Hosford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. W. F. Hinckley, Waterbury, Conn., says: "It has served me a good purpose when given for mental and physical exhaustion; also as a drink in fevers."

F. M. BUNCE TAKES CHARGE

Now in Command of the North Atlantic Station.

FLAG RAISED ON THE CINCINNATI

Ceremony, at the Navy Yard and the Salute to the Senior and Junior Officers — Staff of the Rear Admiral.

Commodore F. M. Bunce formally assumed command of the North Atlantic station yesterday, hoisting his flag on the trim cruiser Cincinnati, which will carry his pennant until the return of the New-York from the Kiel celebration, when it will be shifted to that vessel.

The post of Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic station has been vacant since the detachment of Rear Admiral Meade. There was considerable surprise expressed at the Navy Department's choice of a successor, as there are a number of officers senior to Commodore Bunce, and no one had supposed that this important and much-sought-for command would devolve one who has only recently graduated from the rank of Captain into that of Commodore. He is known as an enterprising officer and has a fine record. Under the circumstances, his detail for this duty is therefore regarded as a compliment to his ability.

Naval etiquette which is written, and a system of detail which is not, worked a curious anomaly yesterday. Commodore Montgomery Sicard is the Commandant of the New-York Navy Yard, where the Cincinnati is moored, and is by several numbers senior to Commodore Bunce. The latter, by virtue of his assignment to a Rear Admiral's command, becomes one by appointment during his occupancy of that post. Therefore, when his flag was hoisted on the Cincinnati yesterday that vessel boomed a Rear Admiral's salute of thirteen guns to Commodore Bunce, the junior. Then was fired a salute of eleven guns. That was to Commodore Sicard, the senior. The navy yard saluting battery replied with the senior's salute of thirteen guns to his junior.

The ceremony of hoisting the flag and assuming command took place at noon. The Cincinnati, which is always spic and span, required no preparation to make her ready for transition from the rôle of simple cruiser to that of flagship. Immediately previous to the hour when the Commander in Chief was expected, the crew was called to quarters, the marine guard paraded, and the band stationed on the poop. Officers of the ship, in dress uniforms, assembled on the quarter deck.

The Commodore and members of his personal staff was received at the gangway by Capt. Glass and Lieut. Commander J. D. J. Kelley. Officers and men saluted, the band played "Hail to the Chief," and the marines presented arms. The orders detailing Commodore Bunce to the command were read. At the conclusion of the reading the executive officer nodded to some one forward, and the firing of the salute was begun. At the same time a signal boy lowered the pennant of Capt. Glass, and the broad blue one of a Rear Admiral went floating upward to its place. The retreat was sounded, the men left their quarters, and the ceremony was over.

To a reporter for The New-York Times, Rear Admiral Bunce, whose title as such dates from the assumption of command, said that he could not say as yet what would be the future movements of the fleet, and that so far no plans had been formulated. He will have at his disposal one of the finest fleets ever assembled on the Atlantic under the American flag. It will consist of the New-York, flagship; the commerce destroyers Minneapolis and Columbia, the sister cruisers Raleigh and Cincinnati, the Atlanta, and the monitor Amphitrite. Others will soon be ready, and may be added to the list.

The staff of the Rear Admiral consists of Commander John Schouler and Lieutenants Osterhaus and Marsh.

REMARKABLE STORY OF DEATH BY A GUN

The Weapon Alleged to Have Been Fired by Refracted Rays of the Sun.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

In The Enquirer for last Saturday appeared an account of a strange accident, in which a man was killed by the discharge of a gun while lying asleep on a lounge in his room, the weapon being discharged by refracted rays of the sun falling upon the cartridge chamber of the firearm.

Since the publication of the story a correspondent from York, Penn.; writes concerning the accident, and refers to a similar case, in which, through the efforts of a clever Cincinnati lawyer named C. G. Wallis, the person accused of murder and sentenced to be hanged was set at liberty, the circumstantial evidence on which he was convicted being entirely exploded by a witnessed demonstration as to how the accident really occurred.

The York correspondent referred to Volume 13 of the Criminal Law Magazine, Page 607, on which a full account of the case appears. The case was that of the State of Tennessee against Avery, tried in Henry County, that State, and is one of the most remarkable in the history of criminal jurisprudence.

In June, 1887, Charles Ensley, the cousin of a man of the name of Avery, was killed in his room while lying on a lounge, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The weapon which caused death was a small rifle, sending a thirty-two-calibre ball through Ensley's brain. No one was in the house at the time but Ensley. An empty rifle was found lying on a rack on a wall of the room in which the killing occurred, and the bullet fitted the tube.

Avery was arrested for the crime, as he was the only living close relative to Ensley, and by his death profited to the amount of about $100,000. Avery was tried, pleaded not guilty, but was convicted of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and engaged Mr. Wallis to defend him. The Supreme Court remanded the case back to the Circuit Court on technical errors. Two mistrials were brought about, and then came the strangest part of the story. The brilliant Wallis struck the keynote to the mystery. In August, 1891, he had the rifle loaded and hung on the wall. A white sheet, with the form of a man marked on it, was placed in exactly the position occupied by Avery when lying asleep, and a heavy cut-glass pitcher of water like one found in the room was placed on the shelf above. The temperature was 99° in the shade, one of the hottest days of the year.

The pitcher acted as a sun glass and the hot rays of the sun shining through the water were refracted directly on the cartridge chamber of the rifle.

Eight witnesses were in the room, and a few minutes after 3 o'clock a puff and a report occurred and the ball struck the outlined figure in the exact location where Ensley was shot, and the theory of circumstantial evidence went to pieces. The incident being witnessed and sworn to readily explained itself to the jury.

A number of attorneys about the Court House were seen, but none remembered Lawyer Wallis, who is reported to have so cunningly and brilliantly conducted the defense of the innocent man, with such a burden of circumstantial evidence against him. Wallis was, during 1886 and 1887, a guest of the Grand Hotel, in this city, where his name still appears on the old registers, but has since drifted to no one knows where.

Gift for a Church in Cohoes.

From The Albany Express.

Dr. Horace B. Silliman of Cohoes has formally offered to give $50,000 toward the erection of the proposed new Presbyterian Church in that city, provided the congregation will raise about $30,000 more to erect a Sunday school room. The new church will be called the Silliman Memorial Church in honor of Levi and Clarissa Silliman, parents of the donor. Dr. Silliman's parents were virtually the founders of the present church many years ago.

Biggest Mississippi River Raft.

From The St. Louis Republic.

The largest raft ever floated down the Mississippi River is now on the way to St. Louis. It consists, with its load, of over 7,000,000 feet of lumber, mostly white pine. If carried by rail, this lumber would make nearly 600 carloads. Allowing forty feet to the car, the train would be over four and a half miles long.

Solid Silver Articles of real merit for Wedding and other Complimentary Gifts.

NEW NOVELTIES.

R. Wallace & Sons
MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths,
226 FIFTH AVE., N. Y.
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Wilhelm Pickhardt.

Wilhelm Pickhardt of the firm of William Pickhardt & Kuttroff died suddenly last Monday afternoon at the Hotel du Nord, Cologne, Germany.

Mr. Pickhardt was born Nov. 22, 1834, in Berghausen, Germany, where his family had lived for many generations. During his youth he studied architecture, intending to follow his father's profession. Mr. Pickhardt came to America when twenty-one years old, and shortly afterward became a member of the firm of F. Bredt & Co., importers. He left the firm after several years, returned to Germany, and in 1870, returning to New-York, formed a partnership with Adolf Kuttroff, importing dyestuffs, colors, and chemicals.

He was married in 1862 to Miss Beresford Strong, daughter of John Henry Strong.

Mr. Pickhardt was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Manhattan Club, and the Gentlemen's Driving Club of New-York. He leaves a very fine estate in Berghausen, Germany, which was left to him by his father, and an immense tract of land in the Adirondacks, at Schroon Lake. He there maintained the Wilbrook Stud Farm, and bred many fast trotters.

Mr. Pickhardt had lived at 13 West Eighty-second Street since last November. About a year and a half ago he had a bad attack of the grip, and it was in search of better health that he went to Germany.

He was buried yesterday in the family plot at Berghausen. Services were held at his homestead in Germany and at his New-York residence at the same hour. There was also a memorial service in St. Andrew's Chapel, Schroon Lake.

Mr. Pickhardt leaves a wife and four sons—Emilie, Sydney, Adrian, and Ernest—and one daughter—Ione.

Dr. J. B. Wilbur.

Dr. J. B. Wilbur, who died at his Summer residence, in Upper Montclair, N. J., Tuesday, was born in Massachusetts Sept. 25, 1825. He was stricken with paralysis six weeks ago.

He was a graduate of Harvard College and the Harvard Medical School. He served in the war as a Surgeon of a Massachusetts regiment. At the close of the war he settled in Brooklyn, and was in general practice until five years ago.

He was the medical examiner for the Mutual Benefit, Washington Life, Berkshire Life, New-England, Aetna, Mercantile Benefit, and the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Companies, and also Medical Director of the New-York Jewelers' League. His wife, who was one of the founders of the Home for Aged Men, died last December. A daughter is the wife of Lieut. Col. Ezra De Forrest of the Twenty-third Regiment.

The funeral services were held in his home, 544 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Nancy King Blaikie died yesterday at Englewood, N. J. She was born Aug. 25, 1813, at Waterford, Penn. Her husband, the Rev. Dr. Alexander Blaikie, to whom she was married nearly fifty years, was widely known in the United Presbyterian Church. He was a missionary in the far West in his youth; founder and for a quarter of a century pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Boston, and was a preacher in active service for nearly fifty years. Her grandfather, Capt. Robert King, was the first settler of Northwestern Pennsylvania, served under Washington in both the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars, and for his services there and in making a treaty with the Six Nations, the Government gave him 442 acres near La Boeuf Lake, Waterford, Erie County, Penn. Her brother, Alfred King, was Mayor of Erie during the four famous railroad riots. Her brother, Josiah King, was the principal owner of The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette. She leaves two sons, Josiah Alfred Blaikie of Chicago, and William Blaikie of Englewood, N. J.

—Brother Julian, (Dr. Joseph S. Shaw,) a professor at Rock Hill College, Ellicott City, Md., died suddenly yesterday of apoplexy at Bay Ridge, a Chesapeake Bay Summer resort. He was stricken while bathing in shallow water, and died in minutes. Brother Julian was the son of a prominent merchant of New-Orleans, and was fifty-six years old. He was graduated from the University of Louisiana in 1860. He served throughout the war in the Confederate Army, and at its close entered the Shreveport (La.) College. He later was assigned to the Christian Brothers College at St. Louis, and in 1878 was transferred to Rock Hill, where he remained until his death.

—Mrs. Ellen Brady, sister of the Rev. James Fitzsimmons of St. Andrew's Church, and aunt of the Rev. James Fitzsimmons of Troy Seminary, died Wednesday. She was sixty-seven years old.

FATHER HAAS'S LABORS IN WISCONSIN

The Introducer of the Capuchin Order in the United States.

From The Milwaukee Journal, June 22.

The Right Rev. Francis Haas, who introduced the Capuchin Order into the United States, died at St. Agnes's Convent, Fond du Lac, Wis., last evening, at 5:45 o'clock. The Capuchin Fathers of Milwaukee received the sad news this morning.

Father Haas was born in Metzerlen, Switzerland, Nov. 25, 1826. He came to the United States Sept. 2, 1856, and arrived ten days later in Milwaukee, where he was kindly received by the Most Rev. Archbishop Henni and given charge of St. Nicholas, now known as Mount Calvary, twelve miles east of Fond du Lac, to start a monastery for the Capuchin Order, which had not been represented in the United States until that time.

Father Haas received the habit Dec. 2, 1857, at the hands of the Rev. Anthony Gachet of the Swiss Province of Capuchins, who had been sent to this country for the purpose, as Father Haas had been only a secular priest until then, having been ordained Dec. 28, 1851. Father Haas had always been at the head of the Order of Capuchins in this country until it was canonically raised to the dignity of an independent province, Aug. 7, 1882, he having been successively guardian, commissary, custos, and provincial.

He was the founder of St. Lawrence College at Mount Calvary, Fond du Lac County, in 1861. In 1866 he sent the Rev. Father Bonaventure Frey to found a house in New-York, and the same year he bought property in this city to erect a convent, and subsequently erected St. Francis's Church and Convent, corner of Fourth and Harmon Streets, in this city. In June, 1877, he founded a house in Appleton. In 1878, by a unanimous vote of the Definitors General of the order, he was appointed Definitor General by Pope Leo XIII. This necessitated his residence at Rome, Italy.

About two years ago he returned to this country on a visit, was taken sick, and had been ailing ever since. He tendered his resignation as Definitor General, but it was not accepted. Permission, however, was granted him to remain in this country until he should recover his health. He remained at St. Agnes's Convent, Fond du Lac, as spiritual director of that community. After Easter he grew worse, and had been so low that he was several times prepared for death.

Dakota Wants Cars for Its Crops.

From The Des Moines Leader, June 23.

John Hickey, a wholesale merchant of Sioux Falls, S. D., was in the city yesterday on business. To a reporter he said: "South Dakota has nearly recovered from the hard times and crop failure of last year. Because of the excellent promise of crops this year, business of all kinds is improving. The indications now are that the crop this Fall will be the largest and best in the history of the State. The railroads are commencing already to get rolling stock in shape and to bring in extra cars to move the crops, and everywhere the business situation is greatly improved. Many families that left the State last year are coming back to the old homes, and indications are that we are about to enter on a new era of prosperity.

"I have been in Iowa for several days past and everywhere find the crops excellent and far in advance of the season. From present indications the harvest of small grain will be nearly over with by Aug. 1 in most parts of Iowa and South Dakota."

HOW WILLIAM C. RALSTON DIED

TRAGIC END OF CALIFORNIA'S MOST DARING FINANCIER.

Having Failed in His Efforts to Stave Off Ruin, He Threw Himself into San Francisco Bay.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

There are many strange stories as to the heroic, if illegal, efforts made by Mr. Ralston to save the Bank of California and to conceal its true situation from what was known as its "Executive Committee," consisting of three members of the board, who were supposed monthly to examine its affairs. He had no difficulty in transferring enormous sums of money from one account to another, and there is in existence to-day in this city in the hands of Mr. Baldwin's attorney, Mr. Lloyd, one of these transfers for money without any real basis. It is a fictitious check of the San Francisco Refinery, drawn by Ralston without authority, for the prodigious sum of $1,700,000.

It was on this scale that Mr. Ralston handled the affairs of the Bank of California and enabled it for many months to continue its existence when those best informed of its financial condition knew that from 1873 to the day when it closed its doors its capital was impaired, its money absorbed, and that for months prior to its suspension it closed its doors every night of every week without sufficient money to make a showing on the counters of the paying tellers next day. If Ralston was forced to extreme measures it was to save the bank and avert the panic its failure would cause.

Probably no other banking institution in any other part of the world ever had maintained itself under such conditions for so long a time as did the Bank of California. Certainly the history of banking has nothing equal to the story of the r

PLEDGED TO SOUND MONEY

Continued from Page 1.

two-thirds of the silver mines are controlled by firms in this city. So the Western people are evidently wrong when they say that we are influenced by local interests.

We advocate a gold standard because a double standard is, on its face, unreasonable, illogical, and dishonest. We believe that the Nation should be obliged to pay 100 cents for every dollar, and not 50 cents.

On the ground, then, of honesty and sound reason, I submit these resolutions, and trust that the State Democracy will be on the right side of this question, as it is on every other, and with enthusiasm and a unanimous voice adopt the resolutions.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sutro's remarks, Mr. Fairchild called Mr. James Byrne to the chair and addressed the meeting.

EX-SECRETARY FAIRCHILD.

Says the Silver Question Deserves Honest Consideration by the People.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild said that the subject of the finances of the country was of the utmost importance:

It should be settled in the right way. It should be settled, because its agitation is a constant disturbance to business; it should be settled in the right way, because, unless it is so settled, it will arise from time to time to trouble us, disturb our business, and throw us out of employment again and again. In order that it may be settled in the right way, we should approach it with perfect calmness, divesting ourselves of all prejudice, if that be possible. I can conceive of no question which deserves the earnest, honest consideration of the people of this country more than does this question, and I think that we have reason to congratulate popular government, in that it has shown such an ability to deal with this question.

Men say that this is a question for experts. It is a question for experts primarily, but it is a question that every man of ordinary intelligence can understand for himself if he only gives his mind to it. I say that we can congratulate ourselves that popular government has shown the ability that it has to deal with this question, because we find in history precedents showing all the evils in practice as the result of the mistakes of government. Monarchies, despotisms, or oligarchies have erred seriously in dealing with their questions of money, and have erred to the great injury of their people. Looking over our history, we find that, as compared with the other peoples of the world, this great country of popular government has, on the whole, dealt with this apparently academic and scientific question in the end as wisely as any other people, and, therefore, I say that the consideration of this question ought to raise our satisfaction higher than ever, that we are a part of a great free people who think for themselves, decide for themselves, and govern themselves.

Communities Want Low Prices.

I wish to call your attention to a few points in order that, if you choose, you may give them further and more careful consideration hereafter. This whole agitation in behalf of free silver is made, it seems to me, honestly and sincerely by a large body of our fellow-citizens in other parts of the country, and some of them in this part of the country. I desire to give to them the greatest credit for sincerity in their belief. I wish to testify that, from my acquaintance with a large number of these people, I have failed to find that any considerable number wish to do a wrong, or to deal unjustly by any other portion of our people; they do feel that there are certain evils from which they wish to escape, and it has been suggested to them that by some ledgermain of Government, dealing with our currency, they could escape, and one of the evils of which they complain. Now, the chief evil of this complaint is low prices. Now, nobody ever really complains of low prices when he wants to buy anything, and nobody who has anything to sell ever complains of high prices.

But we find that communities as a whole combine all their energies to make prices as a whole low. Individual members of every community are laboring to make particular things cheap, because they want to sell high, but when communities act together they are trying to make prices low. Even our Republican protective tariff friends say that is what they want to do. They really want to make high prices; they do not want them low here and not through importations. But if this be true, if the general effort of communities is to make prices low, if that is the reason that we have passed tariff laws in order to shut out the products of the distant parts of the country to our doors at low prices; if that is the reason we built the Erie Canal; if that is the reason that we have made transportation on the Erie Canal absolutely free, taxing the people of the State in order that it may be free; if that is the reason that we have built our highways and made them free; if that is the reason that we are doing a thousand and one other things—then why in the name of reason should Government be appealed to to do something about one thing in order to make prices high?

Why, in regard to this one thing, should there be a grand exception to all the other things that a Government does in, and about our affairs and our products and the things that we buy and sell?

I do not concede that it would be to our advantage as a whole that Government could double the price of our bread to-morrow. And yet this is the proposition that is made. I doubt if in this city you could find a dozen votes outside of the bakers' shops in favor of doubling the price of bread to-morrow. And yet that is the great thing that underlies this argument. Why, I see that Senator Stewart said the other day that marrying men were not marrying as much now as they used to, because we did not have free silver.

Result of Doubling the Money.

Free silver, what will it do, according to Senator Stewart? Why, it will make that young man, if he contemplated matrimony, expect to have all the expenses of his household, from his bride's outfit and the new coat he bought for the ceremony, and so on through all his domestic arrangements, even to the baby's cradle, made more dear. Do you think that would be an inducement to matrimony? Then they say that the amount of money regulates prices. Does it have any great effect upon prices if it is good money?

All the time we hear, and I believe that it is uncontradicted, that about 5 per cent. of all the transactions of the people of this country are made in money. All the rest of the transactions are made with the other media—checks, notes, and all kinds of things. If this is true, suppose we could double the amount of money in an instant, what would we have done? We would have doubled 5 per cent. of the whole. What would we have added? We would have added 5 per cent to the whole. In a thousand dollars what would we have added? We would have added $50. But suppose in adding that $50 you should disturb the minds of men so that the other 95 per cent. was diminished, as has been done from time to time, during the last few years; suppose you apply your percentage to $950,000, and cut down, two, owing to the uncertainty you have created in the minds of men as to the quality of their money; suppose you have only affected it by 10 per cent.—what is the result? Why, you have diminished that by $95, and when you come to add the $50 that you have credited by doubling your money and deduct your $95, you will find that you are $45 worse off than when you started. You are 4 1-5 per cent. worse off so far as the circulating medium that really transacts your affairs is concerned. That is one of the great reasons why we find these great disturbances in business when men tamper with the currency.

The Quality of Money.

I have given this illustration in answer to the assertion that the amount of money regulated prices, because some money is necessary in our transactions. True, some money is necessary still, because we have not yet reduced our methods of business to such a complete system that we settle everything by accounts.

Yes, so some grease on the axle of a wagon is necessary, in order to move it any great distance at any speed, because man has not yet succeeded in making an axle on which the wheel will revolve entirely without friction. I say, we can say with equal truth as to my wagon that because some grease is necessary on the axle, therefore the amount of grease fixes the cost of moving a ton of freight. You say that is an absurdity; it is not true.

The more I have thought upon this question, the more profoundly impressed I am that more people are concerned in the quality of the money, of actual money, than in its quantity. Now, we have had an interesting illustration of that in the United States in the last six months. You remember in January the great alarm that was felt in our business circles. You remember that prices were falling, and that there was distress in commercial and industrial centres of every kind. What was the trouble? The trouble was that mankind had come to doubt the quality of the money of the United States. Quality was the question. Now, what was done? The Government took steps to sell bonds and take into the Treasury of the United States the money which should be the product of those bonds. The inevitable result of that was to diminish the quantity of money that would be in circulation among the people of this country. The other obvious effect was to improve the quality of the money of the people of this country and to remove the doubts that had arisen in the minds of the people, not only of this country, but of the whole world, as to its future quality.

Stamped Coin a Convenience.

That is what was done by that bond transaction. In January an improvement on the quality of our money was accomplished at the expense of the quantity in circulation. What was the result? Prices have been going up ever since, confidence has been restored, and it looks as if we were at the beginning of another grand era of prosperity.

Some of our friends do not look to bimetallism of any kind, either by the people of the United States or by the concurrence of the other Governments of the world. I almost think that it is unfair and dishonest to try to postpone this question by holding out to people the idea that something is to come to them from an international agreement. It does not seem to me that anything ever will come of it, and the more consideration I have given to this subject the more profoundly I am impressed with the belief that it is a question that is not only beyond the power of the Government of the United States, great and powerful as it is, but that it is beyond the power of all the Governments of the world combined, and that we are only deluding ourselves and the people if we hold out any false ideas in regard to this matter.

Let us look for one moment to see what Government can do about money. Suppose you go to a mint with a lump of silver or gold. What can the Government do to that? It can put it in the form of a coin and call it a dollar. That means that it contains so many grains of gold or so many grains of pure silver with so much alloy. That is what the stamp means, and it does not mean anything else. Now, that thing, so far, has added no value whatever to the lump of silver or gold that you took there, except that it has made it a little more convenient for men to use, and, therefore, if you had your choice between a lump of silver unstamped and a lump of silver or gold stamped, you would take the stamped one, because it would be a little more convenient. Experience has shown that mankind would not allow a difference of but a very few grains in deciding him as to whether he shall take the thing unstamped or stamped. That little stamp was of almost infinitesimally small value as to determining the choice of man, as to whether he would take the thing with the stamp or without the stamp.

Now, the other thing that it can do: It can make that piece of money a legal tender for the payment of debts. Now, that seems at first blush to be a thing that would give it a great deal of value. Experience has shown that it has not had that effect. Almost all legal-tender moneys have had behind them the credit of the Government issuing them, but when the credit of the Government issuing those moneys was gone we found that the moneys became utterly worthless, although the legal-tender quality was still there. Now, what did that legal-tender quality enable those moneys to do? It enabled them to pay past debts; nothing else. Yet it would seem to us as if past debts must be so large that the power to pay them would give a great value to substance that is endowed with that power, but history has shown that money endowed with that power has become utterly valueless.

What Governments Cannot Do.

We have been led to believe that Government had some almighty power to imbue a thing with the quality of paying past debts. Yet we find by statistics that cannot be questioned that in no year did more than 4 per cent. of the transactions of that year consist of the payment of debts that antedated that year. You see what an infinitely small quantity this thing must become by demonstration in value-giving power.

If such a great and powerful Government as was the Government of France after the Revolution was not able to give any power to its paper money when the credit of the Government was gone, then how can we say that any combination of Governments can multiply nothing by something and have anything left? Why, I don't think it is worth while to be deluding ourselves with any notion of this kind. If I believed that any half dozen Governments of the world could do this, if I believed it was proper that this should be done, then I think I should be in favor of free silver, because I would be impressed by the argument that this was a great and powerful country, and it could come pretty near doing alone that which half a dozen countries combined could not do.

I suppose there is no doubt that in certain portions of the country, the South particularly, in certain seasons of the year they suffer greatly for the lack of a sufficient circulating medium, and they think that their remedy is in free-silver coinage. But they are mistaken. It will not help them at all. Some of the people believe that the real remedy is the peaceful remedy of still greater freedom—not attempting to regulate men too much in their affairs. I believe, in pursuance of these resolutions, that our bank-note system needs radical reformation, and that if that is done it will put in the hands of our people the power to give themselves all the circulating medium that they need in any particular community; that any community that has property can create for itself the instruments by which it can exchange that property.

The Value of Bank Notes.

Now what is a bank note? We call it a bank note. Let us divest it for a moment of the fact that it is issued by a corporation and let us think of it as issued by one of us. A bank note is a note without interest, payable on demand. Now, in the ordinary course of things it is, of course, none of the concern of Government to come between you and me and say to you that you shall not issue your obligation payable on demand, and to me that I shall not take an obligation payable on demand. Why should the Government say that? Should they prohibit that lest you may fail to pay me?

No, they wouldn't do it on that account, otherwise they would prevent your borrowing a dollar of me. That would prevent your issuing your note payable in twenty days; it is not for that reason that the Government came in and interfered. They came in, I suppose, because it seems to me—and they had the right to do this—because these things called bank notes came to be issued by corporations under certain laws, because the laws forbade their being issued for any corporation but a bank; so the Government came in and interfered and regulated the issuance of these things except under certain conditions, for it had been discovered that these things were of great convenience, and in order to obtain their usefulness, it was necessary they should be issued under systems which should be known easily to all men, so they would not have to go back and look to the credit of the original issuing body.

At the conclusion of Mr. Fairchild's speech, ex-Congressman Warner was introduced.

SPEECH OF JOHN DE WITT WARNER

Sound Money Battled for by Jefferson, Jackson, and Tilden.

John De Witt Warner, who represented the Thirteenth New-York District in the Fifty-third Congress, said:

It is with great pleasure that I rise to urge the adoption of these resolutions.

In the first place this great organization has a responsibility which it should meet. The currency question is the one in which our people are now most interested. They have a right to know where we stand in regard to it. They will hold us responsible for what we shall leave unsaid, as well as for what we shall say. And it is therefore a duty even more to ourselves than to the public that we shall perform in thus promptly taking our position.

In the second place, to fight for sound money is easy for a Democrat. Sound money has always been among the principles for which have battled in the past Jefferson and Jackson and Tilden, and in the fight on behalf of which Cleveland is leading it, to-day. Not merely this, but the form which the issue now takes is just the one which can leave no real Democrat in any doubt as to what must be his position. It is a Democratic principle that a man should be left free to make his contracts on the terms he thinks best, and that the law should intervene only to make men stand by their contracts. Free coinage of silver proposes to interfere with every contract and to help every debtor to break the contracts he has already made. Democracy is pledged to oppose arbitrary interference by Government. Free coinage involves the most pestiferous interference possible.

Free coinage is a misnomer. The name "free" is simply the livery of heaven which its advocates have stolen in which to serve the devil. What they are really after is not free coinage at all. Let them explain. If the Government, appreciating that its citizens use gold and silver as media of exchange, chooses to accommodate them by supplying coins of convenient size and guaranteed weight and fineness, that is all right. It is a good way for the Government to serve the people. If it makes no charge or distinction in doing this, but gives anybody who chooses to bring bullion the full amount of that bullion in minted coin, and then leaves each man free to do what he pleases with it, we have free coinage and free commerce, just as free as anything could be. Is that what our silver friends want? Not much. They appreciate perfectly that this would do them no good. What they want is a law to give forced currency to depreciated silver.

Look at the situation. The law to make people take silver is not asked for by anybody who wants silver. If people want silver, no law is necessary to compel them to take it. It is just because people do not want silver, and will not take it unless they are compelled to, that the free-silver people want a law to make them take it. The only people who want the law are, therefore, not those who want silver, but who want to get rid of silver, or who, owing debts payable in gold and thinking they can buy silver more cheaply, want to make their creditors take it instead of the gold they owe. The whole business is an attempt by those who advocate it to make other people take something they don't want themselves. Could a man be engaged in a meaner business?

I don't blame the free-silver men for getting mad when they are called dishonest. That shows they have a little self-respect left. But what is it they are trying to do? If I buy a coat for $10, that means that the man who sells it buys $10 with a coat. Now, Democrats, don't believe that Government ought to interfere to make me buy one coat when I would prefer to buy another; and no honest man believes that I ought to be made to accept a coat different from the one I have bought. Will some free-silver man tell me how it is any more honest to make me contract for one kind of dollars when I would prefer another kind, or make me accept silver dollars when I have contracted for gold ones? If it is swindling for you to cheat me at the coat end of the trade, is it any less dishonest for me to swindle you at the money end of the transaction? Until somebody can show why one is right and the other is wrong, our silver friends must hold their temper when they are called swindlers. Their intentions may be good, but it is not heaven that they will pave.

Debtors Must Keep Their Contracts.

Suppose our free-silver friends had their way. What would be the result? Every man to whom a dollar is now due would be compelled to accept half of what there is to-day coming to him. If there is any way to keep that from colliding with the Ten Commandments, I confess I do not see it. I know they talk a great deal about the man who contracted a debt twenty years ago and who now finds that it takes more wheat or cotton to pay it. That is not the real question. The first question is, What has he agreed to do? and whether, just because he finds it hard to keep his agreement, he shall be allowed to break it? Again, if wheat and cotton are cheap to-day, it is because that, take the world over, wheat and cotton are produced and transported more cheaply than they were twenty years ago. Does he propose that the world stop and adjust its business affairs to his own failure to keep up with its progress?

Again, every one knows that the great bulk of all the credits in this country to-day are not those which date twenty years back, or ten years back, or five years back, but are in the main the current accounts between man and man of transactions during the last year or two. Even if it were fair to interfere by law to adjust the hardship of a single debtor in his relations with his creditors of twenty years' standing, is it fair to permit by law twenty debtors on last year's transactions to swindle twenty creditors in order that one debtor may be coddled? To rob Peter to pay Paul has never been considered respectable; but this plan is a proposition to rob eleven of the Apostles in order to subsidize the one black sheep.

This audience does not need to have it explained that business activity depends in large measure upon a low rate of interest, which is the most conclusive proof of plenty of money to be loaned. If I can get capital at 4 per cent. a year, I can build a factory and employ hands and carry on an industry successfully and with profit to myself, where if I had to pay 6 or 7 per cent. for the money or could not borrow it at all, I might be unable to do so, and the factory would remain unbuilt and the labor unemployed. How are we to have interest cheap and money abundant? Capitalists are no worse than other men. But they are no better. They are just like yourselves. What would you do? Supposing that there were a lot of men who advocated the passage of a law that, after you had loaned out money on gold values, would force you to accept silver values in return—would you be in a hurry to lend money? Would you not rather keep it locked up in a trust company or else loan it only at high interest and for short terms? Of course you would. And then, if this agitation stopped and every one became satisfied that there would be no interference with the standard of values, and that capital when loaned out would be safe and would be repaid in money as good as loaned, would not you—would not every capitalist—be prompt to offer to loan his funds at interest however low rather than let them remain idle? You know they would.

This country to-day affords an object lesson of this. In those parts of the country where the people believe that our currency is safe and that no change in its standard is likely to take place, plenty of money can be had at 4 and 5 per cent., while in those parts of the country in which the people are confident that free-coinage legislation will be had, and that a loan made for any long time ahead may be repaid in depreciated silver, there is scarcely a place where you can borrow money on very long time at all, or even on short time, at less rate than 6 or 8 per cent. Free silver would not add a dollar to the real wealth of the West or South. But the apprehension of it has kept from those sections of the country millions upon millions of capital that, had they been invested there, might have made such prosperity as the world has not seen since the sun shone upon Eden.

And last, what would be the effect upon wages? It is sufficient for me to point out that to the precise extent by which free coinage permits the debtor to pay in currency the value of wages are paid, to that extent it effectually reduces them, although they may still remain nominally at the same amount. If the workingmen of this country are prepared for such a change there is one consolation they have. It is not with us the matter is in their hands. If they do not believe in thus sacrificing themselves in behalf of those who are seeking a new way to pay old debts, they can keep any such scheme from being successful.

Silver Not on Even Terms with Gold.

But the free-silver men ask: "Is not a silver dollar as good as a gold dollar, and don't they circulate on even terms? And if so, why shouldn't we extend the bimetallism we now have?" No, my friends, a silver dollar is not as good as a gold dollar, and it does not circulate on even terms with it here or anywhere else; and the only reason that bimetallism in this country is not a farce is because it doesn't exist here at all—and never has existed anywhere.

Let me explain: If I go to the Bank of Commerce and ask to have my note at thirty days discounted for 90 cents on the dollar, they would explain to me that they have not got the money to loan. You know what that means. If I can get Mr. Vanderbilt to write his name on the back of it, I can take it right back to the same bank and they will discount it for 90 cents and hand me the money if I want it. Supposing I had done so this very day, and should appear before you here this evening and brag that the Bank of Commerce had discounted my note for $1,000,000. Is there a man here who would not know better, and who would not be able to tell me that it was Mr. Vanderbilt's indorsement that was discounted, and not my note? Now, a silver dollar has 50 cents worth of silver in it, and under the Sherman act the stamp of the Government gives it a gold indorsement. With that indorsement, it passes for a gold dollar. It is not the 50 cents worth of silver that passes for a dollar; it is the 50 cents worth of silver and the 50 cents of gold indorsement that passes, and I might just as well say that my note was as good as Mr. Vanderbilt's is just because, when he had indorsed it, I could get it discounted, as to claim that a silver dollar was as good as a gold dollar just because, when a silver dollar had a gold indorsement, I could pass it on even terms with a gold dollar.

There is another item which should be noted here. Mr. Vanderbilt is worth a good deal more than $1,000,000, and I suppose it would not hurt his credit if it were known that he had indorsed my note for that amount. If, however, it was known that he had written his name across the backs of a lot of blank notes, and had given them to me to be filled out and signed by me as I might see fit, his credit would be gone, and his indorsement would be worth no more than mine. Just so with our silver currency. Our Government is a wealthy one, and the fact that it has put a gold indorsement upon nearly a thousand millions of the silver dollars coined silver has not yet destroyed its credit—though we have all seen how nearly it has done so. Free silver, however, means either that we shall go to a silver basis or that the Government shall put a gold indorsement upon all the silver that anybody in the world now or hereafter chooses to bring it. The moment such a law was passed, its credit would be no better than that of Mr. Vanderbilt, who had trusted me with his check book, and we would be on a silver basis notwithstanding.

No Such Thing as Bimetallism.

Bimetallism has never existed, and never can exist, unless the two metals shall remain indefinitely of the same market value as compared with each other. With every fluctuation we will have monometallism of the cheaper metal, with the dearer metal driven out of circulation. There is nothing occult about the way this works. If you owed $50 and you could pay it with coins which you could buy for $50 or less, would you pay it instead with coins that would cost you, or that you could sell for, $60 or $65? Not unless you were a fool. Do you know anybody else who would do so? And, unless men are foolish enough to use the dearer money when the cheaper will serve them just as well, will not the cheaper metal be the only one that is used? Of course it will; and this is not merely in accord with reason, but with universal experience. In 1792 our forefathers, noting that business men used silver coins and gold coins, arranged to meet their convenience by minting them, and adopted a ratio between gold and silver, which they found to be that of commerce. The ratio had hardly been enacted before the commercial ratio changed, so that, at the ratio provided, silver was the cheaper of the two metals—and the result was that, with theoretical bimetallism in the law, we actually had silver monometallism until 1834. At that time the ratio was so changed as to make gold the cheaper metal; and we have had gold monometallism ever since—silver having been circulated only to the extent that it has a gold indorsement. England has had the same experience, and so has France. There has never been actual bimetallism anywhere; and, as I have already explained, there never can be any until there shall grow up a lot of men so generous or so foolish as to use the dearer instead of the cheaper of two metals for paying their debts.

International bimetallism is no more practicable than National bimetallism. It is simply a little easier to fool people with, just as nobody will believe you if you tell them "cock-and-bull" stories about matters which you claim have happened here in New-York, but may listen with interest if you put the scene of your story in Africa or Australia. I will not go into the reasons so forcibly put by our Chairman why international bimetallism is a myth. I only stop to say on this point that so long as you leave business men free, they are no more likely to pay their debts in dear coins when they can get cheap coins—just because ten countries have made a law—than they are just because one country has done so. International bimetallism is a good fence for a man to sit on who doesn't want to get down anywhere yet. It is a good theory for a man who doesn't know what he does think, but still wants to make a respectable appearance.

Our silver friends appeal to us to treat gold and silver equally. I propose to treat men equally, and let each do what he pleases with the gold or silver he has. It is claimed that gold is a legal tender. That is true. It is not true, however, that it is worth any more on that account. As a matter of fact bar gold, which is not legal tender at all, is worth more to-day than is the same amount of gold in gold coins, which are legal tender. Commerce uses gold because it prefers it, not because of the law. It would use it just the same if there were no law. The law, therefore, makes no difference. Commerce has repudiated silver as a measure of values. It does not use it simply because it does not like it. A law to force silver into use would, therefore, be tyrannical and an arbitrary interference with commerce.

Reasons for the Use of Gold.

The preference of commerce for gold is not a matter of right or wrong; it is a matter of fact. People who do business have a right to do it in the way that suits them best, and commerce has found gold most convenient; that is all. There is so little of it in existence that a small quantity contains a great deal of wealth. That makes it convenient to use and transport. It is easily divisible and almost indestructible. That makes it handy to use, and leaves the world's stock at any time practically all that has been mined in the centuries before, so that it is subject to only very slight variation by the increase or decrease of production in any one year or within a short period. And the fact that it is easily transported and is indestructible tends to keep it the same value all over the world. All these things do not make gold perfect for the purposes of currency, but they do make it more perfect than is the case with any other metal. This becomes more and more so as our commerce becomes more and more of international rather than of local character. It is, therefore, perfectly easy to understand why silver has been so generally discarded as a measure of value, and why it would be foolish to try to reinstate it.

A good deal of complaint is made as to the small amount of gold in the world. It is the very fact that gold is found only in small amounts that makes it so desirable for currency. If it was as abundant as iron it would be as unavailable as iron for money purposes. As to the comparative quantity: There has not been five years since 1850 when there has not been a much larger amount of gold in the world in proportion to the necessity for its use than there was in the preceding five years. And there is more to-day, in proportion of the necessity for its use for business than there ever was before.

The people are charging that gold is appreciating. This may be so, but I doubt it. And I doubt it because, taking the one commodity of most importance to man, of which the greatest amount is bought and sold every day in every part of the world—man's labor—I find that, measured by it, gold has been steadily growing cheaper and is to-day cheaper than it was ten years ago. Such being the case, it seems to me probable, not that gold is appreciating, but that inventions and improvement of transport and communication have cheapened nearly everything else. But suppose gold has appreciated. Is that an evil to be stopped by law? When cotton goes up, do we pass laws to keep it down? When the price of wheat is high, do we ask Congress to make it low? Is it our business to interfere by law with the natural course of prices? It may be good Republican doctrine to do so, but no Democrat can consent to go into that business.

Value of Gold and Wages.

In this connection there is one point that I want to present. Supposing that gold has appreciated, what is the effect of this upon our wage earners, the majority of our voters? Take your daily papers and look at wholesale prices of goods and food. You will find that they change daily and sometimes repeatedly within the day. As to retail prices, you know—or, if you don't, your wife does—that they change pretty often, in some things every month or so, and in some things every week or two. Now, take wages. You know that changes will be comparatively rare, generally not more than once or twice a year, and often only once in two or three years. What does that mean? It means that the price of labor is more conservative than are the prices of the goods that labor buys—hence, that if our currency is appreciating so as to make a dollar buy more goods, there will be weeks, months, perhaps years, during which, while wages have not changed, it will be able to buy more with them. In other words, the appreciation of gold, so long as wages are paid on a gold standard, means that every laborer gets more and more for the same amount of wages. Take the opposite case. I have no doubt that free-silver legislation would in a measure accomplish what its friends claim—that is, raise soon the prices of everything that is bought to nearly if not quite double their present rate. But can you imagine that your wages would be doubled at once? Don't you know that you would wait months and years for the slow process of readjustment by strikes and lock-outs before your wages would finally be raised in proportion?

With the wage earner, therefore, the free-silver case stands thus: The appreciation of gold, of which the free-silver people complain, is the very process that will give him more and more for the wages he gets and, therefore, practically increase his wages. The inflation of prices that the silver men are fighting for is the very thing that will reduce the purchasing power of the wages he gets, and will thus decrease his wages. Do not understand that I am here claiming that we should oppose free coinage and welcome the appreciation of gold just because it secures higher wages to labor. I am opposed to free coinage because I believe it to be wrong. At the same time it is proper that you should understand just what would be its effect. It may be that wages are too high in this country now. Personally, I do not believe such to be the case. If they are too high, however, it is the inevitable result that they should be cut down, then let us have that issue frankly stated. But let not our free-coinage friends clamor for legislation the first effect of which would be to reduce by one-half the wages that each laboring man receives, and at the same time invite laboring men to vote for such a programme without telling them what the real effect would be.

I confess that I am one of those who are glad to see the prices of things becoming cheaper and cheaper, so that the laboring man can buy more and more with every dollar that he receives. I have no sympathy with those who, by a tariff law or a silver law or private trusts or combinations, are continually endeavoring to raise prices of the goods that labor has to buy. I have no more sympathy for the men who are working today to bring about high prices for clothes and food than had the Prophet Amos with the inflationists of his day, whom he cursed so thoroughly that the world ever since then has rung with his maledictions. You remember how he described them—it strikes me that his words would well befit the present situation—as he told of the men of his day who lay awake nights thinking how they might make corners in food and put up prices—"making the ephah small and the shekel great"—that is, making the poor pay more for their flour—and, as he put it, "falsifying the balances of deceit," that might "buy the poor for silver and the needy with a pair of shoes; yea, and sell the refuse of the wheat."

Question Must Be Settled Promptly.

For the time being, the currency question, like Aaron's rod, has swallowed up all other political issues. It will continue to engross public attention until it is settled, and settled rightly. But that is not all. Is is of almost equal importance that it be settled promptly. Indeed, were it simply a question of the present agitation continuing for a couple of years or of suffering the damage and gaining the experience that would come from the prompt trial of free coinage and repentance therefrom, I verily believe the latter would be the less disastrous. If every creditor in the country should lose the amount coming to him—demoralizing as such an experience would be—there would be no property destroyed; and if there were confidence that the procedure would not be repeated, very few would starve or freeze to death, business would go ahead, and our people would work and thrive. So long, however, as uncertainty continuous, so long as capitalists are afraid to loan funds for fear that repayment will be made them in cheap money, there will continue a partial paralysis that clogs every wheel of industry, that impedes every enterprise which would employ labor or develop the country and that leaves out of work a great proportion of those who otherwise would be steadily and profitably employed. All the blessings of which the free-coinage advocates dream would be far less than those of the prosperity which, in two years after uncertainty is ended, will have been shared by our people. All the disasters of free coinage would be less, could they be promptly realized, than the losses of a couple of years more of continuous obstruction of our business enterprises by free-coinage agitation.

If we went to a silver basis, as we should do if we had free coinage, the men who would profit are bankers, who own the gold, which they would hoard, and who would be permitted to pay their depositors in depreciated silver. While it would be their depositors who, having deposited money as good as gold, would be forced to accept depreciated silver instead. The insurance companies would profit, whose thousands of millions of investments are so largely in mortgages, by their terms made payable in gold. The widow and the orphan would suffer by having their policies paid in the silver whose purchasing price would be only one-half as much as the gold that they would otherwise receive. The capitalist employer, with his investments in lands, in factories, and every class of wealth, would see it double in price upon his hands almost at once. His employe would be paid the same wages he now receives in a currency which would buy only half as much, until, after years had passed in the slow readjustment of wages, he might have secured somewhat more of his rights.

And so I am glad to see this issue thus met—by our prompt repudiation of the undemocratic notion that Government should constantly interfere with our standards of value, and by our prompt assertion of the Democratic principle that Government should mind its own business and let others do the same. I trust that not merely will these resolutions be adopted, but that, in the light of our experience with fiat money legislation, from the greenback to the Sherman silver certificates, this long-suffering country may finally learn that wealth is not created by fiat, but is made by labor; that the law can put no dollar into any man's pocket unless it first takes it from the pocket of some other man, and that wage earners are first and most interested in opposing interference by law. There has never yet been made a law to put into any laboring man's pocket a single dollar that he did not earn. And he of all men, therefore, has best the right to insist that there shall be no law passed that will raise the prices of what he has to buy and thus take from him some portion of what he has earned.

Every man for his own, and God help us all, is the Democratic motto. Each living on his neighbor, and the devil take the hindmost, is the free-silver doctrine.

At the conclusion of Mr. Warner's address the resolutions were adopted, with only one or two silver cranks voting against them.

A resolution was also passed referring the question of reorganization within the limits of the Assembly districts, as recently apportioned, and the amendments of the plan of reorganization to the Executive Committee.

Joel Benton closed the meeting by reading an original poem, a parody on "Coin's Financial School," which he called "Coin's Financial Fool."

THE SOUTH IS WAKING.

Sound-Money Sentiment Said to be Growing Everywhere.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 27.—Congressman Josiah Patterson, the most active propagandist of the sound-money policy in this part of the South, said to-day in regard to the action of the Kentucky Democratic Convention:

The result in Kentucky was not altogether anticipated by me. I knew there had been something of a revolution in Kentucky on the question of sound money, and I was confident the convention would pass sound-money resolutions. However, I was not prepared for the passing of the resolutions by a majority of nearly 3 to 1. Democrats have heretofore differed in regard to the meaning of the National platform of 1892. I believe, with Mr. Cleveland, it meant the maintenance of all our money on a parity, and that the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 was impossible if that were to occur.

In my judgment, the effect of this action on the part of the Kentucky Democracy will be great throughout the South. The movement everywhere is in the direction of sound money, and this action will materially assist the cause.

When I was in Kentucky some two weeks ago it was understood that Hardin was looking to sound money men to secure his nomination, and I then knew that many supported him for Governor because he will have nothing to do with the question, and as no one proposes to exclude free-silver men or anti-free-silver men from the party on account of differences on the currency question, his nomination, under the circumstances, was perhaps wise. It would be just as logical to say that Mr. Cleveland was in favor of free silver because he had appointed a great many free-silver Democrats to office. To say the Kentucky Democracy was favorable to free silver because it nominated Gen. Hardin.

I was in Kentucky a couple of weeks ago to make a few speeches in the cause of sound money, and, while I saw then that the free-silver sentiment was very strong, I was convinced that the reaction was at hand, if only the educational system in the interest of sound money was carried on to the end vigorously. As I have recently been down in Mississippi and have made such a canvass as gives me confidence to say that the conditions in that State are the same as I found them in Kentucky.

Congressman Patterson's views are entertained by many other sound-money men of this section.

A POLICEMAN TRIES TO KILL HIS WIFE

Thomas Martin Fired Twice at Her While in a Drunken Rage.

Policeman Thomas Martin of the Morrisania Station, who was on trial before the Police Commissioners last week on a charge of intoxication, attempted to kill his wife, Annie, by firing two shots at her from his revolver while in a drunken rage at 3 o'clock yesterday morning at his home, 3,033 Third Avenue. Mrs. Martin escaped to the street, locking her husband in the house, and called a policeman, who placed the drunken man under arrest.

Policeman Martin has been on the force since 1888, and had an excellent record until three years ago, when he began drinking heavily. He has been before the Commissioners repeatedly for drunkenness. Since the last trial Martin has been drinking constantly, and at times has shown signs of mental derangement.

He imagined his wife was trying to get his seven-year-old boy from him and followed her about the house constantly. He threatened several times to kill her.

Mrs. Martin was not injured by either of the shots fired at her.

When arraigned before Justice Martin, in the Morrisania Police Court, yesterday morning, the prisoner was very much excited. He interrupted his wife with profanity and abuse. When asked to tell his story, he said he had been in the vacant lot at the back of the house teaching his little boy how to use the revolver.

Justice Martin ordered a formal complaint of felonious assault to be taken against the prisoner and committed him for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

A Newspaper Pensioner.

From The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

The Constitution has placed upon its pension list the name of a veteran who has well earned immunity from collectors. Mr. C. S. Youmans of Blackshear, in 1868, wrote to Col. Carey W. Styles, then editor of The Constitution, subscribing to the paper. Ever since he has kept his name straight upon the books, having paid in all over $260 in subscription. But now he has grown old, and writes:

"I love your paper as I do my life. It seems to me that I could not live without it. I am an old veteran Confederate, sixty-nine years of age. My wife has been the mother of twenty-four children, of whom twenty-one are still living, eight of whom are young and still depending upon us for bread. Could you not afford to make me a pensioner on your list, as I am entitled to one from the State? I loved Henry W. Grady as I did one of my own children. I have his photograph hung up in my parlor and go to look at it as often as I do those of my children."

Mechanical Power in Tramway.

From The London Daily News.

The use of mechanical power is making rapid strides in the tramway system of Paris. The Compagnie Générale des Omnibus employes Rowan's automobiles (worked by steam power) on the Auteuil-Boulogne line, and compressed air power on the line between Louvre and St. Cloud. The Compagnie des Tramways de Paris et du Département de la Seine makes use of locomotives, on the Lamm and Francq system, for services between Courbevoie and l'Etoile, on the Serpellet system, for those between Neuilly and St. Denis, and of electric power for cars running from the Opéra St. Denis. Compressed air power is used on all lines of the Compagnie des Chemins de fer Nogentais. The Arpajon and St. Germain companies employ steam power, that of St. Maur des Fossés compressed air power. Finally, the Belleville Funicular Tramway is worked by an endless cable.

Foreclosed Russian Mortgages.

From The London Daily News.

The State Bank of Russia will next month dispose by public auction of no fewer than 1,930 estates upon the mortgages of which the bank has been compelled to foreclose, the owners, nearly all of the noble class, being hopelessly insolvent. In a few cases, no doubt, bad harvests have led to the impoverishment of the owners, and made it impossible for them to pay the interest on the mortgages, but the great majority of these failures, writes our correspondent, are directly consequent upon the neglect and extravagance of the landlords. In Poltava alone there are 149 of such foreclosed estates to come under the hammer; in Kharkoff, 60; in Bessarabia, 56; in Tchernigoff, 37; in the Don country, 32; in Yekaterinoslav, 25; in Kieff, 22; in Podolia, 16, and in the Taurida, &

Telephone Service.

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For Stations South of 141st St., N. Y. City.

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1,000	105	120
1,500	135	150

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Telephone, write, or call for further particulars.

Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.,

18 CORTLANDT STREET.

Tied Down

to household work, to the scrubbing brush and bucket, to the dish pan and housecloth. That was woman's position until

GOLD DUST Washing Powder

came to her release. Now she does all her work in the morning—does as she pleases in the afternoon. GOLD DUST has found an entrance to many thousand homes, will you welcome it to yours? Large packages, price 25c. Sold everywhere. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

THIS VERBAL PROMISE WAS ENFORCED

An Interesting Decision in a Suit for Breach of Contract.

A precedent has been established by the settlement of the suit of the Marvin Safe Company against the Chrome Steel Works, which, in the judgment of lawyers, renders many business houses, if they do not comply with a verbal promise often made between buyers and sellers, liable to damages for breach of contract.

The verbal agreement, as the plaintiff in

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Bicycle Races. 3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:15—Sousa's Concert. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight last night:

Times's Record.

3 A. M.	69	3:30 P. M.	67
6 A. M.	67	6 P. M.	65
9 A. M.	68	9 P. M.	65
12 M.	65	12 P. M.	65
Average temperature			66⅝

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	64	75	6 P. M.	64	82
6 A. M.	62	75	9 P. M.	64	78
9 A. M.	65	78	11 P. M.	65	75
12 M.	64	83	12 P. M.	65	75
4 P. M.	64	81			

Average temperature yesterday.....64.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....76.6
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....71.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 6, Column 6.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A GREAT CITY.

We take particular pleasure in transferring to our columns some observations of The Boston Journal in praise of New-York. It is undoubtedly true that in the past a grievous lack of this city has been the lack of public spirit and of local pride. In this condition of municipal well-being this city has for more than a generation been inferior to Boston, as it has of late years suffered by comparison with Chicago. Boston, indeed, has offered us in many respects a model of good government by showing that good citizenship included a general interest in good government. Chicago has not, until very recently, set us such an example. The public spirit of her rich men has been evinced in vast benefactions to the city, but not in the personal interest of these public-spirited men in what may be called municipal housekeeping or in exciting such an interest among their fellow-citizens. They have left the Municipal Government to the politicians, precisely as we have left it, and with the same results. But really good citizenship requires that every citizen should identify himself with his city, and should take shame to himself for every exhibition in the Municipal Government of ignorance or incompetency or dishonesty. In this respect Boston has always been in advance of New-York, and in the recent revolt against the spoils system Chicago has come near to passing both.

It is especially pleasant to have Boston recognize the "dawning of a broader spirit of municipal patriotism" in New-York. The things which our Bostonian contemporary specifies as the metropolitan characteristics of New-York are for the most part the results of private enterprise, and not the organized work of the community or of any associated divisions of it. But it is true that the municipality is coming more fairly to represent the people, and that means that the people are coming to take a more active and enlightened interest in the municipality. There is no citizen, for example, who does not feel proud of what has been accomplished in the work of street cleaning. We have been so used to filthy streets that the hardened New-Yorker could scarcely understand the disgust the aspect of the place excited in foreigners, to whom it was characterized mainly by its dirtiness. Now we know the difference, and the result is that a relapse to the old dirty ways, which we used to regard with apathy, would now provoke a popular insurrection. It is true that local pride and local patriotism are increasing in New-York, and nothing more is needed to put the city in the way of becoming really metropolitan. Nature has not done more for any other city. It remains for us only to see that the city gets the benefit of the best that its citizens can do in the way of art, meaning all that is artificial as well as what is artistic.

A BUILDING FOR RECORDS.

The fact that the Register is going to fit up the attic of the ancient building in the City Hall Park known as the "Hall of Records" to make room for more books, and thinks it is doubtful whether the floor will bear the weight which he desires to put upon it, is a reminder of that long-delayed project for a new Municipal Building. There ought at least to be a proper structure for the safe keeping of the voluminous and growing records of the city and county. These should be kept together in a fire-proof building, where they could be systematically arranged and easily consulted. If a new City Hall or general Municipal Building is not to be put up, without much further delay, there should be a separate building for the use of the County Clerk and Register and the Surrogate's Court, whose records are of such vast importance.

That was the purpose of the original act of 1888 making the Sinking Fund Commissioners, the County Clerk, Register, and Surrogate a commission to have charge of the erection of a new building, which was to be in the vicinity of the County Court House, but not in the City Hall Park. It was to provide only for the offices mentioned above and was to be primarily a record building, but the need of accommodations for other offices and departments of the Municipal Government led to the amendment of the law in 1890. This authorized the same commission to provide a building which should serve the purpose originally contemplated and also accommodate such other departments and offices as it might designate. It was still required that the building should be near the Court House, but not in the City Hall Park.

The difficulty of fixing upon a proper site led to another amendment of the law in 1892 authorizing the commission, in its discretion, to locate the building in the City Hall Park and to have any of the old buildings removed which might interfere with its plans. It was under the law thus amended that the project took form for a new City Hall to take the place of the old one, under which the abortive competition for plans was invited and took place. Then, in 1894, the amendment of 1892, which permitted the location of the building in the park, was repealed, throwing the commission back to the law as it stood in 1890. This had a paralyzing effect on the whole scheme, and nothing more has been done with it.

The commission still exists and is still authorized to have a building erected which shall provide for the record offices and as much or as little more as it sees fit. It might be a good time to wake this project for a new municipal structure out of its sleep again and consider what may and ought to be done with it.

A CRIME AGAINST NATIONS.

Yellow fever is again epidemic at Santos, and men are reported to be dying there by the score, both in the city streets and on the shipping in the harbor. This is news that comes from Santos regularly each year, though the disease is among the most easily preventable of all those to which humanity is subject, and though its very existence in any country convicts its inhabitants, and especially its rulers, of criminal negligence or else of densest ignorance.

The history of yellow fever is a peculiar one. It was unknown until just after the African slave trade became an organized and important branch of commerce, and although negroes are practically exempt from the malady, it broke out in almost every port where the slavers anchored. After a densely crowded vessel had sailed for months under a tropic sun, of course it arrived in a condition well calculated to breed pestilence, and, equally of course, it did so. Hundreds of harbors all over the world were infected, and as even the rudiments of sanitary science have not yet reached some of the countries where this scourge was started, a few ports still remain centres of infection whose existence is a menace to the commerce of every nation.

Yellow fever epidemics were once frequent along the Atlantic coast of the United States and were of annual occurrence all through the West Indies. The adoption of simple and easy precautions has put an end to the disease, except when imported, everywhere but in Spanish and Portuguese ports. There it still lingers. Havana and the other Cuban cities suffer from it every year, the Central American States are not exempt, and all along the South American coast it works its will almost without an effort to check the annual ravages. Santos suffers more than the other ports, not because the conditions there are worse than in the others, but because it has an immense traffic with all the world, and the disease is therefore supplied with a large number of its favorite victims, unacclimated visitors from temperate climates. Back of Santos lies the great coffee district of Brazil, and in consequence ships of every nation fill its magnificent harbor and lie there for months each year, waiting for cargoes. Every year these ships pay a terrible tribute of dead Captains, mates, and sailors to Portuguese neglect of ordinary sanitation and Portuguese ignorance of measures that would, if taken, make the harbors of Brazil as safe as those of Jamaica, Barbados, or St. Kitts, in all of which yellow fever was once as prevalent as it is now at Santos or Havana, but whence it has practically disappeared of late years, owing to the adoption of strict quarantine regulations and the general cleaning up to which civilized people nowadays subject the localities in which they live.

For yellow fever is a filth disease and nothing else. Cleanliness and it are deadly enemies, and cleanliness always conquers. It would seem as though the more advanced nations of the world have a right to insist upon a speedy reform of ancient abuses that put every one of them in constant danger.

WANTED—APPLICANTS FOR OFFICE.

Owing to what physicians call a "complication" of causes, it is found that competent applicants for examination for some of the higher places in the civil service of the city are not numerous. The Civil Service Board has no authority to expend money for advertising, and its only medium of communication with the public is The City Record, a journal of great value and interest, but not of very wide circulation. At a recent examination for chief clerk in one of the bureaus of the Department of Public Works, where the qualifications were those of a skilled bookkeeper, none of the applicants was found able to pass the minimum line and get on the eligible list. The salary of the post is $1,750 or $2,000 a year, and the tenure is secure so long as the present law is maintained and the incumbent does his work well. The examination was strict, but entirely practical, and indorsed by the chief of the bureau as fitted to test the competitors fairly.

There must be a large number of men in New-York who are entirely suited to do the work of such a position and who would be glad to obtain it. It is probable that the custom which has so long prevailed of filling such positions with politicians or the favorites of politicians and the ignorance of the public that this has been changed may explain the lack of applicants. Without wishing to encourage undue expectations, we venture to advise any of our readers who know that they are really competent for such places and desire them either to watch The City Record or to seek information at the offices of the Civil Service Board in the new Criminal Court Building.

ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR FREIGHT.

The latest test of the electric motors on the Nantasket Branch of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad was in some respects more interesting and significant than those which preceded it. The first tests were made with a train of passenger cars. A speed of forty-five or fifty miles an hour was easily attained, and at one time for a short distance the rate was nearly eighty miles an hour, but the bearings became heated and a "hot box" interrupted the trial. It was proved conclusively, however, that the capacity of the motors was sufficient to meet all demands on the line. It is stated that the weight of the train was about 175 tons.

By the latest trial the power of the motors as haulers of freight was tested. The motor car—which resembles an ordinary "combination" passenger and baggage car, but is much heavier—was attached to a train of eleven freight cars, heavily loaded. The start was made easily and the train was moved at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour without the slightest difficulty. Then five more loaded freight cars were added to the train, and the entire weight to be hauled was thus increased to more than 450 tons. The motor car drew the train as easily as before, and at the end of the trip pushed it back again.

There is no freight traffic on the road where this test was made. The line is a short one, used exclusively for passenger traffic in the Summer. The company did not have in mind, therefore, the use of electric motors for freight service on this Nantasket Branch. We referred some time ago to the significant admission of the company's Vice President that a successful test of the new motors on this branch might lead to the substitution of electric force for steam on two of the company's four tracks between this city and New-Haven. If a train of sixteen heavily loaded freight cars can be moved easily and economically by electricity at a rate of twenty-five miles an hour, we shall see freight drawn by electric force on some of the main lines in the near future.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The full text of the discussion in the Chamber of Deputies on the part of France in the festivities at Kiel, and incidentally on the whole French foreign policy, is more important and instructive than it was made to appear by the outline transmitted by cable. M. Hanotaux's defense of the action of the Government in the Japanese business distinctly avows what has all along been commonly believed, that the action of France was taken primarily with the view of pleasing Russia. It also avows that an actual alliance exists between France and Russia. This is shown by the substitution, for the first time, of the word "alliance" for the word "entente," which has heretofore been officially employed to describe the arrangement between the two powers. M. Hanotaux quotes from a dispatch of his own to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg concerning the Eastern question, in which it is said that France puts in the first rank of her cares the considerations of her "alliances." The effect upon the Chamber, as may be supposed, was somewhat startling, but the sequel made it clear that the word had been employed with intention. M. Goblet, in criticising the Government, called attention to the fact that it had been used in the Chamber for the first time, and demanded to know if it was exact, to which the Premier, M. Ribot, "made a sign of assent."

The Opposition could not decently or plausibly denounce the alliance. As Russia is the only friend of France in Europe, it could not but be gratifying to know that her friendship had been more solemnly pledged than by a mere "understanding." The orators of the Opposition found fault with it only that it was too one-sided or that it did not go far enough. If France helped Russia to what she wanted in the East, one speaker insisted that Russia ought to support French claims elsewhere, ought particularly, as he explained, to help France turn England out of Egypt.

It seems, however, to be clear that Russia has thus far had considerably the better of the bargain, whatever the bargain may have been. The French press has proclaimed that the intervention of the three powers in the far East in the interest of Russia was a diplomatic triumph over England and also a diplomatic triumph over one of the intervening powers—to wit, Germany. It has omitted to say, what seems to be at least equally clear, that it was a diplomatic triumph over France. It is quite true that M. Hanotaux argued that French interests in the East were subserved by the intervention. But this argument has not availed to convince anybody, and the force of it is nullified by the arguer's own admission that it was the interest of Russia and not of France that was the primary and determining cause of France's intervention. Those orators of the Opposition have some reason who, after enumerating the benefits that Russia has derived from the alliance, demand to know what benefits France has received from it and what Russia has done for her. It is a hard question. The Czar seems to be fully of the opinion that he is more important to France than France is to him, and that therefore France should be expected to be more serviceable to Russia than Russia to France. The latest and queerest manifestation of this feeling was in the deliverance of his speech, upon which we have already commented, in which he appears as publicly lecturing his ally by expressing his "displeasure" with the conduct of the French officers at Kiel. This tutorial tone cannot, one would suppose, be agreeable to a high-spirited nation, but there is no chance that it will be publicly resented.

As to the incident of Kiel, which was the occasion of the debate, nothing could be better than M. Ribot's exposition of the motives of the French Government, if it had only been "lived up to." "It is a strange notion of patriotism," the French Premier declared, "to believe it impossible to preserve at heart all recollections and all hopes and to fulfill at the same time a duty of courtesy which does not imply any abandonment of them." But what mankind, including the Czar, has found fault with is that the duty of courtesy was not fulfilled. The representatives of France at the international pageant prepared by Germany took pains to show that they disliked the duty imposed upon them, and exhibited themselves publicly and ostentatiously as in the sulks. This is no more courteous than it is dignified or respectable.

THE BERLINER PATENT.

An important part of the recent decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Berliner telephone patent case appears to have been overlooked by some persons. The Circuit Court, Judge Carpenter, decided that the patent in question was null and void for two reasons—first, because the issue of the patent had been "dishonestly delayed," and, second, because the device had already been covered by a patent issued to the same Berliner in 1880. The Circuit Court of Appeals reversed this decision upon the ground that there was nothing that should invalidate the patent in the evidence concerning what Judge Carpenter called the "dishonest" delay.

But it made no decision with respect to the judgment of the Circuit Court that Berliner (or the Bell Telephone Company) was not entitled to this patent because he had procured a patent for the same invention eleven years earlier. The Court of Appeals said:

"We will not undertake to determine the question of the substantial identity of the respective claims of the two patents or any of them. We prefer to leave that without prejudice, in the event it hereafter involves other individual or corporate rights."

The question whether the Berliner patent of 1891 is invalid because of the earlier Berliner patent of 1880, covering the same invention, remains undecided, and can be decided only in a suit for infringement.

The manufacturers of telephones who are in competition with the Bell company have united their forces, as we stated some weeks ago, in what is called the Telephone Protective Association of America. A meeting of this association was held last Monday. "The opinion generally expressed," says The Electrical Review, "was that the manufacturers had little to fear from suits on the Berliner transmitter patent." The only judicial decision on record concerning the validity of the patent, as affected by the prior patent of 1880, is that of Judge Carpenter, and he decided that the patent was void. The Circuit Court of Appeals, as we have said, declined to pass upon that part of his decision. If the Bell company undertakes to enforce the patent by infringement suits, however, a final and conclusive decision on this point will eventually be reached.

Byrne, the policeman who on Wednesday terrorized the passengers in a Broadway car, assaulted the driver thereof, struggled desperately with four other officers all the way to the station house, and conducted himself generally as brutal ruffians always do when such small portion of brains as they may possess has been befogged by liquor, turned up calm and smiling in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, and proceeded to prove that, in one place, at least, and for this week, at least, a "pull" is as effective as ever and as valuable. Not only was the man treated with distinguished consideration and allowed to conduct himself more like a visitor than a prisoner, but a petty ten-dollar fine was imposed as sufficient penalty for acts which, if committed by an ordinary friendless drunkard, would have insured imprisonment for months. There is, indeed, a report that even the $10 was not really handed over, the Clerk merely marking the word "paid" on the complaint, and, when questioned by somebody who had noticed that no money passed, assuming a personal responsibility for the amount. Byrne's only defense to the charges made against him consisted simply of an insolent denial that he had been drunk or that he had assaulted anybody whatsoever. Next week, fortunately, this disgraceful person will have a trial of another sort. On Wednesday he must come before the Police Commissioners. There the whispers of a McGoldrick are of no use, and stories about a form of "illness" that smells of whisky and causes the invalid to imitate with lifelike accuracy the ordinary slum rowdy are not heard with patience. Byrne is as sure to lose his shield as he is to live till next week comes. There is no doubt about his guilt, and, therefore, there is no doubt about his punishment by the present Police Board.

An interesting report that comes from Asbury Park is to the effect that, while pine trees thrived all along that part of the Jersey coast in the days before this great Methodist resort was established, now, for some mysterious reason or other, they are all dying—all, that is, except those already dead. Trees of other kinds, it seems, flourish there as well as ever, and show no disposition to resent the intrusion of humanity upon the once lonely beaches. The only explanation of these facts that suggests itself is that the pines, being of an extremely old-fashioned and conservative temperament, as befits a species of ancient lineage and closely allied with some of the most distinguished fossils, find that Methodism is uncongenial to them. Just what denomination they prefer it would, of course, be impossible to decide without a long investigation of the various Summer resorts frequented by people more or less religious, and a careful noting of what trees are best content in each of them. The task is one well worthy of some enthusiastic statistician, and its successful accomplishment might throw much needed light upon many sectarian problems that are now insoluble by any one.

Clemenceau as a Writer.

From The London Daily News.

M. Clémenceau has (our Paris correspondent says) been induced by The Journal to become one of its regular contributors. M. Clémenceau is beginning to exercise far more influence as a writer than he ever did as a speaker. No writer since Paul Louis Courrier ever understood better how, on the spur of the moment, to treat a subject in a way to appeal to the French mind. M. Clémenceau is now a power, and though he speaks to and for the millions, persons of high culture delight in his articles, even when they do not accept his standpoint.

ART NOTES.

—Circulars have just been sent out for the eighth annual exhibition of oil paintings and sculpture at the Art Institute. It will be open to the public from Tuesday, Oct. 22, to Sunday, Dec. 8. Pictures will be received at the institute until Saturday, Oct. 5. Works outside the city may be sent to W. S. Budworth & Sons, 424 West Fifty-second Street, New-York, on Oct. 1, 2, and 3; to J. E. Chase, 7 Hamilton Place, Boston; to C. F. Hazelton, 1416 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, and to Miss Hallowell, 14 Rue Mayet, Paris, France. The institute pays all charges for collecting, boxing, and forwarding works through agents. Blanks must be sent in before Oct. 1. The juries selected are: For New-York—J. Alden Weir, Will H. Low, C. C. Curran; for Boston—Edwin C. Tarbell, Frank W. Benson, E. W. D. Hamilton; for Philadelphia — Peter Moran, Thomas P. Anshutz, Colvin Campbell Cooper. The jurors for the Art Institute will be Charles L. Hutchinson, John J. Glessner, James H. Dole, Martin A. Ryerson, and Robert A. Waller. The Advisory Committee of Artists will be composed of Frederick W. Freer, Frank C. Peyraud, and Mrs. Alice Kellogg Tyler.

—The Art Interchange for July is as bright and as attractive as in midwinter. Plenty of interesting art topics make pleasant reading, and the illustrations are, as usual, up to a high standard. Laura Woodward is the painter of the landscape that appears as a color supplement. She has chosen a path at Lake Worth, Florida, as the subject for her picture. Palms and flowers, under a Summer sky of delicate blue, make an effective composition, and the lithography is creditable. Among the black-and-white designs are screen panel for painting or embroidery, ironwork for hinges and doorplates, border for carving, and suggestions for china painting. Douglas Volk continues his papers on art instruction in the public schools, and Polly King's article on "Some Women Artists" is pleasantly illustrated. The art talks on American painters this month include F. H. Lungren and I. M. Gaugengigl; Thomas Allen talks entertainingly to art students. There are letters from abroad, gossip from Boston, and by Mrs. N. R. Monachesi, an account of early Staffordshire pottery. The departments are all complete, as usual. (New-York: Art Interchange Company, 152 West Twenty-third Street.)

—Thomas W. Wood, President of the National Academy of Design, has presented to the Art Museum of the City Library Association of Springfield, Mass., a large canvas which is a portrait group of George Walter Vincent Smith and his wife, the donors of the art collection given to the city, and of which it is justly proud. Mr. Smith is shown seated by a table on which are a few circles of Venetian silver. He is looking up as his wife, standing by his side, is handing him a choice object of art. His eyeglass—a microscope—the constant companion of the connoisseur, hangs by his side. The painting is not yet finished, for several of the accessories can only be painted on the spot, and there remain touches to be added to the portraits themselves. All this will be done later on, when Mr. Wood goes to Springfield.

—New-York artists are pretty well scattered in these Summer days about Europe and their own country. Frank Vincent Du Mond has taken a class to Italy, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Dessar are at Etaples, in France; G. R. Barse, Jr., is at Croton Falls; Elliott Daingerfield is among the mountains of South Carolina; Henry Dearth, Herbert Denman, and Ruger Donoho are at East Hampton, and Leonard Ochtman is at Riverside, Conn. E. A. Bell and H. G. Fitz are on their boats along the Great South Bay; C. A. Platt is in Vermont, while C. C. Curran is on the Western lakes.

—Clayton Driscoll, an artist from this city, who is passing the Summer on Shelter Island, went to Stonington last week and thence started for Grove Beach on foot, reaching Saybrook Junction with some score of sketches. Mr. Driscoll announces that at this point he was attacked by a man whose face was disguised, and who had driven by in a carriage. The blow was so quick and stunning that before the artist could recover himself the robber had seized his canvases and $15 besides, and quickly drove off.

—The Jersey City Keramic Art Club, which is one of the clubs of the National League of Mineral Painters, held an exhibition last week at the Hasbrook Institute which lasted three days. Much excellent work was shown, and considerable popular interest manifested. Mrs. Fannie T. Powell is President of this branch.

—Alexander Harrison has sold his "Moonlight," a marine painting that has attracted considerable attention at the present exhibition of the Salon of the Champ de Mars, in Paris. It has been bought from the funds of the Wilstach bequest, for the Fairmount Park collection, in Philadelphia, by the Park Commission.

—W. A. J. Claus has made a bust of Dr. Eben Tourjee, the founder and first director of the New-England Conservatory of Music, at Boston. This was presented to the institution on June 25, with appropriate ceremonies, including music and an address by Carl Faelten and Prof. Richard H. Dana.

—Sid Edward Burne-Jones was recently elected a member of the Dresden Academy of Fine Arts.

Operetta at Terrace Garden.

The Conried-Ferenczy operetta company undertakes to do a good deal of hard work and to maintain a level not easy to reach when it endeavors to bring forward two operettas every week. To be sure, the works are not new, and form parts of the repertory of every well-equipped operetta company in Germany; but even in those circumstances the task is difficult, and is one which invites occasional failure. At the outset of the present season it was not difficult to foresee where the greatest likelihood of failure lay. The company is excellently suited to the performance of the lightest works in the German list, but it is not up to the standard of those whose musical demands are large. This is particularly the case with the women, who are vocally very weak indeed.

Last night the late Herr Genée's "Nanon" was produced, and the company appeared in an unfavorable light. The methods of the comedians are not adapted to the interpretation of a work whose flavor is largely Gallic, and the vocal limitations of the entire company did not permit of an effective delivery of Genée's tuneful, but exacting, music. Ferdinand Schütz as the Marquis d'Aubigné was the most successful of the performers, though even he was guilty of some disagreeable forcing of his tones. Fräulein Ida Wilhelma acted Nanon with a good deal of briskness, though without much success in characterization, while her singing was labored and ineffective. It required a great stretch of the imagination to couple Johanna Gadski with Ninon de l'Enclos. Emil Sonderman was not suited to the rôle of the Marquis de Marsillac and Moritz Sternau was conventional as Hector. The performance generally showed lack of rehearsal. On Monday evening "Der Vogelhaendler," known in English as "The Tyrolean," will be performed.

The Swedish Colony in Maine.

From The Boston Journal.

Twenty-five years ago the State of Maine, through the Hon. William Widgery Thomas, Jr., then Maine Commissioner General, and who has been United States Consul and twice United States Minister to Sweden and Norway, received a colony of fifty-one Swedes, and founded the town in Aroostook County of New-Sweden. To-day that colony has invested in property $304,000. Maine has developed a part of its immense territory which otherwise would have remained a wilderness, until it is the garden of the State, and these adopted citizens have proved themselves worthy of all the rights and privileges of native-born residents. The experiment has been an unqualified success.

HEROISM ON SOUTHERN BATTLEFIELDS

An ex-Confederate General Relates Two Marked Instances.

From The Ram's Horn.

Gen. Heath, who was in the Confederate Third Corps, (Gen. A. P. Hill's,) and a personal friend of Gen. Longstreet, was introduced by that gentleman to our representative, and with true Southern courtesy the old gentleman, now in his seventy-first year, contributed information on several pertinent questions. He was asked:

"General, can you recall any instances of peculiar bravery which came under your observation in battle?"

"Yes," he replied. "I think one of the most gallant things that I ever witnessed during the late war was an act performed by a man now possibly forgotten among the hosts that struggled on the fields of battle in our Southern land. Capt. Slade, who was on my staff, on the 5th of May, 1864, led a charge on foot in the midst of a perfect hailstorm of musketry and artillery, and, after most heroic effort, succeeded in regaining possession of an abandoned cannon and returning with it successfully to our lines. The chances were thousands against his coming back alive, but with a courage born of desperation he was successful in his attempt.

"As for acts of compassion. One of the most tender instances of mercy that ever came to my notice was on the night of the battle of Sharpsburg, on the 17th of September, 1862, just after nightfall, at the conclusion of that terrible conflict, when the wounded of both Blue and Gray covered the battlefield, their stiffening forms rent and torn, their faces cold in death or frightfully mutilated, burning with fever, their moans piercing the night air. A Confederate officer, in looking after his own injured, found in a hollow that had been blasted out among the rocks several Federal wounded. One had his lower jaw shot off, besides being terribly wounded otherwise. He asked the Confederate officer to shoot him and put him out of his misery; this the officer refused to do. The wounded soldier said: 'For God's sake, give me some water.' In order to get the water, the officer had to run great risk in getting through the enemy's lines, but, taking the chances where not one man in a thousand would have run the risk, he succeeded in getting a canteen filled, and gave it to the poor man. Such instances of humanity and heroism are legion, and I could reiterate them almost endlessly."

POLICE OFFICIALS AND THE EXCISE LAW

The Commissioners Under Oath to Enforce the Statutes as They Find Them.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In all this discussion about the enforcement of the Sunday closing law, an important point seems to have been ignored, namely, that it is not a matter of discretion with the Police Commissioners and the police as to whether they shall enforce the law or not.

When they assumed office each took an oath to the effect that he would uphold the laws. Every Commissioner is therefore bound by his solemn oath to enforce, to the utmost of his ability, all the laws as he finds them, regardless of all questions of expediency. Should he fail to do this he may justly be charged with violating his oath of office. All criticism of Commissioner Roosevelt and his colleagues for doing what is their plain duty is manifestly unjust to them and merely serves to show how lax we have become in our views of the obligations which an official incurs in taking his oath of office.

Personally I believe the excise laws to be most unjust and oppressive. They are totally unadapted to the needs of this city and out of harmony with the wishes of a vast number of its citizens. They have been kept upon our statute book by corrupt politicians as a sure means of intimidating and blackmailing the liquor dealers. Now these same politicians are trying to make political capital of their enforcement and hope to mislead the voters into repudiating an administration that is simply trying to do its sworn duty.

To question the expediency of enforcing a law because it is unjust and oppressive is to undermine all respect for law in the minds of the people and is tantamount to admitting that it is discretionary with a sworn official whether he shall keep his oath or not. Yours truly,

PREBLE TUCKER.

New-York, June 27, 1895.

"A Great and Noble City."

From The Boston Journal.

New-York millionaires have suffered in years past from an imputation of a lack of public spirit, but the two hundred and fifty thousand dollar fund which the Vanderbilts and the Goulds and the Astors and the Carnegies have raised for the endowment of a botanic garden of 250 acres in the new Bronx Park is undeniably a splendid monument to their generosity, as well as a welcome sign of the dawning of a broader spirit of municipal patriotism. The time has gone when New-York could truthfully be described as merely a big sprawling town, devoted to a fierce chase of the almighty dollar, utterly devoid of beauty and dignity, and incapable of comprehending the need of either of them. Slowly but surely the city has been taking on a genuinely metropolitan aspect. It is apparent in the broad and liberal breathing places for the people which have been created along the Hudson and toward the Sound; in the gradual disappearance of the narrow, crazy wharves with which the water fronts on both sides of the island used to be studded, and the erection of piers and warehouses more adequate for foreign commerce; in the increasing size and magnificence of mercantile buildings in the lower portion of the city and even as far up as Union Square, and in the palaces of public entertainment which have grown up about Central Park—hotels whose hospitality greets the ordinary guest with more comforts and luxuries than used to be bestowed on Emperors.

There is a strength and solidity about all these things which render them doubly impressive. The makeshift character of even the large American cities of a generation ago is rapidly giving way in New-York to a massiveness which is not surpassed if it is equaled in Europe. Americans who have spent several years abroad are amazed at this significant transformation. Those colossal structures which rear their mighty bulk above the bay are the work of a self-confident race of men who are building not for to-day or to-morrow, but for the future. It is a small and unworthy provincialism which would carp at New-York. It is no caprice of fate which has created on Manhattan Island, between those sister channels, at the head of a superb bay, the greatest port and most populous city on this continent. It is only the logical working out of the vast plan of nature. The power which cleft the Narrows and laid a broad highway along the Sound, and brought a noble river from the rich inland plains down through the rocky bastions of the Catskills and the Highlands, decreed that there, at the meeting of the waters, should be the great capital of all the Western World. And it is cause not for sneers and cheap disparagements, but for honest gratitude and fervent patriotic pride, that New-York is swiftly reaching the fulfillment of its glorious destiny.

Lead the Associate of Silver.

From The Portland Oregonian.

Lead is associated always with silver. Modern uses of lead make a market for all the lead that may be produced, at one price or another. Then, the silver contained in the ore is very often a net product. Improved methods of mining and parting tell with great effect on the general result. In turn, the enormous increase of production of silver through ut

FILIBUSTERS NOT FEARED

Their Parties Necessarily Limited, and Their Vessels Small.

CUTTER M'LANE'S PRACTICAL USE

Dupuy de Lome's Opinion of Sensational Dispatches Relating Defeat of Troops—Newspaper Man's Arrest.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Herbert has furnished the State Department with a copy of the first official report made by Capt. Merrill Miller, commanding the Raleigh, since that vessel reached Florida under orders to prevent by force, if necessary, any evasions or violations of the neutrality laws.

Under date of Key West, June 22, Capt. Miller says he has finished coaling and proposed to cruise at sea to the westward, probably as far as Tampa Bay. Matters at Key West were very quiet, and the conditions were such as to make it very improbable that any serious attempts to violate the neutrality laws would be made. The report continues:

"In case there are any Cubans here who earnestly desire to go to Cuba at this time, and who have determination enough to attempt it, the movement would of necessity be confined to small parties, and the transportation to some of the small craft capable of navigating the reefs. Such vessels would be able to accommodate small parties only.

"The revenue cutter McLane, which has light draught, and can navigate the passages inside the reef and among the keys, is well adapted for service here. Since our arrival she has made a cruise to the eastward as far as Fewey Rocks, inside the reefs, and among the keys. She returned this morning, and the Captain informs me that he has not seen anything of a suspicious nature.

"The fact seems to be well established now that the party which left here on the 6th numbered between fifteen and 'wenty only, and they were taken from the north end of the island by a small sailing vessel, and probably transferred to some other vessel near the Bahamas. The weather is unusually hot for this season of the year."

WASHINGTON, June 27.—"I am inclined to think," said the Spanish Minister, Mr. Dupuy de Lome, this morning, "that since the publication of my statement the other day that Cuban news by way of Tampa and Key West could always be discredited, the people who have been writing those dispatches may have adopted the expedient of dating their inventions at Havana."

Mr. Dupuy de Lome's suggestion, which was made in a jocular manner, was relative to the published dispatches from Havana this morning, which state that the insurgents have recently captured two garrisons containing Spanish troops in the Province of Puerto Principe.

The Minister has received no information concerning such a disaster to the Spanish arms, and he does not believe that such events have occurred. Should the report prove true, however, that a garrison of twenty-five Spanish soldiers, under Lieut. Romera, had surrendered to the insurgents it would not, in the Minister's opinion, be remarkable, when, according to the dispatch, the enemy numbered 1,000.

The dispatch states that the Spanish troops were quartered in a guano house, of which there are many such in Cuba and the tropics. These houses are constructed partly of palms, and afford no more defense than a hut of straw.

Complaint was received at the State Department to-day that an American newspaper correspondent named Woodward had been arrested in Cuba on suspicion of being an insurgent.

This matter has been previously referred to in press dispatches. Woodward was apprehended on arriving in a Cuban town, riding a worn and jaded horse, and being very much worn and jaded himself.

His condition attracted attention, and it was charged that he had visited a camp of the insurgents. The State Department will make inquiry by telegraph of Mr. Springer, our Acting Consul General at Havana, and request Mr. Woodward's release. The request will probably be complied with.

A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT.

Gonzalo de Quesada Managing Arrangements for a Convention Here.

An important conference of Cuban patriots is to be held in this city July 10, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of forming a provisional government for the Island of Cuba, which shall be perfect in detail, and which the Cuban leaders are anxious shall be recognized by the United States Government and the great powers of the world.

The arrangements for this proposed convention are in the hands of Gonzalo de Quesada, the Secretary General of the revolutionary party, and a nephew of Gen. Rafael de Quesada. One hundred and fifty delegates will be present, and it is expected that the sessions will be held in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

As a matter of fact, the convention will be, to all intents and purposes, a continuation of the Constitutional Convention that was held somewhere in the interior of Cuba May 18, and at which the Cuban revolutionists elected the following officers: President, Masso, General in Chief Gomez, and Commander in Chief of the Oriental Division Maceo.

This was practically all the work accomplished at the convention. The rest will be transacted in this city July 10.

The method by which the delegates to this convention are elected is peculiar. In North and South America and Cuba there are about 150 revolutionary clubs that lend moral and financial support to the insurgent forces in Cuba. Each club will be represented in the convention by one accredited delegate. At the convention held in Cuba May 18, each hundred of insurgents engaged in actual warfare was represented by a delegate.

Señor Quesada said yesterday that the convention would probably be held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but certainly somewhere in this city, and that business of the utmost importance to the revolutionary cause would be transacted. The election of a President for the provisional Government of Cuba will be one of the matters undertaken, and, according to Señor Quesada, Thomas Estrada Palma is the most prominent candidate for the honor, and the one who is almost postive of election.

Señor Palma is a well-known Cuban and contributor to the insurgent cause. He lives at Pleasant Valley, N. Y., and has informed those members of his party who have approached him upon the subject that his services are at the disposal of Cuba.

Should Señor Palma be elected he will remain in New-York, where, said Señor Quesada, "he will be the agent of the revolutionary party, which is the organization of the Cuban clubs, and he will also be the accredited foreign representative of the Republic of Cuba."

No constitution will be drawn up, nor will a Senate and Chamber of Deputies be elected, as was done during the last Cuban revolution. According to the Cubans in this city, the Constitution as adopted during the last uprising stands, and there will be plenty of time to elect a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies and for the President to form a Cabinet after Cuba obtains freedom.

Gen. Quesada receives daily at his headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, hundreds of letters offering financial assistance, and the Cuban leaders assert that they are not hampered by lack of funds. But there is some talk that at the forthcoming convention the feasibility will be suggested of issuing interest-bearing bonds to carry on the war; these bonds to be redeemed when the victory of the Cuban insurgents is assured and the republic solidly established. In Cuban circles it is stated that, should the convention decide to issue such bonds, a syndicate of capitalists stands ready to take them. On this point, however, Gen. Quesada says:

"I can neither affirm nor deny the report, because I do not know anything about it. It may be true, but I have not been consulted."

The Cubans in this city are daily growing more and more confident of success. The colony is almost daily augmented by new arrivals and refugees from the seat of hostilities. One of the recent arrivals is Carlos M. Cespedes, who has made an extended tour through the Gulf States, where it is said he succeeded in raising $20,000.

Word has been received from Cuba that 4,000 stand of arms recently shipped from here have been safely landed in Cuba, and are now in the possession of the insurgents.

MAXIMO GOMEZ VICTORIOUS.

Insurgent Advices of a Great Spanish Defeat and a Blockade.

KEY WEST, June 27.—Private letters to a prominent Cuban from his brother, per steamer Mascotte, last night, say that Gen. Maximo Gomez engaged the Spanish troops June 23.

The Spaniards numbered 2,000. The battle took place near Puerto Principe, and raged fiercely for five hours. The Spaniards retreated, leaving their dead on the field, numbering 353.

The insurgents' loss was 184, including Gomez's Adjutant, Borrego, who fell when leading a charge.

Gomez said that Borrego was the bravest man on the field. After the battle Gomez proceeded to St. Spiritu, Central Department.

The Cuban forces, under Maceo, numbering 5,000 men, have the City of Puerto Principe surrounded, virtually blockading two Spanish battalions of infantry, who will not attempt to give battle. The Cubans here are elated at this news.

Col. Collazo, who is in Tampa, and supposed to be engineering an expedition for Cuba, is expected here shortly. The Federal authorities have released none of their former vigilance.

Men nightly patrol the beach, and all the customs officers are on the alert. The cutter McLane lies in the harbor, under steam, ready to start at a moment's warning.

BRITISH CAPTURE A SMACK.

Spaniards Report a Defeat of Insurgents at Ti Arribos.

HAVANA, June 27.—The Spanish Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, telegraphs to the Governor General that a British cruiser has captured the smack Pearl, having on board eleven boxes of rifles, machetes, cartridges, and uniforms. It is stated that twenty-five filibusters under Lacret were on board the smack.

Gen. Salcedo reports that insurgents attacked the town of Ti Arribos, but were repulsed. Government troops are in pursuit of the band.

Martinez Campos Needs More Troops.

MADRID, June 27.—At a meeting of the Cabinet to-day Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister, read a dispatch from Martinez Campos, Captain General of Cuba, stating that 14,000 fresh troops would be necessary to prosecute an offensive campaign against the insurgents after the rainy season shall have ended.

MONTEIL'S AFRICAN MISSION.

Chaurempos's Recall of Commandant Approved by the Chamber.

PARIS, June 27.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day debated the credit asked for by the Government for the expenses of the African mission led by Commandant Monteil. The mission was sent out by M. Delcasse, when he was Minister of the Colonies, with money that had been voted for other purposes. In the debate to-day, M. Delcasse maintained that the mission was a necessity.

M. Paul Doumer, Radical Republican, and M. Georges Cochery, Republican, characterized M. Delcasse's conduct as a breach of official integrity, and declared that he had shown disdain for Parliament. The Chamber, they added, ought to refuse to grant the credit.

M. André Castelin, Revisionist Republican, proposed that the matter be referred to a committee of inquiry.

M. Chautemps, Minister of the Colonies, explained to the Chamber why he had recalled Commandant Montell.

Prime Minister Ribot demanded a vote approving M. Chautemps's declaration, but, the money having been spent, it was necessary to honor France's engagements and vote the supplementary amounts remaining unpaid.

A vote on the credit was postponed. M. Castelin's proposal to refer the matter to a committee was rejected, and the Chamber then voted approval of M. Chautemps's statement.

VENEZUELA AND OUR MEDIATION

France's Resentment Is Directed Against Crespo Individually.

PARIS, June 27.—The Government of Venezuela having questioned the Government of the United States to endeavor to effect a renewal of diplomatic relations between Caracas and Paris, the American Government consented to act in the capacity of mediator. The French Government, however, has intimated that it does not desire any relations with Crespo's Government.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The significance of the dispatch from Paris in regard to relations with Venezuela is contained in the concluding words, that "France does not desire any relations with Crespo's Government."

This is understood to be a tacit intimation on France's part that her resentment is confined wholly to President Crespo, who practically expelled the French Minister, M. Monclair, from Venezuela, and is not directed against the Venezuelan people.

CONGO FREE STATE AFFAIRS.

A Bill for Railway and Payment of Debts Causes a Quarrel.

BRUSSELS, June 27.—The Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill providing for the payment of debts of the Congo Free State, and the loan for the construction of the railway in that country.

A violent debate preceded the passage of the measure. The Socialists accused the King of breaking his pledges to the nation, and with dragging the country into disastrous adventures. Their accusations caused an uproar in the Chamber. The Socialists and Radicals did not take part in the division.

CARDINAL GIBBONS'S ITINERARY.

The Pope's Aim to Accomplish Unity of Churches and Faith.

ROME, June 27.—Cardinal Gibbons will quit Rome on July 1. He will visit Holland and arrive in Paris on July 20. After a brief stay in Paris he will return to Baltimore.

The Cardinal expresses delight with his reception by the Pope, who said that it was his aim to pursue the work begun for unity of Churches and unity of faith. His Holiness showed to the Cardinal a number of documents upon the subject of Church unity.

Minutes of John L. Waller's Trial.

PARIS, June 27.—M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has given to United States Ambassador Eustis a copy of the minutes of the court-martial which tried and condemned John L. Waller, ex-United States Consul at Tamatave, to twenty years' imprisonment. Mr. Eustis has forwarded the papers to the State Department at Washington.

American Receptions in London.

LONDON, June 27.—Mrs. Bayard, wife of the United States Ambassador, gave her weekly reception this afternoon. Many Americans were present.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Winans gave an evening party yesterday at their residence, recently leased from the Marquis of Downshire. The affair was largely attended.

Paraguay's Treaty with Belgium.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Minister Granville Stuart, at Montevideo, has sent the State Department a copy of the new commercial treaty between Paraguay and Belgium. It simply provides for "most-favored-nation treatment."

Cavalotti's Charges Against Crispi.

ROME, June 27.—Deputy Cavalotti has deposited in the office of the Public Prosecutor a statement of his charges against Premier Crispi. Cavalotti's action is ascribed to the failure of his charges in the Chamber of Deputies.

Duelists Punished in Germany.

BERLIN, June 27.—Lieberecht von Kotze and Baron von Schraeder, have each been sentenced to three months' imprisonment in a fortress for dueling.

Serious Illness of Prof. Huxley.

LONDON, June 27.—The condition of Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley is worse. He is much weaker to-day.

SALISBURY'S ONLY POLICY

Dissolution of Parliament as Soon as It May Be Achieved.

APOLOGY TO CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN

Bering Sea Fishery Bill Becomes a Law—Preparing for the Canvass—John Redmond's Manifesto Appeals for Funds.

LONDON, June 27.—In the House of Lords to-day Lord Salisbury, in reply to some remarks by Lord Rosebery, said that the only policy the Government could now announce was that of dissolution. He hoped, therefore, that the House of Commons would be in a position to dissolve by a week from Monday or Tuesday next at the latest.

Lord Salisbury explained the circumstances under which he sent to the Right Hon. H. Campbell-Bannerman, Secretary of State for War, for the seals of that office. He said that the course he pursued was taken solely with the idea of sulting Mr. Campbell-Bannerman's convenience, and saving him annoyance. If that gentleman was aggrieved over the incident, he (Salisbury) would hasten to apologize for his action.

In the House of Lords to-day, royal assent was given to the Bering Sea bill, and it thus became a law.

Lord Rosebery's Cabinet held its final meeting in Downing Street this forenoon, with the object of arranging for the approaching campaign.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin has been offered and has accepted the Presidency of the Local Government Board.

Mr. John Redmond, (Parnellite,) member of the House of Commons for Waterford City, has issued a manifesto, in which he argues that the Parnellite prophecies made at the time of the split in the Irish Parliamentary Party have been fulfilled to the letter.

He attacks the anti-Parnellites for resting on their oars when the House of Lords rejected the Home Rule bill, and for allowing the Liberals to launch the Newcastle programme.

The Parnellites, like Mr. Gladstone, wished to appeal to the country, but the anti-Parnellites went with the Liberal intriguers, Mr. Gladstone resigned, and since then there has been no Irish question before Parliament.

Mr. Redmond declares that the Irish must return to Mr. Parnell's policy, find have a national party, absolutely independent of any of the English parties. The manifesto concludes with an appeal for funds.

rCRUISER NEW-YORK AT KIEL.

Kaiser Admires the Manoeuvre of the Crew at Collision Quarters.

KIEL, June 27.—After the dinner given by the officers of the American warship New-York to Emperor William yesterday, Admiral Kirkland, at midnight, ordered the ship's crew to collision quarters. The Emperor was delighted at the promptness displayed in closing the water-tight doors. The manoeuvre was effected in less than four minutes.

A brilliant reception, followed by a ball was given on board the New-York this afternoon. Many notables attended.

The Kaiser has given his assent to the request of Capt. Evans of the New-York that he be permitted to name the fastest boat belonging to that ship Victoria Louise, after the only daughter of the Emperor and Empress, now in her third year.

The boats of all of the warships in the harbor, including the American and Turkish ships, took part in a battle of flowers last evening. The boats were formed in a procession, which included many models of ancient craft. As they passed the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, the Emperor, who stood upon the yacht's deck, pelted the boats with flowers.

At the banquet Admiral Kirkland toasted the Emperor, and thanked him for his hospitality to the squadron.

In replying, his Majesty requested Admiral Kirkland to thank President Cleveland for sending the squadron. He said he rejoiced that the Americans had enjoyed their visit. He then toasted President Cleveland.

Italian Warship Sardegna Afloat.

KIEL, June 27.—The Italian warship Sardegna, which went aground in the Great Belt, has been floated. She sustained no damage. The pilot in charge of her when she went aground was a German naval officer.

JAPANESE AGAINST BLACK FLAGS

Approaches to the Foreign Settlement Are Barricaded at Makung.

LONDON, June 27.—The Times will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Hongkong stating that the Japanese are assembling warships and making preparations to attack the Black Flags at Makung.

The Chinese General has repeatedly demanded the withdrawal of the British force that was landed at that place. At one time he had guns trained on the foreign settlement, but the British warships Spartan, Rainbow, Plover, Redbreast, and Pigmy cleared for action, raised steam, and threatened to retaliate if a shot was fired.

The Chinese commander then countermanded his order. The British force is billeted on the foreign residents. Four machine guns and one field gun have been landed. The approaches to the foreign settlement are barricaded.

FUNDS FOR IRISH CANVASS.

National Federation at Philadelphia Sends a Thousand Dollars.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—A special meeting of the Philadelphia Council of the Irish National Federation of America was held to-night for the purpose of starting the active practical work of raising funds to aid the Irish National Parliamentary Party in the coming election.

It was unanimously agreed to transmit to Justin McCarthy immediately the sum of $1,000 as the first installment from America, to be followed by whatever can be collected among the friends of Ireland in the city.

MOSLEM PILLAGE IN SYRIA.

Rising Against Oppression in Macedonia Interests Diplomacy.

BERLIN, June 27.—The Tageblatt publishes an appeal from the European colonists at Iskanderun, in Northern Syria, asking the Western powers to protect them against the Moslem mountaineers, who are daily pillaging them and menacing their lives.

The Vossische Zeitung says the Macedonian question is certain to come to the forefront of European diplomacy since the rising against oppression in that country has been successful.

SEVERE MACEDONIAN BATTLE.

Four Days of Fighting and Many Men Killed Near Egripalanka.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch to the Central News from Belgrade says that the recent fighting in the vicinity of Egripalanka, Macedonia, was very severe.

The insurgents, under Gowiski, attacked the Turks at several points. The fighting lasted four days. Many were killed.

Fifty wounded Turks were taken to Egripalanka, where the churches were utilized as hospitals. The dispatch adds that after the fighting at Kratovo the wounded were beheaded.

Scrimmage at Election in Cork.

CORK, June 27.—An election to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons caused by Mr. William O'Brien's being declared a bankrupt was held to-day, but the result will not be known until to-morrow. The counting of the votes was postponed until then, owing to a scrimmage which took place in the counting room, in which James Flynn, (anti-Parnellite,) member of Parliament for North Cork; P. O'Brien, an ex-member of Parliament, and others took part. The trouble was not serious.

Imperial Compensation to Missions.

LYONS, France, June 27.—The Catholic Missions learns from Shanghai that the persecution of Christians in the Province of Szechuen has ceased. An imperial edict orders that compensation be paid for the damage done to the missions by mobs.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Senator Blackburn placed all his political eggs in one basket, and the basket has been upset. It was foolish for Mr. Blackburn to stake his political fortunes on a single throw, and his friends here are at a loss to account for his action. Blackburn never was noted for his interest in financial matters up to the time he indorsed the silver craze. The files of The Congressional Record fail to disclose any utterances by him designed to enlighten the public on the subject of the national currency. Mr. Blackburn, like other Democrats with Populistic leanings, became convinced, a few months ago, that the American people wanted free coinage. Nothing would be easier, he thought, than to secure his re-election to the Senate by joining in the free silver cry. Accordingly, he went to Kentucky, announced his unqualified indorsement of the free silver idea, made that idea the only factor in his canvass, and had the humiliation yesterday of seeing the silver forces put to rout at Louisville.

Politicians here do not expect that Mr. Blackburn will abide by the result of the Louisville convention. He is a fighter, and although his chances have been reduced to a shadow, he undoubtedly will continue his struggle for re-election, and refuse to acknowledge defeat until the decision of the next Kentucky Legislature shall be announced. His unhappy predicament excites little sympathy in Washington. Demagogues are being estimated at their true worth these days. Bryan and Sibley, and other silver leaders, so called, have received their lesson; Blackburn is getting the first installment of his. It is more than likely that the disastrous failure of his hare-brained plan of securing a re-election to the Senate will deter other public men who have shown a disposition to bow down to the false god of silver.

Whatever may be the outcome of the Louisville Convention, it is certain that the silver craze has received a decided set-back, and the friends of sound money throughout the country will be encouraged greatly. The free silver idea cannot stand many more such crushing blows as have been administered to it in the last month. The country is fast getting back to a solid basis. The more prosperous the people become the less inclined they will be to listen to the demagogues. The dispatches this morning give renewed assurance of the fact that the times are improving. Reports of increases in wages ranging from 10 to 20 per cent. come from many different industrial centres. These encouraging reports have a direct connection with the collapse of the silver craze. It is small wonder that Senator Stewart has addressed himself to the task of establishing the relation between silver and matrimony. The present condition of the free silver movement is enough to drive men like Stewart to such silly extremes.

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The attempt now being made in New-York to excite distrust in connection with the operation of the bond syndicate will not deceive any one who has kept watch of the operations under the contract which the President negotiated last Winter for the maintenance of the National credit. The terms of this contract have not been modified in the least, and, according to Secretary Hamlin, the country will receive the full benefit of it. It is certain that there will not be a fresh issue of bonds before October at the earliest. The Administration has taken the ground that, even if there should be another raid upon the Treasury gold before that time, it would be harmful to the interests of the country to issue fresh bonds. There really is no fear here over the financial outlook. Business generally is better. When the present gossip about the syndicate's intention shall subside it will be found that the officers of the Treasury have not been worried in the least. They long ago discovered that the President's plan for maintaining the gold reserve was based on sound financial reasons. The syndicate will protect the reserve until October.

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A local paper some time ago referred to Mr. Bryan of Nebraska, the noted silver advocate, as a "ball-nozzle" orator. One of its readers failed to grasp the meaning of that apt term and wrote for an explanation. This is the explanation, and those who are acquainted with Bryan will attest to its correctness:

The ball nozzle is thought by some to be a new force. Nobody can explain it, and scientists half to own up that all in their efforts to look wise when they examine it. It is demonstrated by attempting to blow a rubber ball out of a funnel-shaped tube. The harder one blows, the tighter the ball sticks. No blow, no stick. Up to the present time there has been no very practical scheme for utilizing this new force beyond attaching it to the end of a hose. We trust our reader grasps the idea—no Bryan, no blow. The more Bryan, the more blow. Nobody can explain Bryan, and, beyond attaching him to the end of the free-silver hose, there is no way to utilize his freakish power. Bryan is easily the great puzzle in political physics.

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Much interest attaches here to the meeting in Pittsburg of representatives of twenty-three independent telephone companies with the object of organizing for the protection of their business interests. These companies represent a combined capital of $50,000,000. They are operating principally in the Western States, and it is said that they already have installed more than 100,000 telephones. According to the dispatches, they intend to supply small cities first, and then the larger centres of population. Their rates are about half those charged by the Bell company. This organization is the direct outcome of recent legal decisions involving the patents under which the Bell company has so long enjoyed its monopoly of the telephone business. Agents have been at work in the last month in Washington in behalf of a new telephone exchange, and it is more than likely that before the year is ended the Bell people here will be forced to recognize strong competition. The advent of new companies in the telephone field means the introduction of improved apparatus, and eventually the almost general use of the telephone. In some of the Western States are under way for extending the telephone to the rural districts, so that every farmer or rural resident with a desire to keep in touch with the world at large may enjoy the opportunity at a minimum cost. The possibilities of the telephone are just beginning to be appreciated.

The United Press on the West Coast.

From The San Francisco Daily Report.

The Daily Report is the oldest United Press paper on the Pacific coast, and until The Call joined The United Press procession on Friday last was the only United Press paper in the city. Now there is a rush to get into The United Press.

From The Los Angeles (Cal.) Record.

It is certain that the Chicago Associated Press has been weakened in California by the defection of The San Francisco Call, Sacramento Record-Union, and San José Mercury. It would not surprise us if The Examiner joined the big press association that serves the leading papers of New-York, New-England, and the South.

From The San José (Cal.) Mercury.

The Sacramento Record-Union has gone into The United Press. Now that The Call and The Mercury have taken the lead on this coast, other papers of standing will rapidly follow suit. The United Press gives the most complete service, and that is exactly what every enterprising paper wants.

All Nationalities Treated Alike.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—The Volksblatt today has the following editorial article:

"The recent success and progress of The United Press are almost phenomenal. This excellent telegraphic news bureau, which furnishes The Volksblatt with the latest domestic and foreign news, has recently captured from the membership of the so-called Associated Press some of the foremost papers of the Pacific coast, and has considerably extended its territory. That these gains of The United Press are well merited is evident from the fact that it also makes a specialty of reporting purely German events, and that, as an instance, it furnished most excellent reports of the District Turnfest recently held at Columbus, Ohio, by the turn vereins of the Lake Erie district."

Railway Delegates Visit Works.

LONDON, June 27.—Parties of delegates to the International Railway Congress today visited the works of the Midland Railway at Boston, Derby, and the Great Western Railway at Swindon.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Old Dominion, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Alesia, (Fr.,) Vallat, Marseilles June 3, Naples 8, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Elwell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Richmond, Davis, West Point, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Fashionable designs in Furniture can best be had at FLINT'S, 43 West 23d St.—Adv.

SILVER MEN AGAIN LOSE

Their Slate Broken in the Kentucky Democratic Convention.

SOUND-MONEY MEN'S STRENGTH SHOWN

The Second Fight of the Convention is on the Nomination for Treasurer—Completion of the State Ticket.

Governor—P. WAT. HARDIN of Mercer County.

Lieutenant Governor—R. T. TYLER of Fulton County.

Treasurer—R. C. FORD of Clay County.

Auditor—L. C. NORMAN of Boone County.

Register of the Land Office—G. B. SWANGO of Wolfe County.

Attorney General—W. J. HENDRICK of Jefferson County.

Secretary of State—HENRY S. HALE of Bourbon County.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—EDWARD PORTER THOMPSON of Lancaster County.

Commissioner of Agriculture—ION B. NALL of Lincoln County.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 27.—The sound-money men in the Kentucky Democratic Convention gave another exhibition of their strength to-day. After securing the defeat of the free-silver men and the adoption of an honest-money platform yesterday, they permitted their opponents to name the candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. This encouraged the friends of Hardin to arrange a "slate" for the remainder of the ticket. This "slate" was smashed early this morning, when Gardner, the free-silver candidate for Treasurer selected by the Hardin people, was beaten by R. C. Ford.

This reminder of their weakness was hardly needed by the silver men. They yesterday realized the overwhelming character of their defeat, and felt keenly the humiliation of their position in having a candidate who must forswear his declared views in order to make the Gubernatorial fight as the representative of his party.

Upon the reassembling of the convention this morning R. C. Ford of Clay County was nominted for Treasurer on the second ballot. W. H. Gardner of Hardin County was the silver candidate and Ford's chief opponent.

L. C. Norman of Boone County was unopposed for Auditor.

G. B. Swango of Wolfe County was made the candidate for Register of the Land Office on the third ballot, and W. J. Hendrick of Jefferson County was renominted for Attorney General. Other nominations were: Henry S. Hale for Secretary of State, Edward P. Thompson for Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Ion B. Nall for Commissioner of Agriculture.

The convention came near ending in a riot this afternoon. It was during the progress of the most bitterly contested race of the session, to which the contest for Governor was comparatively a quiet affair—the race for Secretary of State. With the exception of the Governorship, the office of Secretary of State is the best paying in the gift of the convention, and there was a warm rivalry between the four candidates for the nomination. Henry S. Hale, the present incumbent; John W. Headley, J. Stoddard Johnson, and C. W. Metcalfe were the candidates. Each had a large following, and four ballots were taken before there was any result.

During the progress of the third ballot, P. Taylor of Mason County rushed down the centre aisle and denounced Chairman Berry for alleged unfairness, winding up with a round cursing. This was the beginning of a scene of wild disorder. Every delegate was on his feet and crowding toward the platform where the Chairman sat, and, shoving their way through were Hale and Metcalfe, two of the contestants. Both men leaped upon the stage and a dozen others followed, and for a while fists were shaken and threats made on every side. Partial order was finally restored by the Chairman's agreeing to have another call of the roll for a fourth ballot before allowing counties to change their votes. Hale was nominated.

The other contests were uninteresting.

The Committee on Permanent Organization made a bulky report. The only new thing recommended was that the State Central Committee consist of fourteen men hereafter, instead of one from each of the eleven Congressional districts, as heretofore. Of the three new men, the Chairman will be one, and the other two will be nominated by the committee at each convention.

The convention was in continuous session from 9:30 to 7:30 o'clock P. M., and then adjourned sine die.

The name of Hardin has been a well-known one in Kentucky since its earliest history, and the career of Parker Watkins Hardin, nominee for Governor, at the bar and in politics has maintained the family prestige. He was born in Adair County, June 3, 1841. He was educated in the schools of the county, studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He at once began the practice of law, and a few years later located in Harrodsburg, which is now his home. In 1881 Mr. Hardin was elected Attorney General of the State on the Democratic ticket. His administration of his office was so popular that he was twice re-elected with little opposition, sitting twelve years. Four years ago he had a strong following as candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated by John Young Brown in a triangular contest, in which the other aspirant was C. M. Clay, Jr., his chief opponent at the present convention.

CARLISLE FOR SENATOR.

Impression Gaining Ground that He Will Be Forced to Run.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The impression is gaining ground that, in spite of his refusal to become a candidate for election to the Senate, Secretary Carlisle eventually will be forced to become the opponent of Mr. Blackburn in the contest now in progress.

Mr. Carlisle is recognized as the representative of the true Democratic sentiment of the State. Blackburn has been discredited, and no one with knowledge of the situation in Kentucky believes that he stands the ghost of a chance for re-election. The situation would be different had he refrained from indorsing the silver idea. No self-seeking politician ever made a more fatal mistake than did Blackburn when he made the silver issue the chief factor in his candidacy.

A surprising result of the recent events in Kentucky is the lack of sympathy shown here for Blackburn. A great many people who have watched his course in Congress will be pleased if he shall be retired to private life.

A LESSON FOR DEMOCRATS.

Outcome of the Financial Fight in Kentucky Full of Encouragement.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Democrats ought to appreciate the lesson taught by the Louisville Convention. It has been shown that the danger to the material interests of the country does not proceed from the Democratic ranks.

Senator Dubois of Idaho, one of the best-known silver leaders, says that the action of the Louisville Convention has convinced him that the silver men have more to expect from the Republicans than from the Democrats. This declaration is thoroughly in line with recent events.

It is not so long ago that the advocates of free silver looked to the Democratic Party for unqualified support of their dangerous theories. The events of the last month have convinced them that the Democrats are coming to their senses. In turning now to the Republicans they show the weakness of their position.

The Republicans are engaged in an effort to "straddle" the question of silver, and the silver cranks are without any assurances that when the critical moment shall arrive the Republicans will not leave them in the lurch.

Leading Democrats appreciate the advantage which their party has gained by its failure to support the silver movement, and are confident that before the next National Democratic Convention shall be called to order the silver craze will have been set aside so far as the National Democracy is concerned.

The fact that the Democrats of Kentucky are in sympathy with the Administration is in itself a most satisfactory showing.

FREE COINAGE PURE FOLLY.

Ex-Minister White Says It Would Ruin American Workingmen.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 27.—Andrew D. White, ex-Minister to Russia, has returned to his old home here. In an interview to-day he said he knew nothing about politics on this side of the Atlantic now. Since leaving Russia he has traveled through Germany, and as far south as Sicily, and has therefore missed many of the American papers. In regard to the silver question, Mr. White said:

My opinion as to the silver question is this: It seems to me, and, I think, to the vast majority of thinking men who know anything about business affairs, that while it would be a good thing if we could get the nations of the world to make an agreement which would result in a larger use of silver, and while many of the leading men in foreign nations, among them Mr. Balfour, who has just been given the head of the new Ministry in the British House of Commons, are entirely in sympathy with us in this respect, unless we have some international arrangement of that kind it would be folly for us to undertake unlimited coinage of silver. In fact, at this moment, our country is really the richest country in the world. It has in it every element of prosperity. The Russians who came back from the Chicago Exposition, many of whom I saw, were full of wonder at the enterprise and progress of the country. They never tire of talking about it. Nothing has ever been seen like the progress of this Nation since the world began, and yet here we are, waiting, dallying, and hanging on, with capital afraid to come out and labor insufficiently employed, simply because of this uncertainty about the circulating medium. If that were removed, if confidence were restored, I believe that all the other questions in the way of prosperity would be adjusted speedily, and we should enter on a new career such as we ourselves hardly dream of. But since there is a doubt as to the currency of the future, all large enterprises in which capital is embarked are to a very considerable extent mere gambling operations. Until that condition of things is removed it will be vain to look for any great prosperity, such as we would have under a simple, straightforward, common-sense system of finance. It is a great mistake to suppose that it is merely the financiers, the men in large business operations, who ought to oppose unlimited coinage and the depreciation of the circulating medium. It is a simple historical fact that the evils of a depreciated currency always get shifted on the working class, and while the whole community from first to last suffer from it, the working class really feel it most, since they are paid in a currency which appears to be fairly good, but which really is debased.

Prof. White declined to discuss the partisan phases of American politics.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION CHANGING

Mr. Seymour Says Democrats Will Win on a Sound-Money Platform.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—John S. Seymour of Norwalk, Conn., United States Commissioner of Patents, has been attending the Yale commencement exercises this week, and also the reunion of the class of '70, of which he is a graduate. On the currency question in general, Mr. Seymour talked to a reporter as follows:

"The political situation has been profoundly modified within the last few weeks, almost within the last few days, by the turn against silver. But there is no disguising the fact that the free coinage of silver at the present ratio is still strongly and sincerely advocated in many parts of the country. Over a wide region it is almost a fanaticism. Only a few weeks ago it was not unusual to find in the State of Mississippi, for example, a local officer, a town constable, who would offer himself for nomination by publicly declaring himself to be for the free coinage of silver for this country alone, with or without the cooperation of foreign countries, at the ratio of 16 to 1, forever.

"In Illinois it was thought wise by the Democratic leaders of that State who favored sound money to treat the free-coinage movement as a cyclone and let it blow over. At the convention of Republican Clubs in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, it was decided to make no declaration upon this question. Some have held, unwisely, as it seems to me, that the Democratic Party would be split up on this question. I do not entertain this view, but am inclined to think that by the time the national conventions are held next year, the Democratic Party, without evasion, and in simple and understandable terms, will proclaim that the free coinage of silver is impossible, will declare for the single gold standard of value, and will elect a President.

"See what has been done in the single State of Kentucky within a few weeks by one fearless man advocating a sound cause as against popular clamor. As against the clear enunciation of a sound principle, the vagaries of a vicious and dangerous doctrine everywhere gave way, and the result of the convention yesterday afternoon has registered a triumph which means more for the revival of business, for finance, and for sound politics alike than any other event that has occurred in the last two years. What Carlisle did in Kentucky was possible in Illinois, and is possible in every State reckoned in the Democratic column, unless it be South Carolina, with the same vigor of attack."

Much Money Paid for Soft Crabs.

From The Baltimore American.

Illustrative of the value of the soft-crab trade, not only to Baltimore, but along the Chesapeake, is the fact that from $20,000 to $25,000 is being paid out weekly at the port of Crisfield to those employed in the business. This is exclusive of business done on a small scale by individual owners of skiffs and similar small craft. Monday night 2,000 dozen soft crabs were shipped to Baltimore from Deal's Island Wharf alone. Only once before has this record been broken, when 2,800 dozen were shipped from the same wharf at one time.

Hats! Burke's Summer Styles are unexcelled. Specialties in Straw Hats, Yacht and Outing Caps. College Hat Bands in variety. Popular prices. 210 Broadway.

"Oneonta." "Pentasket." "Nantura." E. & W. Three new collars. E. & W.

MARRIED.

BURDICK — WALKER.—In New-York, on Wednesday, the 26th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Houghton, Katharine Thayer Walker of Nyack, N. Y., to Edmond Burdick of Minneapolis, Minn.

RONALDS—PERRY.—On Wednesday, June 26, 1895, at Ridgelawn, Bay Ridge, L. I., by the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D., Bertha Constance, daughter of William A. Perry, Esq., to Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr.

DIED.

EVANS.—At Mystic, Conn., June 25, 1895, Harriet Middleton Brown, wife of Evan D. Evans.

STOCKTON.—At Mowen, Princeton, N. J., on Wednesday, June 26, 1895, Caroline Bayard Stockton, eldest daughter of the late Richard Stockton and the late Caroline Bayard Dod.

Funeral from Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., on Saturday, June 29, at 10:30 A. M. Interment private.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

New Publications.

JOHN FISKE
Begins a series of Historical Articles in the
JULY ATLANTIC
with a paper on
**THE ELI

ASHUMET PROVES FAST

Mr. Jones's New Centreboarder Easily Wins at New-London.

BEAT ALL THE SMALL YACHTS

Pequot Yachts Sailing in the Rain and in a Strong Wind Furnish One or Two Surprises—Wasp Beats Ilderim.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 27.—Eight yachts raced to-day in the regatta of the Pequot Casino Association. This was a much smaller fleet than was expected to start, but the racing in the three classes was very good, and particularly so in the small boats. The yachtsmen had a great day, the wind was strong east by south, but the rain poured down as soon as the yachts crossed the line, and lasted until they had finished. The regatta was ably managed by Messrs. Nicholson, Kane, Gouverneur, Kortright, and W. E. Iselin. They were on the tug America, and followed the yachts over the course. If the weather had been clear, it is probable that a large fleet of yachts would have gone over the course.

The contesting schooners were J. B. King's Elsemarie and H. C. Rouse's Iroquois. In the class for big sloops were Lippitt Brothers' forty-six-footer Wasp and Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Ilderim. L. Vaughan Clark, was on board the Wasp, and Capt. Harry Haff looked over things generally. Cornelius Vanderbilt had Clayton Haff on the Ilderim. In the small classes were Col. Tyler's fin-keel Drusilla, E. Murry's fin-keel Memory, both Herreshoff boats; H. C. Jones's Ashumet, a new centreboarder built recently by Hanley, and F. M. Freeman's thirty-four-rater Dragoon. These boats sailed over the same course, and virtually raced against each other.

Mr. Jones had come from Buzzard's Bay with a very large chip on his shoulder, and each of the other three was going to beat the Ashumet if he could.

The start was made off New-London Light. The big boats were sent off first. They went to a stakeboat off the north shore of Plum Island, then to another stakeboat off Hatchet's Reef, and then to the finishing line, leaving Bartlett's Reef Lightship on the port hand. The smaller boats sailed twice over a triangular course. First they went to Bartlett's Reef Lightship, then to a stakeboat off North Hill, Fisher's Island, and back to the starting line.

The preparatory signal was given at 11:25, and ten minutes later the big boats were started. The Elsemarie crossed the line first, at 11:35:38, close-hauled on the port tack. The Iroquois crossed at 11:35:42. The Elsemarie was a little to windward of the Iroquois. Then came the Wasp at 11:36:40, and the Ilderim at 11:37:45.

After passing Cormorant's Rock and Goselien's Ledge, booms were eased off, and it was an easy reach across the Sound to the first mark off Plum Island. The Elsemarie drew away from the Iroquois, and the Wasp had no trouble in shaking off the Ilderim.

The small boats were started at 11:40. The Drusilla was the only one to get over without being handicapped. She crossed at 11:44:46, the Dragoon followed at 11:45:33, the Memory at 11:45:55, and the Ashumet at 11:46:05.

The Ashumet was reefed. It was a close reach past the buoys, and then eased sheets to the lightship. Drusilla passed at 12:08:30, Ashumet 12:09:48, Dragoon 12:10:15, and Memory 12:10:50. It will be seen that on this leg the Ashumet gained 1 second on the Drusilla. Then came the thrash to windward in a jumping sea.

The Drusilla got away from the others on this leg, and turned the outer mark at 1:06:20. The Ashumet turned at 1:10:35. She had to make a short reach to weather the stake, owing to the tide's setting her down. The Memory turned at 1:15:00 and the Dragoon at 1:19:15. The reef was shaken out on the Ashumet, and, with booms eased well off to port and balloon jib topsail set, the racers sped on to the end of the first round. The Ashumet gained 1 minute and 6 seconds on this leg, and as they jibed around the mark the times taken were: Drusilla, 1:27:15; Ashumet, 1:30:34; Memory, 1:36:20, and Dragoon, 1:40:10.

The Drusilla went off like a witch, but the Ashumet had trouble with her balloon, getting it foul of the stay. When it was clear she soon cut down the distance between her and the Drusilla. At the lightship she was only 20 seconds behind. Then they hauled on the wind, and the Drusilla gradually drew ahead. The wind increased in force, and, after lugging their sails as long as they could, both reefed. The Down Easters were the smartest, and when they got going again soon passed the Drusilla. The reefs were shaken out for the last leg, and the Ashumet kept in front to the finish. The times taken as they crossed the line were: Ashumet, 3:21:16; Drusilla, 3:22:19; Memory, 3:27:28.

The Dragoon made poor weather of it. She gave it up in the second round and sailed home. Wilmer Hanan's new thirty-four-rater, built by Hanley, is very much like the Ashumet. If she is anything like as good, she will be the crack boat in her class.

In the meantime the big boats turned the outer mark, beat back to Bartlett's Reef, and then reached to the finish. The Elsemarie finished at 3:16:10. The Iroquois did not cross the line, but she passed the stakeboat at 3:19:45. The Wasp finished at 3:59:17, and the Ilderim at 4:22:24. Following is the table:

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Length Ft. In.	Elapsed Time.	Corrected Time.
Iroquois	82.24	Did not finish.	
Elsemarie	75.00	3:40:32	3:37:42
SLOOPS—CLASS 1.			
Wasp	54.97	4:22:37	4:22:37
Ilderim	54.88	4:44:39	4:44:03
SLOOPS—CLASS 2.			
Drusilla	38.28	3:37:33	.....
SLOOPS—CLASS 3.			
Ashumet		3:36:16	Not meas'd
Memory		3:42:28	Not meas'd
SLOOPS—34-RATERS.			
Dragoon	33.75	Did not finish.	

The winners are: Schooner—Elsemarie. Sloops, Class 1—Wasp beat Ilderim, 21:26. Class 2—Drusilla, (walk-over.) Class 3—Ashumet beat Memory, 0:12 elapsed time.

YALE'S YACHTS THE FASTER

Only the Tom Boy Was Able to Finish First for Harvard.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 27.—The yacht race between the clubs of Harvard and Yale was hardly a success. The college boys chose to run things themselves, and had a hard time. The starters were:

Class 1—Nymph, Yale; Awa, Yale. Class 2—Norota, Yale; Paralos, Harvard. Class 3—Tom Boy, Harvard; Toboggan, Yale; Hurricane, Harvard. Catboats—Boodler, Yale; Arrow, Yale. The start was made at noon, and they sailed over the same course as the small boats in the other regatta. The Nymph was the first to finish at 2:52:00. The Paralos was disabled. Yale won the contest easily, the Tom Boy being the only boat to finish first for Harvard.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 27.—Passed East—Steam yachts Judge, W. J. Arkell; Almy, Frederic Gallatin; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Rival, Frances F. Chrystie; Viking, H. A. Hutchins, and Stella, James Breslin.

Passed West—Steam yachts Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Haleyon, Howard C. Smith.

Left Here for the Eastward—Sloop yacht Banshee, Henry Doscher.

At Anchor in Little Neck Bay—Steam yacht Neaira, Charles A. Gould.

Schooner yacht Atalanta, F. W. Savin, is hauled out at Pepgrast yard and is having her sides and bottom scraped, and will be ready in about a week to go into commission.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 27.—Sailed from Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Clermont, New-York Yacht Club, A. Van Santvoord.

Sailed from Greenport Harbor—Schooner Carrie, Mr. Merrit.

At Anchor in Deering's Harbor—Cutter Clara, Larchmont Yacht Club, J. H. Adams; sloop Nimpoy, J. Lidgerwood.

At Anchor in Greenport Harbor—Sloop Vigor, Charles S. Webb.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—Newport Harbor is nearly clear of yachts to-night, a large fleet having sailed for New-London this morning. Yachts sailing to-day were: Steamers Conqueror, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick W. Vanderbilt; Mindora, Eastern Yacht Club; Charles H. Werrill; Seneca, Eastern Yacht Club, Isaac Fletcher; Gladys, Eastern Yacht Club. Schooners Atlantic, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Garland; Margarite, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Lamb; Colonia, New-York Yacht Club.

Yachts arriving were steamers Shearwater, New-York Yacht Club, E. D. Morgan; Tonette, Eastern Yacht Club, Mr. Evans. Other yachts at anchor to-night are steamers Ballymena, New-York Yacht Club, John Nicholas Brown; Sakonnet, New-York Yacht Club, Frederick Sheldon; sloop Swananoa, New-York Yacht Club, Mr. Loins.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 27.—Arrived—Steamers Nereid, Gitana, ex-Senator Sloan; Clermont, A. Van Santvoord. Schooners Quickstep, Frederic Grinnell; Ariel, Commodore G. H. B. Hill; Shamrock, W. P. Ward; Montauk, L. Cass Ledyard.

The yachts of Brown University Club and New-Haven Club are also here.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—A Lady's Day Regatta will be held by the Atlantic Yacht Club to-morrow over courses in the upper bay, which will be in full view from the clubhouse. The races will be open to yachts enrolled in the club, of the following classes: Schooners, class 5; Sloops, cutters, and yawls, Classes 4 to 10, inclusive, and all cat-rigged yachts. Each competing yacht must have on board throughout the race not less than two nor more than six ladies.

—Great preparations are being made for the tenth annual regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club, to be sailed off New-Rochelle to-morrow. Invitations were extended to twenty-eight clubs to enter their yachts. There are five class for schooners, ten for sloops, cutters, and yawls, and six classes for catboats. There will be two courses—the first for all above thirty-foot class and the second for thirty-foot and all smaller classes.

—The handsome new steam yacht Washita, owned by Mr. Duncan of this city, was launched at high tide yesterday morning from the yard of the builder, C. L. Seabury, at Nyack. She is 100 feet long, has a flush deck, and is handsomely fitted up in mahogany, with elegant upholstery. The owner's saloon is situated aft, and has two staterooms, bath, &c. She is to be used as a pleasure boat on the Shrewsbury River.

—The annual regatta of the American Yacht Club will be sailed on Friday, July 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., off Milton Point. Invitations have been extended to members of the New-York, Seawanhaka, Atlantic, Larchmont, and all other yacht clubs on Long Island Sound. There will be some thirteen classes and four courses, all of which will be in full view of the clubhouse grounds.

—The Canarsie Yacht Club will hold its annual club regatta for the pennant and prizes at 2 P. M. to-morrow. The course will be from the clubhouse to Red Can Buoy, and will finish off breakwater, while the Corinthian race will be sailed on July 4, at 4 P. M., over the triangular club course.

—The annual regatta of the Shrewsbury Yacht Club will be held July 4. The cabin sloops and open jip and mainsail yachts will form a class of their own, regardless of their measurements. There will be four other classes, the smallest being that of catboats under eighteen feet.

—An event of no small importance will be the sixteenth annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, which is to be held on the Long Island Sound July 4.

HARVARD'S MANLY REFUSAL.

The Crimson Athletes Decline to Accept the Oxford-Cambridge Challenge.

CAMBRIDGE, June 27.—As was predicted, Harvard declines the Oxford-Cambridge challenge. The letter of declination reads as follows:

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A., June 24, 1895.

Messrs. W. J. Oakley and F. S. Horan, Presidents of the University Athletic Clubs of Oxford and Cambridge:

Dear Sirs: Your letter of June 10, inviting Harvard University to unite with Yale University in meeting the universities of Oxford and Cambridge in an athletic competition in this country next Autumn has been referred to the Harvard Committee on the Regulation of Athletic Sports. We appreciate highly the courtesy of your invitation, and it is with much regret that we feel obliged to forego the pleasure of the proposed competition.

We could hardly accept your invitation without assuming, in appearance at least, that Harvard and Yale occupy the prominent position among American universities which is held among English universities by Oxford and Cambridge. As there is no foundation in fact for such a pretension, we think it better for university athletics in this country as well as for university interests in general that we should not lend any countenance to it, and that we should, furthermore, avoid all semblance of a spirit of exclusiveness toward our sister universities. Nor, considering the narrow ground of athletic skill, can we forget that, in the latest competition among American universities, Harvard won only the third place.

As a matter of general principle, it seems to us that international student competitions would be best arranged either between two groups of universities fairly representing the general body of students in each country, or else between single universities on each side. We regret that you were not free to accept the invitation of the American Intercollegiate Association, and we are especially sorry, if any misconception as to our attitude in regard to that invitation influenced you in declining it. We should be pleased if, even now, you were disposed, with Yale's concurrence, to arrange for a competition on the basis of that invitation.

If we should be fortunate enough in some future year to win on this side of the water the leadership in the track athletics, which this year belongs so unquestionably to Yale, we shall hope to have the pleasure of competing with one of you as the winner of the Oxford-Cambridge games. Very truly yours,

JAMES B. AMES,
Chairman Harvard Committee.

LONDON, June 27.—The representative of the United Press, before the reply of Harvard declining the challenge was made public here, interviewed T. G. Scott, champion hurdle racer, an old senior of the Oxford Athletic Club. He said that Yale was perfectly willing to run with Harvard, but that Harvard objected to running with Yale, on the ground that the University of Pennsylvania, being unchallenged, makes the team unrepresentative.

Referring to the alleged difficulties about the hurdles, Mr. Scott said that the English run on a grass track and have fixed hurdles, while the Americans run on a cinder track and have unfixed hurdles. "We are perfectly game," he added, "to tackle the Americans in their own style, and would be glad to try something new. If the reply to the challenge is in the negative all university men here will be sadly disappointed."

Mr. Scott thinks that if Yale alone should challenge the Oxford Club, the latter would accept and send a team to America. If Harvard and Yale cannot come to terms, there is no possibility of meeting a combined Oxford and Cambridge team against a team of any two American universities, as university men here consider that only Harvard and Yale correspond with Oxford and Cambridge.

The Oxford and Cambridge teams are training at Brighton for the coming contest in London. In an interview, F. S. Horan, President of the Cambridge University Athletic Association, stated that he was not aware that Harvard's answer had been received. He said that before Oxford and Cambridge conferred, weeks ago, the had received a challenge from the University of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the united universities of the United States. Oxford, however, felt bound to Yale, in consequence of meeting a Yale team the previous year. The matter ended in a challenge being sent to Yale and Harvard, which was also more agreeable to Cambridge, who, like Oxford, regarded them as the two representative colleges of the United States.

"It was purely a friendly challenge between the universities," Mr. Horan added, "and was in no wise international. If it was international we should have had to include the Edinburgh, Dublin, Durham, and other universities. We only wanted a contest of the four universities. Our friends on the other side seem to quite misunderstand this. We were very keen to have a meeting and are sincerely grieved because of the threatened failure."

When pressed to say if the plans could not be altered so as to include the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Horan, without entering into details, said: "We could not go back on the original proposal."

Harvard's reply declining the challenge was issued by Oxford late to-night.

POLICEMAN BYRNE SUSPENDED FOR TRIAL

Also Fined $10 in Court for Disorderly Conduct and Intoxication.

Patrolman Edward J. Byrne of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who resisted arrest for intoxication in a Broadway cable car, was suspended without pay by Acting Chief Conlin yesterday. Byrne will be tried before the Commissioners next Thursday.

Byrne and his companion in the disturbance, James Cottrell, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct and intoxication.

The suspended policeman was accompanied by John McGoldrick, Clerk of the City Court. Justice Simms fined each of the prisoners $10. Byrne paid his fine. Cottrell could not.

It is said that Byrne tried to resign from the police force, but that the Commissioners would not permit him to do so.

John L. Sullivan Was Crafty.

An attempt was made last night at Madison Square Garden, while the benefit for John L. Sullivan was in progress, to attach the box office receipts on a judgment obtained some time ago by the Metropolitan Job Printing Company for $3,400 against Sullivan.

The managers of the benefit learned during the afternoon that such an attempt would be made and a bill of sale was drawn up by which Sullivan sold all interests in the benefit to "Parson" Davies and Max Hirsch for $5,300 and received a check for that amount. The Deputy Sheriff was consequently unable to serve papers.

A Ninety-Pound Sea Eel.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 27.—The company owning the big sea fish trap two miles out at sea, opposite Fire Island, caught a monster sea eel in its net to-day. This species of eel is rare along the Atlantic coast.

The eel is said to have weighed ninety pounds, and the length of its head is given as eight inches.

New-Yorker Drowned at Patchogue.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., June 27.—Charles W. Batchelder, an agent employed by P. F. Collier of New-York, was accidentally drowned this morning while fishing on Patchogue Lake. His body was recovered.

WHICH WILL HAVE CHARGE

The Control of the "Pros" Lies Between League and Cycle Board.

BOARD OF TRADE ACTIVE IN THE CASE

Believed that the League of American Wheelmen Will Govern the New Class—A. G. Spalding's Opinion.

Whether or not the Cycle Board of Trade will have a hand in the management of professional cycling is a subject which many interested people have been very curious about recently. That there will be professional racing everybody accepts as granted, but just what organization will step in and control it is apparently a matter for speculation.

Said a wheelman yesterday who is regarded as being one of the best informed in the metropolis on matters of vital interest to the league: "The coming professional class will be governed by the League of American Wheelmen, despite rumors and reports to the contrary. The fact that the Racing Board has already recognized cash contests is evidence pointing to the truth of this statement. Certain amendments to the constitution of the organization made at the last annual meeting give the Racing Board power to go ahead in the matter. The amendments were not commented upon at the time. They go to show at this late day that somebody must have taken a peep into the future."

The Cycle Board of Trade has been quite active in the matter of its possible future management of the "pros," despite the fact that President Spalding and other prominent members are not in favor of the scheme. Secretary A. Kennedy Child came on from Hartford yesterday and did a lot of quiet work. He let drop a hint here and there, quite unintentionally, of course, that a set of rules was to be drawn up, and that—well, that, after all, the board might have control of the cash-prize men. Mr. Child did not say this much in so many words, but that was the inference.

R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the Western Wheel Works and one of the Directors of the Cycle Board of Trade, said yesterday, in reference to the recent suspensions of Class B riders, that he was decidedly in favor of the Board of Trade taking up the subject of professional racing and advocating and encouraging it. Mr. Coleman added: "I have been urging President Spalding to join in the movement, and I think I have made some impression on him, but he is undecided whether it is for the best interests of the Cycle Board of Trade to interest itself in this matter at the present time. Mr. Spalding is of the opinion that the League of American Wheelmen is the proper body to govern the sport, both amateur and professional, but also recognizes the fact that the members of the Board of Trade, who have such a large pecuniary interest, are deeply interested, and should be consulted.

"The members of our board have had considerable discussion about taking up the matter, and we have decided to call a meeting of the Board of Directors at Asbury Park, at which time I, as one of my colleagues on the board."

Mr. Coleman stated, further, that he considered professionalish in sport was honorable, and that all the difficulties of the present situation arose from a veiled professionalism, which is unjust alike to the professional and the amateur.

TIMES WINNERS TURN "PROS."

Dampman and Buzzard, the Quaker City Cracks, Forsake the Amateurs.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The ranks of the professional bicycle riders are swelling. Frank M. Dampman, the hero of the last New-York Times 150-mile relay race, has competed his last Class A event, and stated yesterday that he had decided to flock with the others into the professional ranks.

Dampman is one of the most prominent wheelmen in this country, being the winner of numerous long-distance road races, and is popularly known as "The Old War Horse." His latest performance is known all over the country, as on June 8 he competed with several other riders in a special 150-mile race over The New-York Times course, from New-York to Riverton. The special race started at 7 A. M., or two hours ahead of the regular relay race, and Dampman finished first, arriving at Riverton at 6:12 P. M., or 20 minutes after Krick and Standeven, the relay riders.

Upon announcing his jump, Dampmann immediately entered for the professional races to be held at a local meet next Saturday. Thornton B. Buzzard also voluntarily embraces professionalism. Buzzard has been riding for several seasons, and was a member of the Pennsylvania team in The New-York Times relay race on June 8. He was in the second relay and finished second. Buzzard will also appear as a professional for the first time on Saturday, and other members in the Pennsylvania team in The Times race may also jump.

The men transferred to-day by the Racing Board were Church and Mulford, and they will henceforth ride in Class B. Church won the most interesting relay of The New-York Times first race in 1894.

It became known to-day that the suspension of Sanger was the result of a deliberately laid scheme. Sanger's desire to embrace professionalism is well known, and it is claimed that he gave Chairman Gideon the opportunity to suspend him because he no longer wanted to race in Class B, and could not abandon his contract with a certain cycle manufacturing firm unless such action was taken. There are rumors that more Class B riders will follow Sanger and Sims, either through the action of the Racing Board or voluntarily.

CABANNE'S CLEVER VICTORY.

Beat Out the Class B Cracks at the Mile Race at Carbondale.

CARBONDALE, Penn., June 27.—The National Circuit race meet of the Carbondale Cycling Club was run in a drizzling rain, and was finally stopped by the same. Racing men stood around the track under umbrellas. The crowd ran over the track, which was new and unfenced.

The rain did not deter the men from running a great mile race, which was, as usual, the event of the day. For the final the following men had qualified: Cabanne, having the pole, with Coulter, Ziegler, Bald, L. C. Johnson, and E. C. Johnson as named, from pole out. As in all other races of this character when paced by a tandem, the greatest contest was for the rear of the machine. On this occasion Cabanne gained the position, Bald, E. C. Johnson, Coulter, L. C. Johnson, and Ziegler following in the order named. The pace maintained was terrific for a heavy track. The men were strung out about a length apart when the tandem dropped at the turn. All the men bunched, and Bald led down the stretch, Cabanne had gained a position directly behind Bald, and twenty yards from home came forward and outrode his antagonist by an inch. The Johnson brothers, L. C. and E. C., were third and fourth, Ziegler and Coulter fifth and sixth. Titus and Allen had qualified for the contest, but after a start and Titus withdrew during a little trouble that preceded the race. The half-mile open was a victory for Callahan, although Sims made one of the most wonderful jumps ever seen in a contest, riding two lengths to Callahan's one in the last ten yards. Ziegler was a close third. The race was paced by Mayo and Saunders, Keiser catching the tandem, with Callahan in the second position to the turn. The time was 1:01 2-5, a fast half for the track and weather. The summaries:

Half Mile, Class B.—Callahan won, Sims second, Ziegler third. Time—1:01 2-5. Coulter, Cabanne, Brown, Coburn, and Keiser also raced.

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Cabanne won, Bald second, L. C. Johnson third, E. C. Johnson fourth, Ziegler fifth, and Coulter sixth. Time—2:09.

THE RACING BOARD BULLETIN.

Promoters of Meets Warned About Advertising the Value of Prizes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The bulletin issued this week by Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen has the following announcements:

A. F. Senn, Ilion, N. Y., is suspended from all amateur racing pending investigation.

Under Clause I, Class A rules, George E. Quinn, Mobile, Ala., is transferred to Class B.

Guy C. Brown and J. A. Drain, Spokane, Washington, and William P. Fowler, Ogden, Utah, are transferred to Class B, under Clause B, Class A rules. (Competing in Class B race.)

Charles Pugh, Denver, Col., and Herbert McCrea, Los Angeles, Cal., are suspended from Class A pending investigation.

Leonard J. Berlo, Boston, Mass., is hereby declared a professional—violation of Clause B, amateur rules.

E. F. Smith, H. R. Renshaw, C. F. White, Otis Emmons, J. M. Daniel, A. B. Stone, F. L. Sugrue, J. J. Keith, Hugo Block, A. D. Keller, William Schnell, J. F. Patterson, and E. F. Pynchon, Denver, and L. C. Wahl, Colorado Springs, Col., are transferred to Class B—violation of Clause E, Class A rules.

The statement in previous bulletin that G. W. Redfern of Wilmerding, Penn., was transferred to Class B was erroneous. He remains in Class A.

Transfer of "P." Skelton to Class B should be Joseph Skelton.

Under Clause D, A. J. Nowlin, Louisville, Ky., is transferred to Class B.

For competing in unsanctioned races, Paul Cronenwett, George Mandorf, Elmer Heimbold, Mark McBride, J. Sherman, Thomas McBride, Frank Larkin, and Joseph McCandless of Butler, Penn., are suspended for thirty days; C. C. Matlock, E. McClennahan, Roy Morgan, Kincade, and Gilstrap of Eugene, Oregon, are suspended for ninety days from June 12; A. S. Harness, F. Donaldson, R. D. Kaime, and C. V. Whitbreck of Concord, N. H., are suspended for ninety days from June 5; E. Allard, J. Slaysman, William Elgert, T. Cecil Downes, James Q. Farmer, L. Herpel, J. Litzinger, W. A. Schwarth, W. A. Bochau, T. Carroll, and H. Krebs of Baltimore are suspended for one year from June 18, (competed after warning); Dick Slatterley, Milo Weaver, and H. B. McCreary of Centreville, Iowa, are suspended for thirty days from June 22; William Biederman, Philip G. Safford, Harry De Groff, Thomas J. O'Brien, W. L. Miller, A. A. Peters, and T. W. Kemlin, St. Louis, Mo., are suspended for thirty days from June 15.

Race promoters are warned that the actual retail price of a prize is the only valuation they may safely advertise.

Race promoters giving race meets near the Canadian border should see that any rider from Canada is able to produce a certificate from the Canada Wheelmen Association Racing Board as to his status. This is a matter of justice to the Canadian Board, as well as to the League of American Wheelmen.

Fred. St. Onge, Allston, Mass., is suspended from all amateur racing pending investigation.

June 24—C. B. L. Association, Cohoes, N. Y.
June 27—Madison Co. Firemen's Assn., Canastota, N. Y.
July 4—George W. Caldwell, Lynbrook, L. I.
June 27—Centennial Celebration, Wellsville, N. Y.
June 26—Golden Rod Athletic Club, Troy, N. Y.
July 4—J. Lewis Clark, Greenport, Suffolk County, N. Y.
July 4—Crescent Wheelmen, (athletic meeting,) Plainfield, N. J.
June 1—Capitol City C. C., Salem, Oregon.
Aug. 10—Mercury Wheelmen, Allentown, Penn.
June 15—J. A. Barkhuff, Amsterdam, N. Y.
July 4—Y. M. C. A., Saratoga, N. Y.
June 13—University Athletic Association, Calders Park, Utah.
July 1—Tri-State Fair Association, Cumberland, Md.
July 4—O. C. De Long, De Ruyter, N. Y.
June 25—Ben Amelck, Syracuse, N. Y.
June 22—Mercury Wheelmen, Flushing, N. Y.
June 11—E. E. Barnckman, Santa Monica, Cal.
July 4—Petaluma Wheelmen, Petaluma, Cal.
July 4—Ontario Wheelmen, Ontario, Cal.
July 4—Coronado Track Association, San Diego, Cal.
Sept. 9—Riverside Wheelmen, Riverside, Cal.
Aug. 31—Keystone Bicycle Club, Pittsburg, Penn.
June 29—Y. M. C. A., Waterford, N. Y.
July 3, 4, 5—Fort Worth Wheelmen, Fort Worth, Texas.
June 18—R. L. Reid, Hot Springs, Ark.
July 4—R. L. Reid, Hot Springs, Ark.
June 18—Y. M. C. A., Springfield, Mo.
June 17—Y. M. C. A., Carthage, Mo.
July 9—Taylor Hardware Co., Taylor, Texas.
July 4—Salmon & Kitchen, Clinton, Mo.
July 4—Colonial Wheel Club, Gurley, Col.
July 4—Aspen Athletic Park Company, Aspen, Col.
June 21—R. W. Westlake, Bridgeport, Conn.
July 27—Sons of St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y.
July 4—H. R. Jaquay, Chaumont, N. Y.
July 4—Montrose Wheel Club, Denver, Col.
June 15—Overland Park Club, Denver, Col.
June 22—Denver A. C., Denver, Col.
June 20—Ramblers, Denver, Col.
July 17—Outing Club, Warwick, N. Y.
July 10—St. Bridget's Picnic, West Troy, N. Y.
July 4—Citizens' Athletic Sports, Pittsburg, Penn.
July 4—E. W. Burgess, Nantucket, Mass.
July 4—S. F. Goodwin, Amesbury, Mass.
July 4—Augusta Driving Park Association, Augusta, Me.
July 7—Pequot Wheel Club, New-London, Conn.
June 15—Wesleyan Academy, Wilbraham, Mass.
July 4—James F. Freeman, Lawrence, Mass.
July 4—Franklin Wheel Club, Franklin, Mass.
July 4—Narragansett Wheelmen, Hills Grove, R. I.
July 5—Natick Cycle Club, Natick, Mass.
Aug. 15—Boston Caledonian Club, West Roxbury, Mass.
July 4—Chelsea Cycle Club, Chelsea, Mass.
June 22—Durgin Silverware Works, Concord, N. H.
Sept. 2—Greenfield Athletic Club, Greenfield, Mass.

Cash Prizes at the National Meet.

ASBURY PARK, June 27.—President Atkins and Chairman of the Race Committee Beegle, representing the Asbury Park Wheelmen, called on Chairman George Gideon in Philadelphia to-day and received his sanction for professional bicycle racing during the national meet next month. Mr. Gideon offered no objections whatever to the innovation. Sanger and Tyler and others, who have recently been declared professionals, will appear as full-fledged "pros." Champion Zimmerman will also appear. President Atkins, Chairman Beegle, and Secretary Wilson of the Asbury Park Wheelmen gave out for publication to-night an affidavit stating that "Tom" Eck positively agreed to a match race between Johnson and Zimmerman, to be run here during the national meet, providing the Asbury Park Wheelmen put up Johnson's share of the purse. This was agreed to, yet Eck is said to have repudiated the agreement and refused to even come to Asbury Park and meet Zimmerman's backers.

The Metropolitan the Star Event.

As every well-informed cyclist knew would be the case after Sanger raced for cash at Wilkesbarre, there will be no match between him and Murphy at the meet of the Kings County Wheelmen to-morrow. Neither will there be a special contest between Murphy and Bald, the latter having offered to take Sanger's place at a moment's notice. The meet managers said yesterday that they could not arrange advantageously for the proposed Murphy-Bald contest. Sanger will be seen in his paces at the meet, despite the fact that he cannot race against Murphy, for he has volunteered to try for the half-mile record, unpaced. The mile race, Class A, for the metropolitan championship, in which the winner's prize will be a gold medal presented by The New-York Times, still continues to be regarded as the star event of the programme. Every local crack will try for first honors.

Entries for Professional Races.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—At the meet of the Pennsylvania Bicycle Club next Saturday there will be three races for professionals sandwiched in between the Class A and Class B events. Entries in these three races have been made as follows:

One-Mile, Open.—John S. Johnson, F. M. Dampman, Dawson Farnwalt, A. S. Meixell, Patrick O'Connor, E. Weinig, H. E. Swank, Jay Eaton, H. E. Bartholomew, J. F. Starbuck, C. W. Ashinger, S. T. Cassidy, T. B. Buzzard.

Two-Mile Handicap.—John S. Johnson, F. M. Dampman, Dawson Farnwalt, T. B. Buzzard, A. S. Meixell, Patrick O'Connor, J. F. Starbuck, H. E. Bartholomew, Jay Eaton, A. E. Weinig, H. N. Swank, C. W. Ashinger, John Cummings, S. T. Cassidy.

Five-Mile Handicap.—John S. Johnson, F. M. Dampman, T. B. Buzzard, J. F. Starbuck, H. E. Bartholomew, H. N. Swank, Jay Eaton, Dawson Farnwalt, A. S. Meixell, Patrick O'Connor, A. E. Weinig, C. W. Ashinger, S. T. Cassidy.

Titus and Cabanne Coming to Town.

The announcement that President Spalding of the Cycle Board of Trade will take up the question of professional racing at the meeting of the Cycle Board of Trade to be held at Asbury Park during the league meet has caused the knowing ones to think a great deal. Trainer Shafer of the Spalding team and Sanger have been in this city for three days now, and yesterday they had a consultation with Mr. Spalding, but the situation is apparently just where it has been for the last couple of days, because Sanger refuses to tell just what was discussed and Mr. Spalding himself is equally reticent. Yesterday Mr. Spalding telegraphed to Cabanne and Titus, the other two members of his team, who are now left in Class B, to report at once to him. Just what the final outcome will be when Mr. Spalding gets his three stars together on Saturday remains to be seen.

Johnson Successful at Bethlehem.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 27.—John S. Johnson had an easy thing of it with the other professionals in the races at the Rittersville half-mile track this afternoon. He made one mile, with pacemakers, in 2:06 1-5, riding the first half in 1:01. A strong wind blew from the east. Johnson won the half-mile handicap, starting from scratch, over seven competitors, in 1:03½, the fastest time ever made in a professional race in competition. He finished ten feet ahead of Weinig, Eaton, and Bartholomew, who crossed the tape well bunched, they having had fifty yards' start of Johnson. The one-mile flying start, was won by Johnson in 2:24¾. Starbuck won the two-mile handicap in 4:54½. Johnson won the half-mile open, flying start, in 1:06¾, and Weinig the five-mile handicap in 13:02¾.

Lehr to Ride Against Protin.

The American Wheelman yesterday received information from its French correspondent that a match race has been arranged between August Lehr, the champion of Germany, who will probably meet Fred Titus in this country later in the season, and Protin, the Belgian champion, who has defeated Houben and all the best men in his country. The distances will be 2,000 and 5,000 meters, with, if necessary, a decisive contest at a distance of 3,000 meters. The race will take place on the Velodrome de l'Est, in Paris, on the 30th inst. Both of these riders stand at the head of their class, and much interest is centred in the match, as both are liable to come to this country and join the growing brigade of professionals.

Rumors of More Suspensions.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—It was rumored in cycling circles here that four Class B men—F. H. Allen, Frederick Fisher, "Eddie" McDuffie, and Frederick Barry—have been, or will be, suspended from track racing pending an investigation. It appears that they were entered for the Pittsburg Athletic Club races last Saturday, but failed to take part through no satisfactory reason. All of these men were only recently transferred to Class B.

Barden's New Records.

LONDON, June 27.—At Catford to-day Barden, the English bicyclist, broke the records for from two to ten miles inclusive. The times follow: Two miles, 4:00 2-5; three miles, 6:02 2-5; four miles, 8:11 1-5; five miles, 10:15 1-5; six miles, 12:20 2-5; seven miles, 14:28; eight miles, 16:35 2-5; nine miles, 18:40 3-5; ten miles, 20:45 1-5.

New-York Division's Record Week.

The number of new members secured last week for the League of American Wheelmen in this State was 690. Pennsylvania contributed 161 and Massachusetts 91. The total number of new members secured in all the States was 1,518. The best previous State record for a single week was 387.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Quill Club Wheelmen's run on Sunday, to Manasquan, N. J., will be attended by the following members: "Senator" W. J. Morgan, H. L. Saltonstall, George Taggart, E. Stackhouse, M. B. Macfarlane, W. H. Roberts, A. W. Chapman, A. Y. Batcheldor, and F. W. Vansicklen. A party will also go by train, reaching Manasquan at about the same time as the cyclists. In the last-named party will be "Dave" Shafer, W. C. Sanger, T. W. Eck, John S. Johnson, Harry Tyler, and "Mother" Webb. Those who will ride their wheels down will meet in Room 86, Pulitzer Building, at 8:45 A. M. The boat to Atlantic Highlands leaves from the foot of Rector Street at 9:30 o'clock, aboard which the club will go part way.

—Professional racing at the new Manhattan Beach track will be commenced on July 20. The programme for the meet will comprise four professional and two Class A contests. The professional events will be as follows: One mile, scratch, paced; one mile, handicap; ten mile, scratch, paced, and one mile for tandems. The cash purses for the day will aggregate $850. The $200 purses will be divided into four parts, the winner to receive $100, second man $50, third $35, and fourth $15. The Class A events will be a one-mile race for novices and a one-mile handicap.

—Entry blanks for the century run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, from Newark to Asbury Park, on July 6, and for the national meet, July 11-13, can be obtained at the business office of The New-York Times, or will be forwarded upon application.

—A number of the members of the Red Bank Wheelmen will participate in the century run from Newark to Asbury Park on July 6. Among the number will be James C. Doughty, Frank Wooley, and Frank Hoffmire, who took part in last year's century.

—Three bicycle races will be held at Elkwood Park, near Branchport, N. J., on the Fourth. They will be a one-mile event for novices, one-mile handicap, Class A, and two-mile handicap, Class B. Gold and silver prizes will be presented to the winners.

—The Liberty Wheelmen will hold a five-mile handicap road race on July 20. The course will be from and one-half mile and return on the Merrick Road, at Valley Stream. Frank White will attempt to lower the five-mile road record in this event.

—Although there is constant complaint from the "slow riders" on the cycle path about the "scorchers," there have been three accidents during the week clearly the fault of the former class, through their riding on the wrong side of the path.

—W. J. Drumpelmann and Thomas Black, both of the Union County Roadsters, have arranged to take part in a match race for a fifty-dollar trophy at the carnival of sports at Rahway on July 4. The distance of the race will be one mile.

—C. N. Cordell, a well-known road rider of Buffalo, reached this city yesterday morning at 7:30 o'clock, having left the former place at 10 A. M. on Sunday. He is making a leisurely tour of three weeks' duration.

—The Tamaqua Wheelmen

HOBART AND HOVEY WIN

They Beat Pim and Mahony in Double Tennis Each Set.

PRETTY GAME FROM START TO FINISH

The Foreigners Appreciate the Game and Invite the Pair to England—Pim and Mahony to Play To-Day.

WEST NEWTON, Mass., June 27.—The Britons are not in it with Americans in double tennis anyhow, even if Pim and Mahony can humble the men in the single game. The great Irish pair failed to secure a single set to-day from Champions Hobart and Hovey, and the victors are the heroes of the hour. Mahony, who seems to do the talking for the invaders, frankly confessed his admiration for the brilliant work of the team to a crowd of reporters, and advised sending them over to give the English teams an eye-opener.

A more unpromising day for tennis could hardly be imagined. It was wet, dark, and dreary all the morning, yet the game went on, though it poured bucketsfull on the courts after the Chace-Hobart match, and threatened more. About 900 of the undaunted climbed the hill, armed with waterproofs and umbrellas, and after the great match in doubles watched Chace and Larned caper about in the rain. The court is a grand one, and the deluge it got did not hurt it a bit.

Chace and Hobart played in the morning, and the New-Yorker was beaten by the Yale man's constant lobbing. Hobart smashed at the short ones, but Chace kept receiving them and popping them up in the air again until he actually had Hobart so near exhaustion that the New-York player defaulted. Hobart narrowly escaping a fainting fit on the court. The score was then 6—4 and 4—2 in Chace's favor, so the defaulting merely saved time.

The rain stopped early enough to permit of the beginning of the doubles contest about 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Hobart began serving, and his side quickly won a love game. In spite of bad team work the Irish cracks took the second. Though the home team made some bad errors, they smashed hard enough to take the lead, but Pim and Mahony took two straight on some wonderful shots by Pim, who was making great pick-ups of drives at his feet. A brace of games for home team put them in the lead, Hobart smashing through the centre, and at Mahony's feet, while Hovey banged a beauty across court after Mahony had made a wonderful return of a smash.

Pim took a hand in serving well and winning his game, but Hovey got in two clean smashes, and banged a hot one at Pim, which the latter drove out while Hobart hit a hot one which Mahony tried to dodge, but couldn't. Ragged team work by the Americans lost the lead, but Hovey's great serving regained it.

Pim lost the next game and the set by making a double fault. The score by points:

Hobart and Hovey	4	3	6	2	3	4	5	3	4	1	4	4—63
Pim and Mahony	0	5	4	3	5	5	3	1	4	1	1	3—34

The second set was also close enough to suit any one. Pim's weak playing gave four straight games to the home team, but after winning a game easily and one after a long struggle, the Irishman lost another, making it 5—2.

Pim won his service game, and a neat lob by Pim, with some quick volleying by Mahony, put them at 5—4. Fred Hovey came to the rescue with some hot ones, scoring game and set.

Hobart and Hovey	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	2	0	4	6	4—32
Pim and Mahony	1	2	1	1	4	1	2	4	4	2	4	2—28

The visitors seemed to give up hope in the last set, after making a great try for the second game, and Hobart and Hovey, keeping up their fast pace, won the set and match, amid the greatest enthusiasm, by six games to one. The last set was played amid continued applause, and the voice of Referee Dana Dwight was never once heard announcing the score, which was:

Hobart and Hovey	4	1	0	4	4	4	3	4—33
Pim and Mahony	1	8	2	2	2	2	5	0—20

Total—108 points to 820.

The rain came down again, but Larned and Chace started their match. After winning a love set on Larned's lobbish tennis and leading 3—2 in the next, Chace asked it stop, and, though Larned, who likes rain, wanted to continue the match, it was postponed. Chace is now tied with Pim for second place, and, unless Mahony beats his countryman, there may be a tie for first. The weather is bad, and it looks as if to-morrow's game could not be played. The visitors are having a great time—a reception at the Newton Club, a dinner given by Mrs. H. L. Ayer, and a dance being last night's programme. Pim and Mahony will sail on the Umbria on July 6, going first to Tuxedo to see the tournament there.

The schedule for to-morrow is as follows: Morning—Pim against Mahony, Larned against Hobart. Afternoon—Mahony against Chace; Pim against Hovey. It was not decided when the postponed Larned-Chace match should be played.

The summary of to-day's games:

Men's Singles.—Malcolm Chace, Providence, R. I., beat Clarence Hobart, New-York City, 6—4, 4—2. Defaulted.—Malcolm Chace against William A. Larned, Summit, N. J., 6—0, 3—2. Postponed.

Larned, Summit, N. J., 6—0, 5—2. Postponed.

Special Match in Doubles, Great Britain against United States.—Champions Clarence Hobart and F. H. Hovey, Atlantics, beat Dr. Joshua Pim and H. S. Mahony, Ireland, 7—5, 6—4, 6—1.

The standing of the players:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
Mahony	8	0	2
Chace	2	0	1
Pim	2	1	2
Hovey	2	2	1
Hobart	1	3	1
Larned	0	3	1

Women's Tennis Championships.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The final match in women's doubles of the championship tournament at Wissahickon Heights was interrupted here this afternoon by a hard thunder shower, which flooded the courts and made further play impossible. Miss Hellwig and Miss Atkinson, the two Brooklyn experts, were winning easily, and will probably complete their victories easily to-morrow afternoon.

Fischer and Miss Atkinson, who won the championship at mixed doubles last year, are now on their way into the finals of that event easily this afternoon and will probably have everything their own way again this season. The final match in the championship singles between Miss Juliette Atkinson and Miss Bessie Moore will take place to-morrow afternoon.

The scores:

Mixed Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Miss Juliette Atkinson and E. P. Fischer beat Miss Hellwig and W. H. Pouch, 6—1, 6—3.

Ladies' Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Toulmin and Miss Bankson beat Miss Kathleen Atkinson and Miss Booth, 6—3, 5—6, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Williams and Miss Moore beat Mrs. Toulmin and Miss Bankson, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Final Round—Miss Hellwig and Miss Atkinson against Miss Williams and Miss Moore, 6—2, 1—0, (unfinished.)

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 4, Louisville, 3.
Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Boston	32	17	.653
2. Baltimore	28	19	.596
3. Cleveland	32	22	.593
4. Pittsburg	32	22	.593
5. Chicago	33	24	.575
6. Cincinnati	28	23	.549
7. Philadelphia	27	24	.529
8. Brooklyn	27	24	.529
9. New-York	26	26	.500
10. Washington	21	29	.420
11. St. Louis	17	37	.315
12. Louisville	7	43	.140

League Baseball Games.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	1	0	1	2	1	0	1	3	..	9
St. Louis	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Base hits—Pittsburg, 18; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Hart, Sugden, and Merritt; Staley and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	..	4
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9; Louisville, 8. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Foreman and Murphy; Cunningham and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	..	4
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 4. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Hutchinson and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Stage.

The Brooklyn-Washington game was postponed on account of wet grounds. Two games will be played to-day, the first at 3 o'clock. One admission only will be charged.

The Baltimore-New-York game was postponed on account of rain, and the Boston-Philadelphia game for the same reason.

APPLEGATE AGAIN BEATEN.

This Time Merry Prince Defeats Him in the Pansy Stakes.

There was but one stake event on the card at Sheepshead Bay yesterday and the result of that prevented the patrons of the course from desiring another. It was the sixth running of the Pansy Stakes, which is at six furlongs, for two-year-olds. Applegate was a 1 to 6 favorite for it. Merry Prince at odds of 4 to 1 won it. The race was over the turf course, and the result is corroborative evidence of the statement that Applegate, good colt that he is, cannot run on the turf.

Only a few days ago Floretta beat him over the same course. Yesterday it was Floretta's stable mate, Merry Prince, that beat him. Applegate slipped and sprawled from flagfall. There were only three starters in the race and Applegate finished third. Ramiro, who was the pacemaker to the final furlong, was beaten only a head, and Griffin had to hustle Merry Prince to get home a head of him.

The card was scarcely up to the standard attained by the Coney Island Jockey Club, although it was productive of some good sport. The weather, rainy and disagreeable in the morning, continued threatening during the afternoon, and things generally seemed a bit awry with one exception. The exception was the band, and Lander kept it right up to the mark.

The sport opened with a handicap sweepstakes, at seven furlongs, for three-year-olds. Midgely had the mount on the 1 to 2 favorite, but his thoughts were so deeply engrossed with affairs celestial during the running of the race that Cromwell had won it before he realized just what he was supposed to do. Cromwell won by half a dozen lengths in a gallop. Liza was second and Lucania third.

Matt Byrnes started a real good thing named Friar in the maiden race for three-year-olds and upward which followed. He distributed it around among his friends, and all got aboard. All were glad of it. Friar won as if he was a race horse and his company horned cattle. J. R. and F. P. Keene's colt King Arthur, a full brother to Freeland, went to the post a very strong second choice to Friar, and landed in the place. Merry Prince's victory in the Pansy Stakes came next. Another upset followed. Brown & Rogers's horse Daily America was charged with being responsible for all the dry weather at Gravesend since his arrival. He was sent to the post favorite, but could not finish better than third, Nanki Pooh winning by a head in a drive from Stephen J.

Formal won the fifth event, a race for two-year-old maidens, all the way, and Sandowne won the last race from end to end.

Another apology is due from the stewards. Yesterday they asked "Johnnie" Campbell, trainer of the Ruppert Stable, some questions about the running of Gotham and Counter Tenor on Wednesday. Campbell is reported to have said that he did not give any particular orders—that he did not think it necessary to fetter a jockey with them. In that event the stewards may ask him why he declared to win with Gotham and then sent his horses out without giving any riding orders.

The Gideon & Daly stable is to be sold at auction July 5.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes, of $15 each with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Seven-eighths of a mile. Time—1:29 3-5.

1—Cromwell, A. F. Walcott's ch. c., 3 years, by St. Blaise-Flavina, 98 pounds ..... (O'Leary)
2—Liza, P. Lorillard's ch. f., 3, 117 ..... (Midgley)
3—Lucania, J. W. Rogers's b. f., 3, 108 ..... (Reiff)
4—Owlet, 3, 113. 25 Golden Gate, 3, 91.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
10—1..Cromwell	2—1	3—1..Owlet	3—5
1—2..Liza	out	100—1..Golden Gate	10—1
8—1..Lucania	8—5		

Won by four lengths; two lengths between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Friar, Marcus Daly's b. c., 4 years, by Ayrshire-La Trappe, 110 pounds ..... (Doggett)
2—King Arthur, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. c., 3, 113 ..... (Taral)
3—Hazelton, W. H. Forbes's br. c., 3, 112.. ..... (Overton)
4—Lansdale, 3, 109. 6—Tom Moore, 3, 110.
5—Illusion, 4, 109. 7—Clovis, 3, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Friar	1—2	5—1..Illusion	9—5
8—5..King Arthur	3—5	20—1..Tom Moore	4—1
20—1..Hazelton	4—1	15—1..Clovis	5—1
10—1..Lonsdale	2—1		

Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $30 each, half forfeit, guaranteed cash value to be $1,500, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Three-quarters of a mile, on turf. Time—1:16 1-5.

1—Merry Prince, Blemton Stable's ch. c., by Prince Royal-Merry Nellie, 118 pounds.. ..... (Griffin)
2—Ramiro, Santa Anita Stable's, b. c., 118.. ..... (Doggett)
3—Applegate, J. J. McCafferty's, ch. c., 118.. ..... (McCafferty)

Betting.

To win.	Place.	To win.	Place.
11—2..Merry Prince	1—3	1—6..Applegate	...Out
15—1..Ramiro	2—1		

..... (Doggett)

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55 4-5.

1—Nanki Pooh, Gideon & Daly's, br. c., 3 years, by Darebin-Yum Yum, 104 pounds. (Griffin)
2—Stephen J., George Jacobs's, b. c., 4, 108.. ..... (Midgley)
3—Daily America, Brown & Rogers's, b. h., 5, 115 ..... (Reiff)
4—Sister Mary, 5, 111. 6—Redskin, 5, 113.
5—Beldemere, 4, 110. 7—Captain T., 5, 102.

Betting.

To win.	Place.	To win.	Place.
6—1..Nanki Pooh	8—5	6—1..Beldemere	2—1
6—1..Stephen J	2—1	5—1..Redskin	8—5
7—5..Daily Am'ca	1—2	20—1..Captain T	8—1
10—1..Sister Mary	4—1		

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for maiden two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:01 3-5.

1—Formal, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Cayuga-Prudery, 110 pounds ..... (Penn)
2—Fascination, Oneck Stable's ch. f., 109½.. ..... (Doggett)
3—Sebastian, P. Lorillard's br. c., 107 ..... (R. Doggett)
4—Salubanan, 112. 8—Royal Princess, 108.
5—Annot Lyle, 107. 9—Belmaghie, 110.
6—Volley, 107. 10—Horace Davis, 107.
7—Ogdensburg, 110. 11—Bon Ami, 110.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—5..Formal	3—5	4—1..Ogdensburg	7—5
5—1..Fascination	2—1	30—1..Royal Princess	4—1
4—1..Sebastian	7—5		
20—1..Abalanzar	8—1	40—1..Belmaghie	15—1
6—1..Annot Lyle	2—1	20—1..Horace Davis	8—1
30—1..Volley	10—1	20—1..Bon Ami	8—1

Won by three lengths; a half length between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. One mile and a quarter, on turf. Time—2:08 3-5. No bid for the winner.

1—Sandowne, McStea & Clarke's ch. h., 5 years, by Spendthrift-Zuleika, 103½ pounds..(Griffin)
2—Salonica, Santa Anita Stable's b. m., a., 104 ..... (Penn)
3—Integrity, C. Haag's ch. h., 5, 101.(F. O'Leary)
4—St. Michael, 5, 112.

Betting.

To win.	Place.	To win.	Place.
6—5..Sandowne	1—8	6—5..Integrity	1—3
10—1..Salonica	2—1	10—1..St. Michael	2—1

Won by three lengths; six lengths between second and third.

To Race at Sheepshead To-Day.

FIRST RACE.—Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hugh Penny	114	Ridicule	105
Wernberg	112	Sufficient	101
Derfargilla	109	Lustre	100
Ida	109	Factotum	97
Hurlingham	107	Manchester	95
Lord Hawkstone	105	Ballinaston	86
Lady Diamond	105	Belonia	82

SECOND RACE.—Sweepstakes, for three-year-olds and upward, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Helen Nichols	121	Hermanita	102
Counter Tenor	112	Matt Byrnes	102
Dorsalyer	107		

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds, of $50 each for starters; guaranteed cash value, $2,000, of which $300 to second and $150 to third. Futurity course.

Haslet	118	Intermission	118
Religion	118	La Vienta	115
Sir Petter II	118		

FOURTH RACE.—The Spendthrift Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $50 each for starters; guaranteed cash value, $2,000, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. One mile and a furlong.

Gotham	122	Bright Phoebus	112
Monaco	112	Deerslayer	112

FIFTH RACE.—Selling sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs.

MacBriggs	111	Senator Hoffman	98
Lorrianla	107	Hermia	95
Brisk	104	Emotional	95
St. Peter II	103	Heresy	95
De Coronado	100		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three furlongs, on turf.

Long Beach	111	Declare	105
Santiago	109	Paladin	95
Song and Dance	106		

Racing at Narragansett.

FIRST RACE.—Four and one-half furlongs. Imposition, 107 pounds, (J. Lambley,) won; Laura Davis, 110, (Scott,) second; Petitioner, 108, (Sheedy,) third. Time—0:57¾. Sherick, Dolabran, True Love, and Bellefont also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Six and one-half furlongs. Caus, 104 pounds, (Scott,) won; La Fiesta, 92, (McClain,) second; Tinge, 101, (Sheedy,) third. Time—1:24¼.

THIRD RACE.—One Mile. Ferrier, 120 pounds, (Mr. Hunn,) won; El Capitan, 75, (McLain,) second; Phoebus, 92, (Maher,) third. Time—1:47¼.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Santa Cruz, 102 pounds, (McClain,) won; Hallstone, 107, (J. Lambley,) second; Tartuffe, 105, (Sherick,) third. Time—1:18¾.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a half, over six hurdles. Southerner, 143 pounds, (Veach,) won; Caracas, 139, (Chambers,) second; Lansing, 144, (Mason,) third. Time—2:57.

Rain Stops the Trotting.

BOSTON, Mass., June 27.—After three days of cloudy weather, the rain came in earnest this forenoon, and the trotting meeting at Saugus was interrupted. James Q. Gray, manager of Franklin Park, has a large crew of men ready to work at the track as soon as the storm ceases, and hopes to go on with the sport to-morrow. In any event the programme will last till Saturday, and there is another series of races at the same course next week. Among the attractions Maxcot is to pace against the New-England record.

Sale of Dixiana Yearlings.

There was a small attendance at the sale paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday consequently bidding was light, and only small prices were realized. Details follow:

Bay colt, by Himyar-Gossamer; A. Lakeland	$1,500
Chestnut filly, by Himyar-Jewel Ban; A. Lakeland	1,000
Chestnut colt, by Himyar-Pera; W. C. Daly	1,100
Black filly, by Himyar-Lady Agnes; J. J. McCafferty	500
Bay colt, by Himyar-Madam Julie; L. B. Garsight	200
Chestnut filly, by Himyar-Minnesota; J. Dixon	150
Chestnut filly, by Himyar-Favoress; John McCabe	400
Bay colt, by Tenny-Quesal; C. Littlefield	500
Chestnut filly, by Tenny-Whispering; D. T. Pulsifer	250
Chestnut colt, by Tenny-Heglaz; T. Hitchcock	500
Bay filly, by Tenny-Mattie Stanley; D. T. Pulsifer	1,100
Bay colt, by Imp. Massetto-The Cat; C. Littlefield	200
Bay filly, by Imp. Massetto-Lulu S.; J. C. Dixon	100
Chestnut filly, by Imp. Massetto-Bandala; C. Jacobs	350
Himyance, bay filly, by Imp. Pirate of Penzance; L. B. Garsight	100
Bay colt, by Tenny-Adora; D. T. Pulsifer	100

John L. Sullivan's Benefit.

The sporting fraternity turned out in large numbers last night to the benefit tendered John L. Sullivan at Madison Square Garden. There were seven or eight thousand persons present, and they were treated to an enjoyable evening's sport, as but few of the bouts were what might be called of a mild order.

The event of the evening was the friendly set-to between John L. Sullivan and James J. Corbett. These pugilists, who wound up the show, were cheered to the echo when they made their appearance on the stage, and, although they were both obliged to yield to the demand of the crowd to make speeches, it was almost impossible to hear what they were saying at any distance from the stage, owing to the din and confusion made by the surging crowd. Sullivan thanked the public for their kindness, and also the boxers who had volunteered their services. They made a very pretty set-to, but it was easily to be seen that Corbett was decidedly the more clever of the two.

The bag punching by "Joe" Choynski attracted much attention, and he was heartily applauded, but things were different when he took on the colored man George Armstrong for his punching bag. The colored man was a trifle too much for "Joe," and the rounds had to be chopped off very short.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

Yale-Harvard boat race at New-London.
Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. Washington, at Eastern Park.
Meeting of Associated Cycling Clubs at the Columbia Union Square, near Fourteenth Street, 8 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Cycling.—Annual meet of Kings County Wheelmen, at Manhattan Beach, 2:30 P. M.
Baseball.—New-York vs. Brooklyn, at Eastern Park.
Yachting.—Ladies' Day at Atlantic Yacht Club; Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club race; steam yacht race for Morrill Cup; annual regatta of New-Rochelle Yacht Club.
Racing at Sheepshead Bay.
Young Men's Christian Association pentathlon games, at Madison Street, near Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn.
Cricket.—New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Harlem, at Bergen Point; Kings County St. George vs. St. George Athletic Club, at Prospect Park.

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TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change.
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1, N. R., a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40 6:40 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 1895.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 9:00, 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bride Dock, Brooklyn, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:00, 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 11:15 A. M., 12:45, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M. Sts. 34th St., Brklyn, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M.; 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:35, 4:35 P. M. Foot 9th St., 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 2:45 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11:45 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3:15, 5:30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.
Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30; extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes.
Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

CONEY ISLAND.
ROUND —25 Cents— TRIP.
NEW ALL-WATER ROUTE
TO OLD IRON PIER.
Boats from Battery Landing, near Barge Office, every hour.
Children under 7, baby carriages, and bicycles free.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION
TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30 P. M.; RETURNING on WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS 6:06 or 8:30 P. M. This will give passengers time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. FARE for round trip, $1. Return Hudson River Railroad trains, $1.10.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.... "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP 40 CENTS.
Daily, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.
Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, (1:00 P. M. parlor car train.)
SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.
WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Additional trains race days C. I. J. C., 12:40, 12:40 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.
REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.
On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip 30 Cents.
Leaves foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 10:10 A. M. to 10:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10, 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.
From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:50, 9:40 P. M.
Sundays, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:15, 10:10, P. M.
ROUND TRIP 50 CENTS.
TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.
Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,225 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 2,040 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes"; can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

SUMMER CRUISES
IN COOL LATITUDES.
SECOND SEASON.
The S. S. "Orinoco" (2,000 tons) of the Quebec Steamship Company will leave New-York on July 13 and August 7 for a delightful Cruise on the Bay of Fundy, the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay, &c.
Immediate application necessary to secure accommodation. Programme free on application.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,225 Broadway, New-York.
ESTABLISHED 1841.

THE
HOTEL REGISTER'S
GREAT
SUMMER EDITION,
out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising. Beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe.
HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY,
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Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 8 colored maps.
Mail orders have prompt attention. Send number of tour desired, with check for amount, and tickets will be promptly returned, thus avoiding delay in our crowded offices.
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CONNECTICUT.
90 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK. DIRECTLY ON THE SOUND.
THE GEORGE.
TERMS MODERATE.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED. GEO. S. HARRAL, Prop., BLACK ROCK BEACH, Near Bridgeport, Conn.

MAINE.
PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.
BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
THE WENTWORTH
NEWCASTLE, N. H.
Railroad Station, Portsmouth, N. H.
OPEN FOR SEASON JUNE 29.
Anticipating the demands of first-class hotel patrons, the management have since last season provided twenty-four bathrooms, scientifically constructed on sanitary principles, which can be had either en suite or with single rooms.
Elegant toilet rooms for men and women have been built on each floor, centrally located and convenient to all, together with a complete electric light plant.
We can now offer conveniences superior to any other Northern shore resort, which, combined with our great natural advantages, make this the most desirable house on the coast.
FRANK JONES, Proprietor.
W. K. HILL, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.
Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie Station, (near Seabright,) N. J.; hotel fronts on ocean and Shrewsbury River; under management of Ferdinand P. Earle; nearest first-class resort to New-York via Sandy Hook route; transient, $4 and $5 per day. (American plan.) special terms by the week. Take boat foot of

FRESHMEN PROVED GAME

Pretty Contest Between Yale and Harvard Youngsters at New-London.

COLUMBIA LEFT FAR BEHIND

Crimson Oarsmen Lead for a Mile, When Yale Overtook Them Inch by Inch—Race Worth Seeing.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 27.—Yale added one more to her long list of athletic triumphs for the year 1895 by winning the freshman boat race, rowed over the Thames course here this morning. It was more evidence of the supremacy of the New-Haven boys in aquatic sports; another proof that Yale is right in her methods of athletic policy, within the college itself at least.

That Yale freshmen should have beaten the crews from Harvard and Columbia was a surprise to the friends of the young men from the Elm City, for "Bob" Cook, the director of everything pertaining to aquatics at Yale, said that the crew was not a very good one, and that he expected to see them beaten by Harvard. But then, Mr. Cook has been known to say things other than his prayers when the other things suited his purpose better.

Yale Freshman Crew.

The race, which was rowed shortly after 10:30 this morning, an hour later than the time originally set, was one of the prettiest ever rowed over the course, Yale only winning by five seconds, approximate time, but a bit over a boat length from Harvard, after a most desperate struggle, in 10:28. Harvard's time was 10:33. The Columbia crew was beaten fifteen lengths or more by Harvard, her time being 11:18½.

All these times are approximate, as the referee's boat was so far behind the leading boats that accuracy in timing was impossible. The college boys could well take a lesson in timing boat races from the Regatta Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. At those races the fall of a different colored flag at the finish line, handled by men placed in stake boats, makes timing the boats in a race a work of absolute accuracy for the timers, who follow the racers in the referee's boat. However, time in a boat race is a matter of little moment, as no two races are rowed under absolutely similar conditions, and so records for various distances, or even for different courses, have practically little value.

The town was not in possession of college men during the morning, as the expected crowd of graduates and undergraduates did not put in an appearance in this quaint and quiet old city. The steamers Block Island, Manhanset, and Summer Girl amply sufficed to carry all the spectators, though a fleet of a score or so of steam and sailing yachts were anchored up near where the race was finished.

The Summer Girl was under charter to a party of Harvard freshmen, who, with their young lady friends, and a small but very judicious selection of chaperons, made a very merry and very jolly party up to the time that it was certain that Harvard's crew was beaten. The steamer was gay with crimson flags and bunting, and noisy with the sharp "Rah! rah! rah!" thrice repeated, which the Cambridge lads have for their college cry. Columbia's boys were massed on the upper deck of the Manhansett, and they kept up their college cry from the appearance of their crew at the starting point until it was seen that they were to be beaten. Then the Gothamites became "rooters" for Harvard, and wound up their college yell with a stentorian shriek to the Harvard lads to win.

Few Yale men were in evidence anywhere, and the freshmen must have believed what "Bob" Cook had said during the days when he was driving the youngsters in their work, which was that as oarsmen they were "simply rotten." What Cook says rarely goes in boat racing. It is what he thinks that he keeps for the use of himself and his friends when people get overenthusiastic and talk about betting. That what he says does not count was shown to-day, for Yale never sent out a crew of any kind that rowed a more steady, game, and clever race than this same set of men whom he denounced as "rotten" oarsmen, until the boys in the boat actually believed it themselves, and advised their fathers and brothers and friends not to bet on them to defeat Harvard and Columbia.

The youngsters went into the race believing that they were a beaten crew before the contest was started, and, as some of them were plainly trained too fine, notably Rogers, the stroke, and McLaughlin, who pulled No. 2, their display of grit was all the more remarkable and creditable. It was a light crew for Yale, and the figures given out yesterday and published in The New-York Times were from ten to twenty pounds lighter than the right figures, Rogers and McLaughlin weighing but 145 pounds each, instead of 160 and 168, as was stated at the training quarters. As usual Capt. Cook kept all that to himself.

The race was set to be rowed at 9:30 this morning. The referee's boat, the Dora, failed to put in an appearance, however, and there was a postponement until 10 o'clock to await her arrival. As she had not then appeared, the Yale launch was selected for the use of Guy Richards of the Columbia crews of '85 and '86, who was to start the crews and referee the affair. The crews were brought down the river in the launches, which also towed down the shells, the men entering their boats at the float near the big railroad bridge, where the start was made.

Yale's eight was first in the water, and pulled down the river quite a distance, while the Harvard boys took their seats and prepared for their grim struggle. The Cambridge lads looked a perfect lot of athletes as they pulled away after the boys from New-Haven, where the two rivals waited for the Columbia lads. These got into their shell quickly and started down stream with a good, snappy stroke, Longacre, who had pulled in the 'Varsity crew at Poughkeepsie, towering up like a giant among them. It was 10:30 when the three crews were in line at their stakeboats ready for Guy Richards to send them off on their journey up the river. There was a cloudy sky, a southerly wind, and flood tide, the water being remarkably well suited for racing purposes, in spite of it all. Distant clouds seemed charged with rain, but these did not discharge themselves of their watery burden until the race was over, when the crews had reached their boathouses and every one had found shelter in town or down at the Pequot section of the city.

At 10:35 o'clock Mr. Richards, after his preliminary inquiry, "Are you ready?" shouted a snappy "Go!" to the boys, and the race was on. Columbia and Harvard caught the water about the same time, and shot away from Yale, whose crew claimed, after the race, that they were not ready, and had hardly stopped backing down to their stakeboat when the word was given.

In the first twenty strokes Columbia's boys had sent their shell to the front, and were a yard in advance of the Harvard shell, which was nearly a boat length in front of Yale. That made the Columbia boys wild, as they were confident there would be a repetition of their victory on the Hudson on Monday, and the hills echoed and re-echoed to their college cry, sent out by a hundred strong-lunged youngsters. All three crews were pulling about forty strokes to the minute, but Columbia's stroke did not appear to be effective in driving their shell through the water. It appeared to hang and be "dead," as the oarsmen define the peculiar lack of shooting power that a shell sometimes shows.

Not more than thirty, or at most forty, strokes had been rowed before Harvard had pulled up to and passed Columbia's shell. The Yale men, too, had begun to make their long, sweeping stroke tell. They had caught Columbia then, and were gaining inch by inch on their hated rivals from the suburb of Boston. It was Harvard's turn to cheer, and the lads from the Cultured City improved their opportunity to the utmost, making their staccato cry mingle with the longer syllabic shout of the Columbias and the shrill yell of the Yalensians in a chorus that would have made glad the musical soul of a Wagnerian.

Every stroke made every one of the shells jump through the water sharply, the crews all pulling about thirty-six strokes, with Columbia's growing less and less effective the further they went. When a quarter of a mile had been rowed, Harvard was in the lead by a scant half length from Yale, and Columbia's men were about the same distance away from Yale.

Just as the white flags marking the half mile were reached there came the beginning of a series of disasters to the Columbia boys, which put them out of the race for good and all. Capt. Pierrepont, who had the bow oar, was putting all his strength in his stroke, having called on his men for a rally, when the pin which held his rowlock together broke or flew out of place, the rowlock spread, and his oar shot out of his seat, and he finished his stroke in the air. He had not exactly "caught a crab," but had so unshipped his oar that it was impossible for him to play any part in the race thereafter, and Columbia practically finished the race with seven men and a passenger. Capt. Pierrepont repeatedly reset his oar in the lock, but all efforts to keep it there were futile, and it was as often in the air and out of the lock.

With Columbia thus disabled, the race was left to Yale and Harvard. The boys from Boston moved mechanically in perfect form, and seemed to get so much power in their stroke that they could just keep ahead of the Yale men, who struggled desperately, but under the very clever advice of their coxswain, Greene, did not get rattled or lose their heads. Just before the mile flag was reached, the intense strain told on Rogers, the stroke, and he began to falter a bit. To add to their discomfiture, McLaughlin, who rowed at No. 2, also showed signs of distress, and swayed from side to side. It was a critical moment. The Harvard boys were working like a machine, and each man was pulling well within his powers, seemingly.

"Harvard will win! Yale is going to pieces!" was the shout on all sides. It was a shout that the Yale boys must have heard, for their sturdy little coxswain could be heard above the din shouting, "Steady, 2; don't get nervous, boys; we're gaining on them; steady."

The shout seemed to give new life to the New-Haven youngster. Rogers pulled himself together, set his teeth grimly, and steadied back to the stroke he had been setting so well. He comes of a family of oarsmen, his brothers had rowed in other Yale crews, and he knew it would never do for one of his family to die, except "with his boots on."

To the chorus of a wild whoop and a shrill hurrah, in which all the Columbia boys now joined, Harvard passed the mile flag a scant twenty feet, or a third of a boat's length, in front of Yale, Harvard's time being 4:58 and Yale's 4:58¾.

Greene called for a spurt in spite of the fact that McLaughlin had not yet fully pulled himself together. Rogers raised the stroke from thirty-six to nearly forty, and in a dozen yards beyond the flags the boats were on absolutely even terms. The spurt seemed to do McLaughlin good, for in the next quarter of a mile this lad, who had been trained down from 165 to 145 pounds, managed to make himself felt in the boat again. He had got his second wind. Then for nearly three-quarters of a mile ensued one of the gamest and most desperate struggles ever seen in a race between eight-oared shells. First Harvard would have a few inches' advantage, and then the Yale shell would show in front.

The partisans of the two crews cheered on the contestants with all their vigor and vim, and the youngsters swung on their oars with desperation marked on the face of every Harvard man, and grim determination written plainly on each Yalensian.

Greene sang out, "We've got them, boys; we're gaining every stroke." And as he shouted, each brown back straightened, each leg kicked, and each arm worked a trifle more vigorously. They had been called "a rotten crew," and they determined to prove to the contrary. They wanted to show "Bob" Cook that they had "sand," and they did it.

The crews had now reached the little fleet of pleasure boats. The yacht cannon cracked, the women waved flags and handkerchiefs, and shouted in sharp treble notes to their favorites to come on and win. Graduates and undergraduates joined the freshmen in wild yells of encouragement, and altogether there was more of a hullabaloo than has been heard on the Thames for many years, for what the crowd lacked in numbers it fully made up in enthusiasm.

The final struggle of the oarsmen was something magnificent. There was not an ounce of power in the boats that was not given to the oars. The youngsters kept their heads well, and swept through the lane of yachts and steamers in splendid style—Yale in perfect form and Harvard splashing slightly for the first time. The race in the last quarter of a mile was heartbreaking. The Yale shell stole slowly, but surely, ahead, an inch at a time, and Yale's coxswain put a merry ring in his sharp voice as he sang out: "Steady, boys; we've got 'em, sure."

Greene was right. They had "got 'em sure."

In the din of roaring cannon, screeching horns, and air-splitting cheers the Yale freshmen ran their shell, and at last crossed the line that marked the finish of the race a trifle more than a length in front of the Harvard crew, which, though beaten, was not in the least disgraced. The Harvard boys had shown as much "sand" as had their rivals, had fought gamely as bulldogs, and had been beaten only because just at the end of the struggle the Yale boys had managed to put a bit more power into their stroke than could the Harvard lads.

Both crews were completely tired out by their efforts, and, had there been a half mile more to row, several of the men would have collapsed in their shells. It was a game race for both crews, a glorious contest, and a race that was worth going many miles to see. No veteran crews ever showed more pluck, more determination, or held themselves together better than did the two crews that fought out this picturesque duel over the Thames course.

Yale's time for the distance was 10:28, Harvard's 10:33, and Columbia's 11:18½.

There was a lot of confusion about the result of the race, and from various points on the shore each one of the crews was bulletined all over the country as the winner of the race. This was due to the fact that there had been an erroneous report sent out as to the drawing for positions on the course. The New-York Times was the only paper that had this correctly, except The Boston Herald, for, as was stated in The Times, Columbia had the west, Yale the middle, and Harvard the east course. Other publications put Harvard in the central course, and had the other crews placed to suit themselves, even the local publications having the positions wrongly given. A little care exercised to get things right might have easily saved all the trouble and confusion.

Jennings, who it was thought might be reserved for the University race, was in the freshmen shell, and pulled one of the best oars in a collection of nearly perfect oarsmen.

It is raining heavily this evening, as it has been at intervals all the afternoon, and the outlook for good weather for to-morrow's race is not of the brightest. But the old Commodore of the New-London line of steamers says there will be clear and warmer weather to-morrow, with northwesterly winds, and he is said to be one of the most reliable weather sharps in New-England.

The crews were as follows:

YALE.

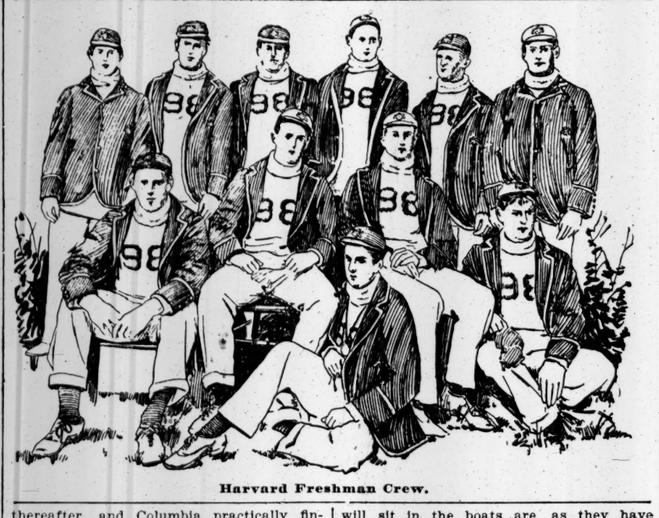
Position.	Name.	Weight.
Stroke	B. F. Rogers	145
No. 7	P. D. Mill	170
No. 6	P. Whitney	168
No. 5	J. O. Rodgers	180
No. 4	R. Hitchcock	172
No. 3	G. P. Morris, (Captain)	165
No. 2	J. McLaughlin	145
Bow	G. E. Cram	160
Coxswain	L. H. Green	108

HARVARD.

Stroke	M. W. Cabot	163
No. 7	D. M. Goodrich	162
No. 6	F. L. Ames, (Captain)	169
No. 5	A. F. Jennings	182
No. 4	C. C. Bull	159
No. 3	G. H. Scull	164
No. 2	A. H. Rice	156
Bow	C. A. Hurley	149
Coxswain	R. S. Huldekoper, Jr.	106

COLUMBIA.

Stroke	Louis Fitzgerald, Jr.	150
No. 7	Sidney Haight	165
No. 6	Harry Mortimer	154
No. 5	O. Longacre, Jr.	169
No. 4	S. Barclay	150
No. 3	C. Lewis	148
No. 2	Harry Machen	150
Bow	R. L. Pierrepont	148
Coxswain	J. Livingston, (Captain)	110



Harvard Freshman Crew.

Columbia Freshman Crew.

NOW FOR THE 'VARSITY.

Each Crew Did Little Work Yesterday—Arrangements for Spectators.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 27.—The university race in which Harvard and Yale are to be the participants is to be rowed at 5 o'clock to-morrow afternoon over the regular course, with an ebb tide, and probably something in the way of a freshet to help the boys along. The crews as they will sit in the boats are as they have already been published, except that Jennings, who rowed in the freshman race to-day, will have Hollister's seat at No. 5 in the Harvard boat. Hollister, who is quite ill, was brought to the city last evening, and will be taken home as soon as it is safe to move him.

George L. Rives of New-York, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, is to be the referee, his boat for the occasion being the Orienta, owned by E. R. Ladew of New-York City. The judges and timers will also go on this fast yacht.

Yale is to have the west course this year in accordance with the annual agreement entered into in 1891. This will suit Capt. Cook, as he thinks it the better course of the two.

The crews have had an easy time of it to-day, though both were out for a little work at starting both morning and evening. Cook gave the Yale boys a mile and a half at full speed up in the cove above their boathouse and they were reported by the Harvard scouts to be rowing very rapidly. There has been very little betting here on the race, as Harvard money is very scarce. Watson's statement that if Harvard's freshman crew could not win the race to-day, the university crew could not win has been pretty well circulated, and has frightened the Harvard men so that they have not even accepted the odds of 3 to 1 on offered by Mr. Johnson, a brother of Capt. Johnson of last year's crew, who is willing to bet $15,000 against $5,000 on Yale if he can get it placed.

The observation train, which will start at 8:45 to-morrow afternoon, has been pretty well sold out, and the management promises better service than it gave last year, when everybody was discommoded in order that the President of the road and his party could have an exclusive view of the race. Both Yale and Harvard will have big crowds here and have a number of special cars chartered, so that there will be plenty of fun and noise on the trip.

There are twelve steamers running excursions from various points that have secured places on the line, and the crowd promises to be one of the largest ever at the races, for the harbor is full of yachts with jolly parties aboard.

Reception to Columbia Crews.

A reception will be given to the Columbia 'Varsity and freshmen crews Monday evening at Sherry's. Supper will be served at 10 P. M. All Columbia alumni are invited.

SITE FOR THE CITY COLLEGE

Committee Selected One in the Upper Part of the City Which May Be Approved.

After examining over forty sites, the committee appointed by the Trustees of the College of the City of New-York to select a new place for the college has finally succeeded in choosing one.

If nothing unforeseen prevents, the future home of the college will be upon four city blocks, or eighty lots altogether, lying between One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, One Hundred and Fortieth Street, and Amsterdam Avenue, and St. Nicholas Avenue.

From the site a beautiful view can be obtained of the Hudson, the Palisades, and portions of the city. The property belongs to a number of persons and estates, among whom are Charles Barney, James A. Deering, the Hutton estate, and the Pinckney estate.

To the college has been given by an act of the last Legislature $600,000 for a site and $575,000 for the buildings.

If the demands of the property owners are unreasonable, the ground may be taken and the owners paid the appraised value.

The report of the committee will be submitted to the Trustees, and when accepted the negotiations will be completed.

INSPECTOR REILLY OF BROOKLYN DEAD

In Twenty-eight Years Not a Complaint Was Made Against Him.

Inspector Edward Reilly of the Brooklyn Police Department died at his home, 15 Third Place, Brooklyn, at 7 o'clock last night. He had been ill for some time with gastritis and liver trouble. Inspector Reilly was a fearless officer. He was born in this city in 1843, and when a boy moved to Brooklyn with his parents. He fought in the war, in the Ninth New-York Volunteers—Hawkins's Zouaves—and was shot in the knee at the battle of Antietam. He was in the hospital for six weeks. When he was discharged he returned to his regiment, and again went to the front. During the draft riots he was in charge of a company in this city.

He was appointed a policeman in the old Metropolitan Department June 9, 1867, and was assigned to the Eleventh Precinct. He was made a Sergeant Sept. 4, 1870, and in 1880 was made a Captain and put in charge of the Eleventh Precinct. He was appointed an Inspector July 7, 1886. The most noted case that he was connected with was the Barney Farron murder, and his capture of Wright, the murderer, was regarded at that time as a most creditable piece of police work. He was a Democrat. Not a charge was made against him in the twenty-eight years he served in the Police Department. He leaves a wife and two children.

NAVAL WAR RECORDS NOT DISPOSED OF

Probable that Some Complete Sets Will Be Offered for Sale.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Some of the valuable naval war records are destined to be disposed of by sale. There will be 10,000 copies of each volume of these records. The first volume was published last February. The Secretary of the Navy has distributed 1,048 copies among naval officers and contributors to the work. The remaining copies have been placed to the credit of members of the Fifty-third Congress, which will permit of twenty-four of the sets being distributed by each Senator and nineteen by each Representative.

It has been found that several Congressmen have not furnished addresses to which they wish the complete sets forwarded as the volumes shall appear. Secretary Herbert has decided that the sets remaining unassigned may not be placed to the credit of the members of the Fifty-fourth Congress. He has written to Congressmen who have sets remaining undistributed, asking that names be furnished as soon as possible. All those remaining undisposed of at the beginning of the next Congress in December will be offered for sale by the Navy Department. It is probable that members of the Fifty-third Congress who have been re-elected will be allowed to name persons to whom these records may be sent.

So great has been the demand for the war records of the rebellion that but two sets are now available, and fancy prices are asked for these. There is no doubt that the naval records will become equally valuable. They treat of many exciting events, and make most interesting reading.

BEARDSLEE AT SAN FRANCISCO

The Bennington Relieves the Philadelphia at Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Admiral Beardslee telegraphed to the Navy Department to-day from San Francisco announcing his return on board the flagship Philadelphia from Honolulu, where she has been stationed since the latter part of January.

The Bennington, which was sent to relieve the Philadelphia, reached Honolulu June 5, but the flagship did not leave until some days later. The Philadelphia will undergo repairs at the Mare Island Navy Yard, continuing as flagship of the Pacific.

TWO MORE DEMOCRATS OUT OF OFFICE

The Fish, Game, and Forest Commission Accepts Their Resignations.

ALBANY, June 27.—At a meeting of the Fish, Game, and Forest Commission to-day the resignation of Secretary Edward P. Doyle was taken from the table and accepted, to take effect July 9. Franklin B. Mitchell of Norwich, Chenango County, was appointed in his stead. Mr. Doyle is a Democrat, and was the Secretary of the old Fish and Game Commission previous to the consolidation.

The resignation of Joseph W. Mersereau of Richmond County as State Oyster Protector was received and accepted. Mr. Mersereau is a Democrat.

A communication was received from the Civil Service Committee notifying the Commissioners that on July 23 the new game and fish protectors and foresters would be compelled to pass a non-competitive examination under Schedule D.

ABDUCTED BY HIS CLIENT

Lawyer Cottle, of Buffalo, Was Held by an Acquaintance.

WHO WANTED BIG FEES RETURNED

A Violator of the Postal Laws Felt that Due Diligence Had Not Been Used in Efforts to Secure His Pardon.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Developments regarding the kidnapping of Lawyer Octavius O. Cottle to-day were chiefly in the form of disclosures by District Attorney Kenefick and the police of the identity of the abductors—something which Mr. Cottle manifestly desired to keep secret, since he could have told it last night, had he desired. Although there is no question of the identity of the abductors, the police are no nearer to them than they were yesterday morning.

The Canadian frontier was searched for miles to-day by detectives and Mr. Cottle's son for John C. Emery, a former resident of Buffalo, and George Allen, his confederate. These are said to be the kidnappers. Their motive was to compel Mr. Cottle to return to Emery part of $17,000 which Emery paid Cottle for his services in trying to obtain a pardon from the President.

Emery claims that he was defrauded, as he never got the pardon. When Mr. Cottle was a young lawyer in Buffalo, he numbered among his acquaintances John C. Emery. Emery went West in later years, established his residence in Cincinnati, and a few years ago was charged with an infraction of the postal laws. His trial ended in a conviction, followed by sentence to prison for a term of years. By the use of money, it is said, he made his escape from the custody of the United States authorities. Friends converted his property into cash and he journeyed through Canada, evading the officers of the law so successfully that they eventually gave up the chase.

Emery has since lived a roving life, traveling through the Provinces of Canada. His desire to return home became so great something more than a year ago that he wrote to a number of friends, asking their assistance in getting a pardon from the President. The results were not promising. At the suggestion of a friend, he wrote to Mr. Cottle, inviting him to act and assuring him that any part of Emery's fortune, then about $20,000, he would willingly give to gain this pardon.

The correspondence between the two resulted in a financial arrangement. From time to time Emery, it is said, sent money to Cottle, until his whole substance was exhausted. District Attorney Kenefick said to-day that he had authentic proof that Emery paid Cottle $17,000 for his expenses and fees in this service. The application for pardon failed, and Emery felt that Mr. Cottle had not exerted full diligence in his behalf.

The correspondence, ended on Mr. Cottle's side, became importunate on Mr. Emery's He asked the lawyer to return the money paid him. Mr. Cottle at first ignored the request, and then refused to grant it.

To recover this money, it is said, Emery and Allen planned the abduction of Cottle. They engaged the house on Baynes Street under assumed names, and prepared it for the use to which they intended to put it. Allen took the decoy letter to Cottle, and drove him to the vacant house.

When Allen had got Cottle into the room Monday morning, Cottle was in the presence of his angry client. With the letter sent to Mrs. Cottle, her husband sent a promissory note for $5,000, instructing her to indorse it, get it cashed at the bank, and drive him the money. The letter closed, "for whom I owe that amount" as the note read.

Edmund P. Cottle, the son, came into possession of these facts Monday morning. Before noon, it is said, he was in consultation with Emery in a private room at the American Hotel, Fort Erie. Emery told him the money he had paid the elder Cottle must be refunded or his son would never see him again. They bickered over the price to be paid for Cottle's release. They met again Tuesday at an inn three miles back in the country from Fort Erie. The Cottles secured $5,000 cash from one of the banks.

Mr. Cottle has not told the police whether this money was paid to Emery or not, but it did not close the deal, for Emery told Cottle he must produce a certain additional sum at the inn before noon Wednesday, or all negotiations would be off.

Before the appointed hour Cottle was discovered by the police, although no report of his disappearance had been made by the family.

Assistant Superintendent Cusick went, in the place of young Cottle, to keep the engagement Wednesday noon, but Emery and Allen had gone. A search of the whole Canadian frontier was fruitless. Evidently a watch had been kept on the Baynes Street house, and the conspirators had been frightened away.

Mr. Cottle appears not to be anxious for their capture. Indeed, the police had difficulty in persuading him to swear out a warrant for their arrest for kidnapping. It was finally issued on the application of the younger Mr. Cottle.

It is the opinion of the police that had not Mr. Cottle been found when he was, it was the intention of the family to buy off the kidnappers and preserve the abduction a secret so as to suppress the identity of the perpetrators.

LOW DEATH RATE IN WASHINGTON

The National Capital Enjoying a Remarkably Healthful Summer.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Washington is enjoying unusual immunity from diseases of all kinds this year. The records of the Health Department show that last week the death list of the city reached the lowest figure recorded in fifteen years. There were but 70 deaths in that week, as against 186 in the corresponding period of last year, and the rate fell to the point of 13.4 per 1,000 inhabitants.

The general health conditions were marked by a total absence of deaths from any of the so-called contagious diseases. The report of the Health Officer shows that there were five cases of scarlet fever and but one of diphtheria recorded in the week, without any fatalities. There was but one death from pneumonia, and acute lung maladies, malarial ailments, and kidney troubles were at a minimum.

There has not been any visitation as yet of cholera infantum, which usually begins its deadly work among young children about the first week in June. This is remarkable, in view of the large number of poor colored children in Washington. The health authorities have great difficulty in securing compliance with the health regulations on the part of the colored population, which generally is regardless of all sanitary requirements. But for the colored people of Washington, this city would rank as one of the healthiest in the world.

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EASE AND COMFORT

are the essential attributes of our rockers. The high-backed, armless chairs now so much in vogue are perhaps the most stylish, but for real, downright luxury in library or sitting room we recommend our patent spring rockers with embossed leather coverings and armorial bearings. In these chairs we have happily combined beauty with comfort and utility. As with all our furniture, they can be had at manufacturing prices, as you

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—There will be music at Battery Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, and at the following places to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock: The Mall, Central Park, by the Seventh Regiment Band; Van Courtlandt Park, by the Eighth Battalion Band; St. Mary's Park, by Leiboldt's Twelfth Regiment Band. There will also be music at the Mall, Central Park, Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the Seventh Regiment Band.

—While working on the building at 545 Avenue B, yesterday, John Madic, forty years old, of 34 India Street, Greenpoint, fell from the third to the first story. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that one of his hips had been injured and his spine broken. It is doubtful if he will live.

George Gorman, seven years old, who lives at 36 Washington Street, accidentally fell into the North River at Pier 1, and Battery Place, last evening. Frank Maher of 30 Greenwich Street jumped into the river and succeeded in bringing the boy to shore.

—The annual reunion of the Fifth New-York Volunteer Infantry Veteran Association, known during the war as the Duryée Zouaves, was held last night at 149 East Sixteenth Street.

—The Saturday night boat of the People's Line steamers will hereafter connect with the Sunday morning train for Sharon Springs, Saratoga, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

—The reception office, the dressing rooms, and eleven operating rooms in Bellevue Hospital were supplied last night with electric incandescent lights.

—A petition was circulated at the Produce Exchange yesterday for a holiday on July 5. The Board of Managers will act upon it to-day.

—The Seidl concerts of the Brighton Beach Music Hall will begin to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, with Emil Fischer as soloist.

—The opening of the Floating and Seaside Hospitals of St. John's Guild for this season will take place July 1.

Brooklyn.

—Motion was made before Justice Bartlett in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, to set aside a certain bill of costs taxed by the Sheriff on an attachment for $32,000, obtained by Edward and Alfred F. White, against the Goodson Typesetting and Casting Machine Company. The Sheriff's bill included $390 for keeper's fees for holding $215 worth of property for less than 50 days. Justice Bartlett ruled that the bill must be taxed by the Judge who issued the attachment.

—The East New-York Co-operative Building and Loan Association has obtained from Justice Bartlett of the Supreme Court an injunction restraining the Long Island Water Supply Company from cutting off the water from property owned by the association at Arlington Avenue and Cleveland Street.

—Justice Bartlett, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday granted an order allowing service on Charles T. Reynolds, an inmate of the Bloomingdale Asylum, in a suit in partition. Gen Edward L. Molineaux is the plaintiff. The parties are interested in the paint business.

—Ex-Congressman Felix Campbell has withdrawn his opposition, before Surrogate Abbott, to the appointment of his brother's widow as special guardian to her child. The estate in valued at $90,000, and the Brooklyn Trust Company will administer the estate.

—L. Lebieski, forty years old, of 122 Himrod Street, took a dose of morphine yesterday and died at St. Catharine's Hospital. He had been out of work, and left a letter for his wife saying that he took his life because he could not support her and the children.

—Herman Huchting, nineteen years old, of 131 Lincoln Place, died suddenly on the St. Mark's Avenue station of the Fifth Avenue Elevated Railroad, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Heart failure is said to have been the cause.

—Rose Eppstein, eight years old, of 242 Grand Street, was bitten on the left arm by a dog on North Second Street, yesterday. The wound was cauterized at the Eastern District Hospital.

—There is an epidemic of measles in the Industrial Home on North Third Street. There are 240 children in this institution, and fifty-four are ill. The place is under quarantine.

—Emma Hurley, the five-year-old child who fell from the third-story window of her parents' home at 44 Floyd Street Wednesday night, died yesterday.

Long Island.

—John Wood and George Simpson, colored, of Hempstead will be placed on trial to-day on a charge of stealing hay from the country seat of August Belmont, at Hempstead. A warrant has been issued for Frank Brown, colored, on the same charge. Brown was in a house with the two others when they were caught, but he jumped through a window and escaped.

—A locomotive on the Long Island Railroad struck one of the Long Island Express wagons at a crossing, near Southold, Wednesday night. The wagon was demolished. William Carey, sixteen years old, was in the wagon, but jumped in time to save his life.

—The Anti-Saloon League of Hempstead held a temperance meeting in St. Mark's Church, Rockville Centre, Wednesday night. Col. Alexander S. Bacon of Brooklyn was one of the speakers.

—The Trustees of the Jamaica Presbyterian Church have elected the following officers: President—George L. Peck; Secretary—Robert W. Higbie; Treasurer—Isaac U. Hyatt.

—The members of the Tee-To-Tum Club of New-York are encamped on the great bluff on East Neck, overlooking Huntington Bay.

—The Suffolk County Volunteer Firemen's Association has decided to hold its next tournament at Sayville Sept. 4.

—The annual picnic of the Shinnecock Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, of Bayside was held yesterday.

—The will of David M. Tier of Astoria was proved yesterday by Surrogate Weller of Queens County.

—The new quarters of the Flushing Young Men's Christian Association were opened Wednesday night.

Yonkers.

—At the annual meeting of the Nepperhan Avenue Baptist Church reports were received from the different societies of the church. Samuel Dinsmore, James Thomas, and Josiah East were elected Deacons, and John M. Myers was chosen church clerk. Samuel Dinsmore, J. M. Tompkins, T. H. Nodine, and George B. Mottram were elected Trustees. The church debt amounts to $244.14, and the present membership is 314.

—A. Myer's voting machine is on exhibition at 20 Warburton Avenue, where large numbers have been inspecting its working and signing petitions to have it hereafter used at the city elections. Everybody liked the invention for its simplicity and thorough work.

—The Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club has completed the arrangements for the annual regatta to-morrow. The course will be triangular, and in full view of the clubhouse. There will be handsome prizes. The race will be followed by luncheon and a dance in the evening.

—A two-story frame building in Nepperhan Avenue was burned to the ground early yesterday morning. The cause of the fire is unknown. It was owned by the John Copcutt estate, and was occupied by Eli Butler and A. J. Joslyn as a carpenter's shop.

—The boys and girls of St. Joseph's Parochial School gave an entertainment in their hall Wednesday evening, when John C. Harrigan addressed the graduates, and medals were awarded.

—The Yonkers lawn tennis tournament will be completed to-morrow. Five handsome prizes in gold and silver will be awarded. The attendance has been good and the play brilliant.

—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Greenhalgh and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wigley and son will spend the next three weeks at Glen Spray, Sullivan County.

—Dr. William H. Sherman has been attending the commencement exercises at Yale College.

—The Yonkers High School had its commencement exercises last evening.

Westchester County.

—The commencement exercises of the Sing Sing free schools took place yesterday in the Mount Pleasant Academy Armory. The address to the graduates was by the Rev. F. W. Lockwood of the Baptist Church. The graduates were Sadie Lefever, George W. Gerlach, Ellen Catherine Kerr, Chellis Davis Swain, Jr., Samuel Edward Miller, Herbert W. Ingersoll, Herbert Halstead See, Jennie A. Harper, Bessie Fields, Margaret Hester Roberts, John Robert Robinson, Mary Catherine Cullen, and Fred John Smith.

—The stockholders of the Farmers' and Drovers' National Bank at Somers have decided to put the bank in liquidation Jan. 1 1896. The capital stock is $100,000; it has a surplus of $96,000, and its stock is worth $200 a share. The bank was started about forty years ago. In view of this action many of its depositors living at Mount Kisco intend to start a bank there to take its place, and they have already subscribed $30,000 of the $50,000 necessary for capital stock.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS REMOVED

Thomas L. Hamilton to Have His Place as a Commissioner of Electrical Control.

Amos J. Cummings was removed yesterday by Mayor Strong as a Commissioner of Electrical Control, and Thomas L. Hamilton was appointed to succeed him. The main cause alleged for Mr. Cummings's removal is that he has become a Sachem of the Tammany Society or Columbian Order.

Mr. Hamilton, who succeeds him, is a Republican, and is a close personal friend of Fred S. Gibbs, who, like many other Republicans, has been a member of the Tammany Society for several years, and who says that there is no political significance in that fact.

Mayor Strong sent Mr. Cummings a letter on Wednesday asking him to resign. He did this for the purpose of giving Mr. Cummings the opportunity of getting out without being removed, but Mr. Cummings, following the precedents established by several of the former Tammany officials, declined in a letter to the Mayor to do so. The Mayor subsequently removed him.

Although Fred S. Gibbs and Mr. Hamilton have been affiliated with the Platt faction of the Republican Party recently, Mr. Hamilton was backed for the appointment by Gen. Anson G. McCook and Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary. He is a son of John L. Hamilton, and is associated with him in the building firm of John L. Hamilton & Sons, 345 and 347 West Twenty-sixth Street. Commissioner Hamilton resides at 342 West Twenty-seventh Street. He was born in this city, June 24, 1859, and has been a member of the Republican County Committee since 1884. Of this committee he was Second Vice President last year and First Vice President this year.

He was the Republican candidate for Sheriff, and was defeated by the former Sheriff Clancy. He is a member of St. Andrew's Society, United Order of Red men, the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, Polar Star Lodge, No. 245, American Curling Club, and a Director of the New-York Baseball Club. He is a popular man in his party and is one of the very few Platt men that Mayor Strong has selected. His salary will be $5,000 a year.

Mr. Cummings is being talked of as a possible Tammany candidate for Register this Fall, but he may get the nomination for Congress to succeed the former Congressman Campbell of the Tenth Congressional District.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Miss Duncan's Engagement.—The engagement is announced of Miss Louise B. Duncan, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas B. Duncan of Detroit, Mich., to Frank Sinclair Hall of New-York. The wedding will take place early in September at the Summer residence of the bride's parents, near Great Barrington, Mass.

—Departures for Europe.—Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel Biddle, who were recently married at Pittsburg, Penn.; ex-Postmaster General and Mrs. John Wanamaker, Miss Wanamaker, George C. Boldt, Henry D. Hyde, and Mr. and Mrs. John M. Harlan.

—Miss Winne's Readings.—Miss Ada Bleecker Winne, a pupil of Genevieve Stebbins and Minna Swayze, was heard in readings from noted authors at St. Agnes's Hall, in West Ninety-fifth Street, last evening.

—Guests of Gen. Di Cesnola.—The Italian Ambassador and Baroness de Fava are the guests of Gen. Di Cesnola at his country seat, La Favorita, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

—Entertainment Postponed.—The opening of the new garden at the Hotel Majestic was postponed last night on account of the bad weather, until next Monday night.

—The Robinsons at Wakefield.—Mrs. J. P. Robinson and the Misses Robinson of 16 East Ninth Street are occupying Emdalon, their country place, at Wakefield, R. I.

—Mrs. Davis at Narragansett.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, will spend the Summer at Narragansett.

262 Lots for $139,620.

JERSEY CITY, N

Friday
June 28-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

THE GOVERNOR IN CAMP

He Arrived with the Storm, but Sunshine Was in His Train.

SPLENDID WORK BY THE SEVENTH

A Modified Programme Excellently Carried Out — West Point Cadets Give a Cavalry Drill.

STATE CAMP, Peekskill, June 27.—Gov. Morton and his staff visited the camp to-day, and the formalities incident to the presence of the Commander-in-Chief were imposing. The Seventh Regiment suffered somewhat from a terrific rainstorm, which drenched the camp and interfered slightly with the programme as it had been originally made, but, in spite of this, the day was notable both for the regiment and for the visitors.

The gay trappings of the Governor's staff, the presence of numerous army officers in uniform, and the cadet cavalry from West Point filled the whole place with even more of the military atmosphere than prevails on days when there is only the routine of regimental life.

There were formal receptions, special drills, a review, and an unusually elaborate order of dress parade, so far as the Governor and the regiment were concerned, and the West Point boys, with their drilling and cavalry dash, added a feature which was most enjoyable.

The day dawned misty, and when that cleared a bit during the forenoon, the sky was thick with clouds that at times seemed breaking, but did not. Everything was in prime condition about the camp, and preparations were completed early by the officers for the reception of the distinguished guests. During the forenoon there was an interesting drill, and practice in attacking through a defile by battalions. This lasted for an hour, and was watched with much interest by all who were thus early at the camp.

During this drill one battalion was sent to the edge of the bluff, to the left of the camp, and it became necessary for it to do some rough climbing down over the edge, where it was concealed until it arose to charge the opposing battalion. During this, Private Queckberner of Company F fell several feet and his right collarbone was broken. He is a man of powerful frame, and once was the champion heavy hammer thrower. He made light of his injury, and, after his broken bone had been properly attended to, declined the courtesies of the hospital tent, and was in his company tent the rest of the day.

It was about 11 o'clock when the clatter of hoofs on the road that skirts the bluff announced the arrival of the West Pointers. They came on horseback from the Point, seventy in all, under command of Capt. James Parker, who is stationed at the Military Academy.

They were cheered by the men of the Seventh as they rode into camp in four platoons, under command of Capts. Lott, Summerlin, King, and Hoffman, with E. R. Heiberg guidon. They had started from West Point at 8:40 o'clock, and had made the trip without special incident. Lieut. Cameron of the army accompanied them. They included the cavalry members of the first class and Cadets Valentine, Roberts, and Smithers of the second class.

Members of Gov. Morton's staff began to reach the camp shortly after 12 o'clock, and before the arrival of the Governor all but four or five had reported at the headquarters of Adjt. Gen. McAlpin. The Governor had been expected a little after 12:30, as he was to have reached Roa Hook at 12:29 o'clock. A little before that hour the sky grew thick again and it began to rain. Soon there were rumblings of thunder, and in fifteen minutes there was a good-sized thunderstorm raging. It rained in torrents. The company streets were like canals in a few minutes. The members of the Seventh were in the mess hall at that time, and so thoroughly drenching was the rain that the intention of receiving the Governor formally on his arrival at the camp was abandoned. It was 12:45 when the first gun of the Governor's salute announced that he was within the camp, and as the others of the nineteen guns boomed out from the bluff, where the Third Battery was quartered, there were answering booms from the sky, accompanied by vivid lightning and a downpour of rain such as is seldom seen. Through the thick of this, with a salute both on the ground and in the sky, Gen. McAlpin's carriage, bearing the Governor, Gen. McAlpin, Col. John Jacob Astor, Aide de Camp on the Governor's staff, and Col. S. E. Marvin, the Governor's military secretary, wheeled up the road, past the mess hall, down the long stretch, where rifles were stacked, and to the headquarters tent of Gen. McAlpin, where the Governor alighted, none the worse for his swift ride through the rain.

Gen. McAlpin, Col. Astor, and Col. Marvin were in fatigue uniform. At the General's tent there were the following members of the Governor's staff, each in fatigue uniform; Brig. Gens. M. O. Terry, Edmund Hayes, F. C. McLewee, Benjamin Flagler, W. C. Wallace, W. S. C. Wiley, E. C. Noyes, and Cols. H. L. Satterlee and G. C. Agnew. The only absentees on the staff were Cols. Turner and Carroll, and Gens. Whitlock and Rogers.

Gov. Morton was as democratic as a private in his behavior. He discussed the weather with members of his staff, and the condition of the camp and the men of the Seventh with the various officers who called. Meantime it rained, without signs of slacking, and it was feared the entire programme of the day would have to be abandoned. The men of the Seventh had been well soaked on their trip from the mess hall to quarters, and each kept to his tent. The camp was desolate while the rain lasted. It had stopped, however, about 2 o'clock, and, although the sky was clouded all day, the programme was rearranged and carried out successfully.

It chanced that there were numerous photographers on hand, and if there is any conceivable grouping of Gov. Morton and his staff yet to be thought of, it is not the fault of these men. First, Gov. Morton and his entire staff were photographed in Gen. McAlpin's tent, then in front of the tent, and yet again when the Seventh's officers came to be presented. Then Gov. Morton and Gen. McAlpin were "taken," with Col. Marvin and an orderly; next, Col. John Jacob Astor was brought into the group, and finally as the Governor was in the carriage, on the occasions of the cavalry drill, the guard mountings, and the evening parade. Sometimes no less than four cameras were leveled on the Governor and his staff at once, and it is estimated that not less than seventy-five groups in which the Governor figured were the result of the work of the industrious photographers. Gov. Morton took it all good-naturedly, and looked toward the cameras as directed, although Gen. Flagler insisted that there were too many orders to "look pleasant."

The officers of the Seventh came to pay their respects at 4 o'clock. Gov. Morton shook hands with each. At 4 P. M. came the exhibition of cavalry drill. This was on that portion of the camp where the regiment has its skirmish firing. The West Point boys were the guests of the Seventh, and the hosts turned out in full force to witness the exhibition. There were possibly 1,000 other spectators, who watched with keen interest and genuine enthusiasm the wonderfully perfect execution of the movements and the fine riding of the cadets. When the manoeuvring ended with the charge, the flashing of sabres, the swift gallop of the horses, and the yells of the riders, the boys of the Seventh burst out into loud applause.

Gov. Morton, with his staff drawn in line, witnessed this exhibition from Gen. McAlpin's carriage. The Governor was one of the most interested of the spectators.

After this came guard mount, which Gov. Morton and staff also saw, and the day's exercises closed with a review of the regiment by Gov. Morton and his staff, and dress parade.

The review came directly after supper, the regiment assembling at 6:30 o'clock. The men made a fine appearance, notwithstanding the hard day which they had had. Dress parade followed, coming about half an hour earlier than usual. The Governor left camp a little before 8 o'clock.

After the storm there was fun in some of the company streets. Company F gave a broom drill, with a hand organ which had been imported from somewhere to furnish the music. Several hundred visitors witnessed the parade, which was grotesque in the extreme. One of the musicians of the famous Seventh Regiment Band has a grievance against an unknown practical joker. Just before dress parade last night the joker tied a live grasshopper to the inside of his helmet, giving the insect just enough loose string so that he could touch his legs to the musician's hair. The band was out on the parade and in the middle of some martial strain before the grasshopper availed himself of the full length of his string. Then he dropped down into the musician's hair, and began to work his feet and legs to the music of the band. The player had a large wind instrument, which required the entire attention of both hands in playing.

His loyalty to his leader would not allow him to miss a note, and he struggled through his part with the terrible hopper dancing in his hair. Bandmaster Rogers saw that something was wrong, and, thinking the musician might be ill, spoke to him about it as soon as the piece was over, and then the cruel joke came out.

PREVENTION OF YELLOW FEVER

Health Officer Doty Will Closely Scrutinize Passengers from Havana—New Rule About Quarantine.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, after a study of conditions existing in the intercourse between Havana and New-York, and appreciating the necessity for strict measures looking to the prevention of the introduction of yellow fever, has decided to take active steps toward that end.

It has been the practice for some years past for Dr. D. M. Burgess, United States Medical Inspector at Havana, to issue acclimization certificates to passengers leaving Havana for the United States, that is, to all persons who are not liable to contract the disease because of immunity secured by long residence in Cuba or a previous attack of the disease. It has also been the practice at Quarantine to accept these certificates and permit the passengers to land.

If any of the passengers were not in possession of these certificates the steamer and all on board, except those having certificates, were detained until five days elapsed since the time of their departure from the source of the infection, Havana. This period of detention was a cause of great expense to the steamship companies, although it has been considered a safe method to protect the public health.

In order to attain the same object without extra expense to the steamship companies Dr. Doty has decided that hereafter he shall hold the few unacclimated passengers and allow the steamer and those having certificates to proceed to the city. This decision has been made in view of the fact that all of the Havana cargo is lightered off to the steamer in midstream, and that none of the passengers from other ports nor the crew are permitted to go ashore.

Accommodations will be prepared at Hoffman Island to receive and care for such passengers removed under the regulation mentioned. Dr. Doty has communicated with Dr. Burgess expressing his views and intentions, and Dr. Burgess will inform all intending passengers of the reception that awaits them on arrival at Quarantine.

Dr. Doty says that he will strictly scrutinize all vessels arriving from Santos. He believes that all steamers from that place are liable to infection. The reports from Santos have been so alarming that hereafter all of the baggage on board and every portion of a vessel arriving from that port will be subjected to the most thorough disinfection that the Health Officer can devise.

The agents of the vessels trading between Havana, Santos, and New-York have been communicated with, and fully understand the measures proposed by Dr. Doty, who took this means of preventing complaint of insufficient notification of his intentions.

SUPPER CLUB "CLOSED FOR THE SUMMER"

Its Sessions Too Noisy for Neighbors and the License Was Revoked.

"Closed for the Summer" is the sign that adorns the front door of Endre's restaurant, at 150 West Thirty-fourth Street. Behind this simple announcement there is a tale.

John Endre, who was once, it is said, a waiter at the Waldorf, had a soul above ordinary restaurant keeping, and while he gathered in the tips he thought out a scheme for forming a supper club on the plan of that well-known Bohemian institution of London.

The plan was broached to some of the gilded youth of the town, and it met with favor. The membership, it is said, consisted of the younger members of some of the best-known and most wealthy families.

The New-York Supper Club was duly organized and took possession of one of the upper floors of Endre's Café in West Thirty-fourth Street. Access was by way of the "ladies' entrance." For a time the Supper Club flourished, although its gatherings were somewhat hilarious. So noisy did the midnight gatherings become that the neighbors complained, and Capt. Pickett raided the place. In describing this raid Capt. Pickett testified to having seen "six brainless dudes sitting around a table with one young woman."

For a time the Supper Club restrained its enthusiasm, but recently it became as noisy as ever, according to the neighbors. At 152 West Thirty-fourth Street lives Dr. Allen Pitch. He complained to the Board of Excise, and that body Monday revoked Endre's license.

That is why the sign "Closed for the Summer" adorns the front door of the Supper Club.

P. D. Keteltas Adjudged Insane.

Philip D. Keteltas, a brother-in-law of United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island, has been adjudged insane in the Supreme Court in this city.

Justice Patterson yesterday appointed Alice Keteltas a committee of the person and estate of Mr. Keteltas, who is her brother. She is required to give a bond of $72,000.

Mr. Keteltas has an estate which yields an income of about $12,000 yearly. He resides with his sister at 57 St. Mark's Place. John Gardner Keteltas, a brother, was adjudged incompetent several years ago.

Slips from Lafayette's Grave.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 27.—George W. Peck and Miss Edith Dickey have presented to Washington Headquarters an ivy vine and a lilac bush grown from slips taken from Lafayette's grave in France. The planting of the ivy and lilac will be a feature of the exercises on the anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth by the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Miss Dickey is a member.

EDITOR DANA'S TRIUMPH

He Is Congratulated by the State Press Association.

RESOLUTION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED

The Address of John A. Sleicher on the Necessity for a Change in the Libel Laws of the State.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y., June 27.—At the meeting of the New-York State Press Association to-day, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, referring to the Noyes-Dana controversy:

Whereas, We note with great satisfaction the fact that Judge Brown of the United States District Court has rendered a decision in the case of Editor Noyes of Washington against Charles A. Dana of The New-York Sun in favor of the defendant, Mr. Dana, and to the effect that the application for the removal of the defendant from New-York to Washington to be tried for criminal libel be denied; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the New-York State Press Association hereby congratulates the editor of The Sun for his determined contest and victory for the press of the whole country against the outrageous proposition that an editor and publisher may be dragged to be tried and punished in any State in which his newspaper circulates. It is a triumph of a free press against injustice and oppression.

The resolution was offered by Editor Davidson, and was adopted by a unanimous vote of the editors assembled in the convention. It is in accordance with the speech delivered by John A. Sleicher, in which he said, in part:

For twenty years the editors of this State have assailed the existing harsh and unjustifiable libel laws, but have secured nothing except inconsequential amendments. The newspapers themselves are in part to blame. Let us admit the truth. The liberty of the press has too often meant an unpardonable license in dealing with the conduct of men in public and in private life. I heard a prominent public official say but recently that he would be glad to have a place upon the bench, if for no other reason than to find an opportunity to try a libel cause and punish the libelers of the daily press.

You and I know that our committees have gone repeatedly before the Legislature impressed with the justice of our cause, hopefully pleading for a libel reform law, only to meet discouragement and failure. We know that some of the leaders in the Legislature have not hesitated to say that they would not consent to the passage of a libel reform bill until the press of the State, and especially of New-York City, ceased to assail with libelous charges legislators who acted according to their own convictions and refused to obey the commands of dictatorial journals.

It is untrue that the press of this State, as a rule, deliberately and willfully libel public men. Such an accusation would be grossly unfair; but none will deny that occasionally injustice has been done to public officers by the censors at editorial desks.

We all believe in manly independence in journalism, and, so far as conscience and reason permit, we should exercise that independence. We need not be the slaves of party or of party leaders. There is wisdom in the statement of my friend, St. Clair McKelway, editor of The Brooklyn Eagle, that the press has followed too long, and that the time has come for it to lead, by voicing public opinion fearlessly and faithfully.

I am not, and never was, a believer in the doctrine that whatever party, caucus, or convention does is right, and that whoever by any process of cunning or fraud, obtains the stamp of "regularity," deserves unqualified support; but I do believe in upholding the principles of one's party, for the abandonment of its principles involves desertion of the party itself. Nor do I believe in the genuineness of all that is labeled with the magic word "reform." Real reform, unlike the common imitation, differentiates between the practical and the impracticable, between sound principles and absurd theories. Its work is serious, its aims sensible, and its purposes unselfish.

The fact should not be lost sight of that the newspaper is published in a hurry. The news comes in at all hours of the day and night, and no matter how vast the interests involved, the public will not wait, as it did in the days of Jefferson, for weeks to elapse for an editorial expression of opinion. The paper must express its opinion at once, and in the very haste of its judgment may lead to a rash and indefensible conclusion. Nor should it be forgotten, as another eminent preacher, the Rev. Dr. Talmage, recently said, that the utterances of all that is said in reportorial rooms all the follies and shams of the world are seen day after day, and the temptation is to believe in neither God, man, or woman."

But all this does not justify the hasty publication by newspapers of charges against men either in public or private life without giving the accused an opportunity to answer or explain. We have seen of late, in the City of New-York, instances in which an administration, elected under peculiar circumstances and laboring diligently to overcome well-nigh insuperable obstacles, has been condemned, criticised, and assailed by newspapers animated solely by partisan or personal considerations, and, therefore, not inclined to present both sides of the questions involved, or even to admit that there could be more than one side, and that their own, to the matter. This is a matter as a further proof of my assertion that the newspapers themselves are somewhat to blame for the failure to secure a libel reform law. So long as they will not be absolutely just, fair, and considerate in their treatment of men in public life, so long will public men maintain that the more rigorous the libel law the safer the public from the assault of the libeler.

A movement in favor of a national libel law has been inaugurated, and seems to deserve the support of this association. It might be wise for us to instruct the delegates from this association to the next convention of the National Editorial Association to lay before that body a resolution in favor of a national libel law. By concerted action, and by that alone, can we accomplish our purpose. And we should keep constantly before the public what we mean by libel law reform. We do not ask anything for the defendant newspaper more than is granted to the accused in a criminal action. Briefly stated, we ask if an alleged libel be printed by mistake or under a misapprehension of the facts, that a full and fair retraction, published immediately after such mistake has been brought to the knowledge of the publisher, shall be accepted in mitigation of damages, and that in a libel case, as in every other, the accused shall be held guiltless until his guilt has been proved.

The editors are enjoying themselves greatly here.

THE LARGEST LENS IN THE WORLD

Constructed for the New Yerkes Observatory on Lake Geneva.

BOSTON, June 27.—The largest, and probably the most powerful, lens ever constructed has just received the finishing touches at the establishment of Alvan G. Clark & Sons of Cambridge. This lens is intended for the observatory on the shores of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, which is being built as a gift for the Chicago University by Mr. Yerkes, and which is to be known as the Yerkes Observatory.

The lens is 41½ inches on the surface diameter and weighs 500 pounds. The exposed surface or aperture of the lens will be 40 inches, the other inch and a half being taken up by the casing. This makes it four inches larger than that of the Lick telescope, in California, which heretofore has held the place of honor.

This great lens consists of two separate lenses of differing density and shape, separated by a space of several inches. The outer of these lenses—that is, the one nearest the end of the telescope, and which comes in contact with the atmosphere—is made from a perfect piece of crown glass. It is double convex, and weighs 200 pounds. The inner lens is made of flint glass, is what is known as plano concave, and weighs about 300 pounds.

WERE MARRIED UNDER FALSE NAMES

Ellen Murphy and Samuel Dare Cassell Publicly Make That Statement.

The following delayed marriage notice was published Wednesday:

CASSELL—MURPHY.—Ellen Murphy to Samuel Dare Cassell, both of Brooklyn, by the Rev. Mr. Hulst, at Dutch Reformed Church, 5th of July, 1886; married under the names of Samuel Dare and Ellen Jones.

The Rev. George D. Hulst of the South Bushwick Reformed Church, Brooklyn, had his attention called to the matter, and he said:

"I remember marrying the couple. They came to my house at 2 o'clock in the morning. The young woman was in tears. She said she young man and herself had lost the last train at Rockaway, and finally came to this city in a carriage. A man named John Patterson was the witness to the marriage."

Engineerships to be Competitive.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President has signed an order providing for the appointment of engineers and assistant engineers in the departments at Washington by competitive examination under the Civil Service rules, instead of by non-competitive examination as formerly. This action was taken at the instance of the engineers now in the service, who united in a petition to have it done.

THE LOST STRADIVARIUS, SHE SAYS

Mrs. Bott Has Victor Flechter Arrested for Having a Violin Alleged to Have Been Stolen from Her Husband.

Victor Flechter, a dealer in musical instruments, at 23 Union Square, was arrested yesterday afternoon, and taken to Police Headquarters, where he was released on bail. Matilda Bott, a widow, who lives at 314 West Thirty-second Street, was the complainant. She said she went into Flechter's establishment and found there a valuable violin which she claimed belonged to her.

Mrs. Bott's husband was a violinist, and had a Stradivarius violin, which he valued at $6,000. Bott became ill, and soon he and his wife were in straitened circumstances. It was necessary to sell something to obtain money, and so Bott decided to sell his treasure.

Nicolini, the husband of Mme. Patti, went to Bott's home and looked at the violin. Bott wanted $6,000 for the instrument, but finally agreed to sell it to Nicolini for $4,000. The price was satisfactory, and Nicolini gave the violinist a check for the amount. Bott would not accept the check. He wanted the money in cash. Nicolini was angered at the violinist's refusal to accept his check, and declared the bargain off.

In some manner the story of the large sum offered for the violin by Nicolini became known, and was printed in the newspapers with a lengthy history of the instrument. Thieves read the story, and were attracted by it. Bott and his wife were out one day, and when they returned, they found the violin missing.

Bott was brokenhearted. Detectives could find no clue to the thieves or the violin. Its loss caused the violinist to grieve himself to death.

Recently Mrs. Bott learned that Flechter had a Stradivarius violin for sale. She identified it as the one stolen from her husband. Flechter said he purchased the instrument from a music dealer in Auburn, N. Y., and was positive it could not be the violin stolen from the woman's house.

Flechter was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. When Mrs. Bott was sworn, she dropped on her knees before the Judge's low desk, and kissed the Bible. Then she swooned.

Assistant District Attorney Battle asked to have the case adjourned until Saturday, which was granted. Justice Simms held Mr. Flechter in $1,500 for examination on that date.

Mr. Flechter says he will be able to prove that the violin in question was in his possession long before the time when Mrs. Bott claims that it was stolen.

THE UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION

Opposition to the Ainsworth Law for Teaching the Effects of Intoxicants in the Schools.

ALBANY, June 27.—Chancellor Anson Judd Upson presided at the opening of the thirty-third University Convocation, which took place in the Senate Chamber this morning, and is to continue until Saturday. The convocation is held annually under the auspices of the Regents of the University. There was an unusually large attendance for a first day's session.

The Chancellor delivered his annual address, in which he treated at length the progress of education during the past year. He referred with pleasure to the Regents' department having been made a constitutional office. He referred to the work of the Regents in the extension of library centres and Regents' examinations. The report of the Convocation Council and Committee on Necrology followed.

A discussion was then had on the study of English. Among those taking part were Miss Elizabeth Weingand, Oneonta; Miss Bertha Scranton Pool, Rochester; Prof. W. H. Crawshaw, Colgate University; S. D. Arms, Palmyra, and Superintendent W. R. Prentice of Hornellsville. Vernon P. Squires of the University of Chicago also contributed to the discussion.

A resolution offered by Bishop Doane, stating that the sentiment of the convocation was opposed to the Ainsworth law, providing for a broader instruction in the public schools on the effects of intoxicants, was adopted. The convocation also voted to bend its efforts to secure a repeal of the law.

At the afternoon session the attendance was increased, and seventeen papers were read on the subject, "What (Not How Much) do the Colleges Want of the Secondary Schools?" The discussion which followed occupied over two hours, and was participated in by the following persons under the below-mentioned heads:

English.—Professor F. H. Stoddard, University of the City of New-York; Principal H. P. Warren, Albany Academy; Principal T. B. Lovell, Niagara Falls.

Mathematics.—Professor J. M. Taylor, Colgate University; Principal F. D. Bovnton, Ithaca High School; Principal A. B. Davis, Mount Vernon High School.

Sciences.—Professor G. C. Caldwell, Cornell University; Professor D. L. Bardwell, Cortland Normal School; Albert L. Arey, Rochester Free Academy.

Latin.—Professor S. G. Ashmore, Union College; Principal H. P. Gallinger, Oxford Academy.

Greek.—Professor E. D. Perry, Columbia College; Principal E. J. Peck, Owego Free Academy; Vice Principal F. J. Beardsley, North Tonawanda High School.

Modern Languages.—Professor F. J. Holzwarth, Syracuse University; Mme. de Zielinska, Buffalo High School; Principal C. H. Warfield, Boonville Union School.

A general discussion followed. A resolution offered by President Potter of Hobart College was adopted, providing for the commemoration of Dec. 14, 1899, of the anniversary of the death of George Washington.

At the evening session Hamilton W. Mable delivered an address on the theme, "Some Educational Hints from Nature." A university reception followed in the State Library.

OAK ISLAND BEACH SCHOOLS

The Summer Courses Begin July 8—Students' Quarters Now Open.

OAK ISLAND BEACH, L. I., June 27.—The Oak Island Beach Summer schools will not be opened until July 8, but the Armory, secured by the association for a dormitory and lodging quarters for the pupils, was opened for the accommodation of guests yesterday.

Prof. A. J. W. Kern is the Dean of the School of Modern Languages. German and French tables have been arranged for, and the method in the Language School is indicated by this provision. It will be the natural method, and the object will be to give a practical and idiomatic mastery of the languages taught.

The Armory is a group of picturesque buildings, standing on the eastern end of Oak Island Beach. Most of the buildings were erected by the late Henry Havemeyer, and took the name Armory from the military aspect of the frowning tower that rose above the building in which the bowling alley was situated, and further because several men in gorgeous uniform did sentry duty in front of a solitary bronze cannon that commanded the landing in front of the premises.

CONTESTED SEATS IN THE LOWER HOUSE

One Case from Alabama and Two from Louisiana Attract Attention.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Clerk Kerr of the House of Representatives this morning finished the consideration of the testimony in the contested election case of Goodwin versus Cobb, from the Fifth Alabama Congressional District, and decided upon what portions he would have printed. His conclusions appeared to suit neither the contestant nor the contestee.

Another month will be required in which to index the cases already passed upon by the Clerk, and no new cases will be taken up until about the 15th of August. At that time the testimony in the two Louisiana cases will be taken up for consideration. These are the Beattie-Price contest, in the Third, and the Coleman-Butt case, in the Second District.

Bullet Hole in Church Window.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 27.—One of the stained glass windows in St. Patrick's Church in this city had been struck by a rifle bullet and damaged badly. The window was made in Germany. It cost $500.

LIGHTNING KILLED HIM

Jeremiah Donovan Stricken While Walking in a Brooklyn Street.

A SMALL SCAR THE ONLY MARK

John Smith, a Driver, who Saw Him Whirled, Was Struck and Tumbled from His Wagon Without Injury.

A thunder and lightning storm visited Brooklyn yesterday morning. It was most severe in the Red Hook part of the city.

Jeremiah Donovan was walking along Clinton Street, near Lorraine Street, about 11:30 A. M. He was only one of a very few who were out in the pouring rain. He was on his way home, and was walking fast. Just as he reached the corner of Lorraine Street there was a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a clap of thunder, which made the residents fearful.

Those who had the courage to look out of the window say that Mr. Donovan seemed to whirl around, and then fall to the ground. In an instant several persons were at his side. He was picked up and carried into a nearby store, and an ambulance was called.

Surgeon Goodrich of the Long Island College Hospital examined the man and pronounced him dead.

The only scar he received was on the right shoulder, showing where the bolt had struck the unfortunate man. His clothing was slightly burned.

The body of Donovan was taken to his home on Elizabeth Street, near Van Brunt Street. He was fifty-five years old.

At the same time John Smith, eighteen years old, was driving a cart on Clinton Street. Just as he saw Donovan fall, Smith felt a peculiar sensation, and then the reins fell from his hand, and he tumbled off his seat into the cart, and the horse ran into the curb, when the cart came to a standstill.

Smith regained his seat, and when he saw Donovan lying on the ground, jumped off the cart and went to his assistance. Smith lives at 509 Baltic Street.

While the storm was raging, the lightning entered the window of the third story of 272 Douglass Street, which is occupied by David Sappen. Mrs. Sappen was sewing in the room, but was not injured. The lightning caused a damage of $20 to the furniture. Mrs. Sappen received a severe nervous shock.

IN THE INTERIOR.

Several Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed.

BUFFALO, June 27.—Dispatches from various points in this section of the State show yesterday's storm to have been unusually severe. At Clyde two houses were blown from their foundation, and a barn was unroofed. At Brockport, Edward Allen was struck by lightning and instantly killed. At Wellsville lightning struck McEwen's Boiler Works and seriously injured George Serena. At Le Roy, Allen Donnolly, a resident of Roanoke, was instantly killed by lightning. At Lyons the fruit crop was seriously damaged, and farms on the highlands were washed out. At Corry, Penn., lightning set fire to a stock of fireworks in A. F. Plate's store window and to a residence. The damage was small.

MILLVILLE, N. J., June 27.—Lightning fired four barns on the farm of Jesse Ackley this morning, destroying them and their contents; loss, $6,000. Harry Ackley was burned about the face and hands while he was saving the live stock.

OLEAN, N. Y., June 27.—The Presbyterian Church at Portville was struck by lightning last night during a severe electrical storm, and was burned to the ground; loss, $15,000.

Lightning Strikes "Black America."

Lightning struck one of the flagpoles on the grand stand at Ambrose Park yesterday and split it to the base. A number of the employes of "Black America" were standing in a group immediately under the pole, and each felt the shock. The fluid played along the wires connecting the electric lights, making a brilliant blaze for a few seconds. A large rent in the tin roof of the stand remains as a reminder of the visitation.

PRAISES OUR MAIL SYSTEM

The Postmaster General of Switzerland Sees Much to Admire in Uncle Sam's Plans.

Among the passengers on the outgoing steamer Fürst Bismarck yesterday was Edmond C. J. Hohn, Postmaster General of Switzerland, Director of the International Postal Union and a delegate to the International Postal Congress that is to be held in Washington in 1897.

Mr. Hohn has been in Washington for some time, where, with Postmaster General Wilson, he has been going over the arrangements for the convention of Post Office officials in 1897 and perfecting the details. While in Washington Mr. Hohn was shown the American mail system by the Postmaster General, with which he expressed much pleasure.

When he arrived in New-York preparatory to returning to Switzerland, Mr. Hohn was entertained by the Postmaster here. Mr. Dayton showed the Swiss Postmaster General all over the New-York office, and then took him over to Jersey City and explained to him the workings of the Railway Mail Service, a matter in which Mr. Hohn exhibited great interest. Before leaving America Mr. Hohn said:

"I must say that the United States has the most effective system of handling all kinds of mail matter that it has ever been my pleasure and good fortune to witness. I consider the Railway Mail Service of this country the most perfect I have ever seen. The whole system of handling mail matter is very comprehensive, and I can see some things that will materially aid me in Switzerland. You handle mail here on a mammoth scale, while in my country we do not have such large quantities. For that reason I cannot adopt some of your excellent ideas, I fear.

"I am looking forward with a very great deal of pleasure to the International Postal Congress, to be held in Washington in 1897, and at which I expect to be present. I have very great faith that the work of the convention will be of material aid to the postal officials of the world."

Mr. Bradley to Leave the Office.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Thomas J. Bradley, it was announced yesterday, had been notified that after June 30 his services will be no longer required in Col. Fellows's office.

Of late Mr. Bradley has gained considerable notice through his connection with the Biddle-Gallery indictment, which mysteriously disappeared from the Clerk's office several weeks ago.

While Mr. Bradley does not appear to have been responsible for the loss of the papers, the District Attorney, it was said, thought it best to require his resignation.

The Ging Insurance Money.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 27.—Harry T. Hayward, the condemned murderer of Catherine Ging, has applied to the New-York Life Insurance Company and the Travellers' Insurance Company for $10,000, the amount of the policies carried by his victim. It is presumed this action has been taken so as to make an appearance of being consistent in his claims of innocence. Action will be taken by the executors of the estate of the murdered woman to have the assignment of policies to Hayward set aside.

CARTER'S SILVER BRICK TRICK

Will Try to Make Joseph Manley Believe He Has the Solid West in Line for White Metal.

That eminent Republican free-silverite Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, dropped into town unexpectedly yesterday. His visit to New-York at this time is regarded as significant, although it is not known that on this occasion he has in his valise free-silver manifestoes for Republican Presidential candidates similar to the one he handed to ex-President Benjamin Harrison a few weeks ago, which led, it is said, to a coolness between the ex-President and Montana's zealous free-silver apostle.

A little thing like that does not disconcert "Tom" Carter in the least. He is inclined to fight shy of newspaper men, but among his political acquaintances he is proclaiming as loudly as ever that, in order to obtain the 59 Electoral votes of the silver States, it is essential that the Republican Presidential candidate should be a silverite. The most prominent three candidates for the Republican nomination have not, so far as can be learned, very enthusiastically indorsed Mr. Carter's views on the coinage of silver, and it is suggested that Mr. Carter is now about to adopt a policy of coercion, and apply the pressure by means of the position he holds as Chairman of the National Republican Committee. Mr. Carter is committed unequivocally to the theory that, unless the Republican Party indorses the free-silver movement, it must fail at the next National election.

It is believed that Senator Carter's mission to New-York is for the express purpose of emphasizing this theory in the presence of as many of his colleagues on the National Committee as can be scraped together in this city. Some of them are already here, and others are expected within the next few days.

The particular target at which Senator Carter desires to fire his free-silver theory is Joseph H. Manley of Maine. Mr. Manley is now on his way home from Europe. Senator Carter's object at this time is to convert Mr. Manley to the free-silver principle. The Senator from Montana doubtless argues that if he can bring Manley over to his way of thinking it will not be difficult to secure the same result with a majority of the members of the Republican National Committee, and that this will insure the selection of a silver man as the Republican Presidential candidate.

As soon as Mr. Manley arrives in town there will be an informal conference between him and Senator Carter and as many members of the Republican National Committee as are in town at that time.

William M. Hahn, member of the Republican National Committee from Ohio, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is the Secretary of the Republican National Committee, and is inclined to be uncommunicative on the silver question. All that he will say is that the Republicans of Ohio have adopted a platform calling for bimetallism at the proper international ratio, and that every Republican stands upon that plank.

Mr. Hahn is here for the purpose of seeing Joseph H. Manley, and, meanwhile, is industriously engaged in an endeavor to keep Gov. William McKinley's boomlet for the Presidency from dying from inanition.

GOV. MATTHEWS'S LIGHTNING ROD

He Has Not Raised It Yet—West Has No Presidential Candidate — Indiana and Silver.

"If there were a vote to-day," said Gov. Claude Matthews of Indiana yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times, "I have no doubt that Indiana would go in favor of free silver by a substantial majority, but I am inclined to think that before the next Democratic National Convention Indiana will have found its place in the sound-money column. I am hardly prepared to go as far as Don M. Dickinson, to whom is attributed the statement that when the Democratic National Convention is held it will not contain a single delegate in favor of free silver, but I am inclined to think that by that time the free-silver movement will have weakened considerably.

"I am not here on a political mission or to talk politics. I am simply here for a day or two with my family, and am going to spend a week or two on the coast above Boston. I must be back in Indiana July 8.

"I have noticed paragraphs in the papers to the effect that my visit here is for the purpose of holding interviews with the Eastern wing of the Democracy regarding the possibility of a Western man for the next Democratic Presidential nomination, and that some of my admirers in the East have admitted that I am a Presidential possibility. So far as the first portion of this statement is concerned, it is utterly devoid of truth. As for the second—well, I have not yet put up my lightning rod. I have no knowledge that the West has any particular candidate for the nomination, or that it has any favorite.

"So far as Indiana is concerned politically, the outlook is bright for the Democracy, and I have no doubt that that party will carry the State at the next election."

MINISTER GUZMAN IN GOOD STANDING

Secretary Olney Denies All Reports to the Contrary.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Minister Don Horacio Guzman of Nicaragua, having invited the attention of Secretary Olney to a statement published some days ago in a New-York sensational newspaper that he was persona non grata to the United States Government, which statement was accompanied by various comments and alleged details, has received from the Secretary of State the following official reply:

Department of State, Washington, D. C.

Sir: In compliance with a request which it is entirely proper for you to make, I write to you to say that, with the single exception of the statement that you are the Minister to the United States from Nicaragua, every assertion contained in the inclosed clipping from The New-York World is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, without foundation in point of fact.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Minister, the assurances of my high consideration. RICHARD OLNEY.

Dr. Don Horacio Guzman.

This is calculated to set at rest all the reports recently circulated in regard to Minister Guzman's relations with the State Department.

ONE OF FORD'S FRIENDS REMOVED

The Assistant Treasurer of the New-Jersey Board of Education Is Retired.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—The State Board of Education to-day elected William Conover of this city Steward and Assistant Treasurer of the State Normal and Model Schools, displacing Samuel Dickinson, also of Trenton, who admitted recently to the Senate investigating committee that he had bought wine liberally for ex-Superintendent Ford of the State House, after receiving from the latter an order for State House supplies.

It is reported that State Controller Hancock has decided to begin several civil suits against State officials and State contractors exposed before the Senate investigating committee. The Controller declines to discuss the matter until he shall have prepared the cases for court. He has been at work on the cases for some time, and has been in constant conference with Attorney General Stockton.

An effort will be made to recover money paid for railroad maps never supplied to the State, and suit will be brought against the bondsmen of ex-Superintendent Ford.

The Kaaterskill Opening.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 27.—The big Hotel Kaaterskill, on the top of Kaaterskill Mountain, will open its doors for the season on Saturday, June 29, with good prospects for business.

Iron Boats to Long Branch.

The Iron Steamboat Company will begin Sunday, June 30, running daily to Long Branch, landing at the Iron Pier. The steamers Taurus and Cepheus will perform the service on account of their special adaptability. Four round trips will be made on Sundays and two round trips on other days of the week. The boats will leave the Bridge Dock in Brooklyn and Pier (New) No. 1, in New-York, as will be seen by reference to the company's advertisement.

CLUBS FOR HIS PRISONERS

Warden Patrick Hayes Used Them in Kings County Penitentiary.

THE WORK AND FOOD OF CONVICTS

Dark Cell Diet and Its Effect—Interesting Evidence Before the Assembly Investigating Committee.

The Assembly Committee on Cities yesterday continued its investigation of the administration of the Kings County Penitentiary under Warden Patrick Hayes and the Board of Charities and Correction, and also probed a little into the conduct of affairs at the other county institutions.

Some entertaining testimony regarding the punishment of convicts was given by Warden Hayes and Keeper James T. Cooper of the penitentiary, and ex-Commissioner Ray threw light upon the extravagance of former Boards of Charities and Correction.

Mr. Hirsh asked Warden Hayes if he recollected the visit to the penitentiary of two girls whose heads he knocked together against the wall.

"That might have occurred," answered the Warden.

Q.—Why? A.—Because it is against the rules for ex-convicts to visit the prison. They were ex-convicts.

Q.—Does that excuse your act of knocking their heads against the wall

convict, and received pay for the work from the United States. He also drew his salary from the county for the time he was absent, as his salary was an annual one. He took a keeper with him to Tennessee.

Warden Hayes said the convicts worked about eight hours a day.

Deputy Warden Jones, Warden Hayes said, is in charge of the penitentiary during his absence. Jones was formerly with the Imperial Manufacturing Company, and was made a keeper by Commissioners Gott, Murphy, and Simis.

Q.—May convicts obtain superior fare by paying for it? A.—Yes. Better food is brought to the convicts by the grocer and their friends.

Q.—Did Richard V. B. Newton eat the same food as the other prisoners? A.—His friends brought him food sometimes. He did not buy food from the grocer.

Q.—What did Newton do there? A.—He caned chairs.

Q.—Did he work as much as the other prisoners? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are sure he had no privileges there? A.—Quite sure.

The Warden said nine or ten Grand Juries visited the penitentiary every year. None of them had ever, he declared, made a presentment against the administration of the penitentiary.

Q.—You are certain no presentment has been made against you for brutality? A.—I never heard of it. If such a thing had been done, the District Attorney or the Commissioners would have told me.

The Warden said a book was kept at the penitentiary for Grand Juries to register their names and to record any criticism or commendation of the management they wished to make. Only one Grand Jury had failed to enter remarks, and the foreman of that one personally complimented him upon the order and discipline of the institution.

Q.—Was a Commissioner ever present when a convict was being clubbed? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You have been present at such times? A.—Yes.

Q.—You saw John Smith, a negro, clubbed by keepers? A.—Yes. He was clubbed and shot in the leg or arm, and was then put in the dark cell, where a doctor was sent to look after him.

Q.—Was he kept there thirty days? A.—I don't think so. My memory is a blank. I have a record of it in the office.

Warden Hayes said that since he had been in the penitentiary more food was given to convicts than formerly. All convicts had fish on Fridays.

Q.—Are you a stockholder in the Nassau Gas Light Company? A.—I don't know that I am.

Q.—Wouldn't you know it if you were? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Does that company furnish gas to the prison? A.—It used to. I'm not interested in any gas company, to my knowledge.

Mr. Hirsch asked the Warden if he was in the penitentiary when a man committed suicide in a dark cell several weeks ago. The Warden answered in the affirmative, and said it happened June 9 or 10.

Q.—Wasn't that the Sunday Commissioner Burtis called there and found both you and your deputy absent? A.—That never happened. No such complaint was ever made to me.

Q.—Did you ever put a ball and chain on a man? A. Yes; I put a chain and a log of wood on a man. There's a man wearing them now. His name is James Furman. He escaped and was caught in Fall River two years ago, and has had the log and chain attached to his ankle ever since. He is employed in the cane shop. The chain is two feet six inches long and weighs two or three pounds, and the log is about two feet long. He can carry the log in his hand, but is expected to let it stay on the ground. Another man named Wilson was punished in the same way for refusing to work.

Warden Hayes explained the system by which rebellious prisoners are punished. If a man does not do the task allotted to him, he is deprived of his dinner the next Monday; if he is still rebellious, he cannot have his dinner the following Monday and Tuesday. The next week he goes without dinner three days, and the fourth week he is put in the dark cell and there until he repents, or the doctor advises his release.

Q.—Have you ever hit a man in the eye who visited the penitentiary? A.—I might have done that.

Q.—Are you in the habit of striking visitors? A.—No.

Q.—What do you consider an assault? A.—If you will let me demonstrate it to you I will do it to your satisfaction. That's the only way I can tell you.

Warden Hayes said that Keeper James sells sand and gravel, and the money is turned over to the Commissioners.

Ex-Deputy Commissioner William H. Ray was put on the stand at the beginning of the afternoon session. He said he was a member of the Board of Charities and Correction during the years 1887 to Dec. 31, 1894. While he was a Commissioner the work of the board was greatly hampered by the Board of Estimate, which refused to appropriate as much money as was needed by the department.

Mr. Hirsch asked him if he remembered a deficiency of $50,000 in the supply account for the years 1888 and 1889. Mr. Ray answered that he did not recollect such a large deficiency in that account. He said he pleaded with the Board of Estimate to appropriate money for deficiencies, but the board refused to do so. It was necessary to use the appropriation for one year to pay the debts of the previous year. The sum of $500 a month was allowed the department as an emergency fund. He never knew that $2,000 a month was required.

Q. How do you account for an increase of the mechanics' pay roll from $10,000 a year to $6,000 a month? A. I don't know how that could happen unless it was decided to have all the work on the institution done by the convicts.

Q.—Why was there a gradual and regular increase from $1,500 a month in 1889 to $6,000 a month in 1892? A.—There should have been a decrease instead of an increase.

Q. Did your supply schedules ever contain duplicates of one article? A.—No.

Q. Did it ever happen that 1,000 pounds of butter were bid upon, while only 36 pounds of butter were purchased? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever receive bids for articles so low that they could not be supplied at such rates? A. I would want to be indicted if I allowed such things.

Mr. Ray said Commissioner Gott was not a regular attendant at the board meetings and did not take much interest in the department. He was opposed by the two other Commissioners.

Q.—In 1888-9 the department expended $374,588.49 for supplies, leaving a deficiency of $11,300? A.—My recollection is that the deficiency was $66,000.

Q.—What was the transportation at St. Johnland? A.—A stage running from the institution to the railroad station for visitors and workmen. It required a man and a boy.

Q.—Was it necessary just after you left the department to have a Superintendent of Transportation and a force of six or seven paid drivers? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Ray said that during his administration the character of supplies was generally good. Meat was returned several times because it was poor. Contractors sometimes begged to be exempted from supplying articles which they had put in with low bids that they could not supply them without financial loss, but their requests never were granted.

James T. Cooper, a keeper in the penitentiary, was the next witness. He was appointed by Warden Shevlin. He is now a keeper in the ladies' waist shop. He told how convicts are assigned to the shops by the Warden. Some convicts are unable to perform the work set for them.

Mr. Cooper said he knew of a man who refused to do his work and was confined to a dark cell four days. A man named James Baldwin was confined several times in a dark cell. He never did all the work that was required of him.

Q.—Have you seen a prisoner clubbed? A.—Yes. I clubbed a man two months ago because he threatened to stab me and a woman instructor with a pair of scissors. His name is Austin.

Q.—Was it reported to the Warden? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was done with the convict? A.—He was taken to the dark cell immediately.

Q.—By order of the Warden? A.—No. He was taken to the "cooler" by keepers before the Warden was notified.

Q.—So the keepers are judges and executioners, too? A.—Yes, under such circumstances.

Mr. Cooper said he saw several prisoners a number of years ago wearing wooden collars, with three or four horns sticking above their head, as a punishment for offenses.

Q.—Where was the dungeon situated? A.—About eight feet under the ground beneath the long-term prison. No daylight could reach it. I have known men to be confined there. It has been abolished.

Q.—Did you know that Baldwin was imprisoned in the dark cell because a visitor handed him cigars? A.—No.

Q.—Could you do as much work a day as the convicts are obliged to do? A.—I wouldn't want to have to do it.

Mr. Cooper said that prisoners who are deprived of their noonday meals are locked up in the dark cells to prevent the possibilities of getting food from any source. Their cellmates might share their meals with them if they were locked up in their own cells. Sometimes as many as five men were locked up in each of the sixteen dark cells to prevent them from getting their dinners.

Mr. Cooper said that the food supplied to the convicts was fully as good as the rations given to soldiers during the war.

Adjournment was taken to 10 o'clock this morning.

Free Silver Losing in the South.

From The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.

It is in evidence that the free-silver crusade is to-day a losing force at the South, although much remains to be done in the way of education.

New-Jersey Central's Schedule.

The fall Summer time table of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey to the seashore will go into effect next Sunday. Trains of the all-rail route leave the foot of Liberty Street, and the steamers Monmouth, Sandy Hook, and St. Johns of the Sandy Hook route leave Pier 8 North River, foot of Hector Street, connecting at Atlantic Highlands with trains of the New-Jersey Southern Division for all resorts south to Point Pleasant.

MR. MORGAN TAKES HOLD

Railway Presidents Invited to Dine with the Financier.

FREIGHT RATE CUTTING TO CEASE

A Meeting at the Trunk Line Association Offices Settles the Question—Dinner at the Metropolitan Club.

Two or three days ago J. Pierpont Morgan sent invitations to the Presidents and some of the other chief executive officers of the railroads operating between New-York and Chicago to dine with him on his steam yacht Corsair, on Thursday evening, June 27. The implied object of this unusual social assembling of railway managers was to discuss the demoralized condition of freight rates both east bound and west bound.

By overzealous competition and the reckless cutting of rates some of the railroad companies were threatening a serious injury to the business interests of the country. Mr. Morgan, by virtue of his vast and diversified financial and railroad connections, was in a position to perceive and keenly appreciate the danger. The urgent need of pacificatory measures was apparent, and the distinguished financier, at the solicitation of parties interested, consented to exercise his influence in that direction.

The time designated for the yachting dinner party was purposely in unison with the date set for a meeting of the Presidents of the Trunk Line, and the Central Traffic Associations, in this city. The meeting was held yesterday, and it proved to be one of the largest and most satisfactory meetings of railroad men ever held to discuss rate troubles. Mr. Morgan's influence in behalf of harmony was potent. Contrary to expectation, there was an almost total absence of friction, and every question at issue was settled on the spot. All of the railway lines represented agreed to restore rates to the standard figures, and to hold them there rigidly.

The main action of the meeting, which was presided over by George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was embodied in the following resolution:

"That from July 8, 1895, the Presidents or chief executive officers of the companies represented at this meeting pledge themselves to absolutely maintain the full published tariffs of east-bound and west-bound freight rates on all classes of traffic as now authorized by joint committee, until ten days after written notice is given the Commissioner of the Trunk Line or Central Traffic Association by any member of its withdrawal from the agreement; and, further, any contracts at rates below the authorized tariff shall be, on or before July 1, filed with said Commissioners.

"This resolution to be continued in effect so long as it is observed by all lines hereto, and which question of observance shall be determined promptly by the Commissioners on complaint made.

"That we also pledge ourselves that no contracts shall be made by our lines which will prevent the operation of the foregoing resolution, and we hereby agree to place our signatures to this resolution as a further evidence of our intent to faithfully observe its conditions."

Another resolution, proposed by Chauncey M. Depew, was adopted, providing that the power of fixing rates on east-bound freight traffic shall be vested in a permanent commission to be appointed by President Roberts. One of the effects of this step will be to do away with soliciting agents, who have in times past been largely responsible for the cutting of rates.

The matter of completing the much-discussed west-bound agreement in relation to freight traffic was left in the hands of a committee, with the expectation of a prompt report.

Passenger rates were taken up, and much to the gratification of all the representatives, the west-bound agreement of May 17 was signed by those Western roads which have, for one reason or another, heretofore failed to subscribe their signatures. This important agreement will become operative within a few days, just as soon as Commissioners Goddard and Blanchard can arrange the necessary details.

A very important outcome of this meeting was the formal enrollment, as a member of the Trunk Line Association, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. That road has long been an irritating outside influence, although its President, M. E. Ingalls, has all along been a member of the Board of Presidents in his capacity as President of the Big Four system.

The harmonious and conclusive action of the meeting naturally removed whatever business significance there might have been attached to Mr. Morgan's dinner party. The unpropitious weather rendered a trip on the yacht Corsair undesirable, and Mr. Morgan graciously changed the place of the dinner to the Metropolitan Club, where he entertained about fifty prominent railroad men last night. The affair was purely of a social character, and it assumed something of the nature of a jollification over the restoration of stable rates.

Following are the names of the gentlemen who attended both the meeting and the dinner: George B. Roberts, President of the Pennsylvania Road; Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central, and Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railway; M. E. Ingalls, President of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis and President of the Chesapeake and Ohio; Joseph S. Harris, President of the Reading; Charles F. Mayer, President of the Baltimore and Ohio; E. P. Wilbur, President of the Lehigh Valley; L. J. Seargeant, President of the Chicago and Grand Trunk and General Manager of the Grand Trunk; D. B. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central; S. R. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate; C. M. Hayes, General Manager of the Wabash; E. R. Bacon, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern; W. S. Sloan, Second Vice President of the Lackawanna; J. Lowrie Bell, General Manager of the Jersey Central; J. D. Layng, General Manager of the West Shore; J. E. Childs, General Manager of the Ontario and Western.

Referring to recent reports published about the originators of the rate cutting on east-bound freights, Mr. George B. Reeve, Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk, has written as follows to General Agent O. S. Cockey in this city:

"The Grand Trunk was not the cause of the demoralization in east-bound rates. The facts are that for the last four months we have been almost starving for traffic on account of the other lines cutting the rates, and as we did not wish to evade the Inter-State commerce law we were compelled to reduce the tariff in order to meet the secret cuts made by our competitors."

Suit Against Villard.

MILWAUKEE, June 27.—Judge Jenkins yesterday issued an order directing the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to begin suit against Henry Villard to recover about $550,000.

According to a report filed a month ago by the receivers, Mr. Villard obtained this amount unlawfully as a commission for negotiating the sale of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Road to the Northern Pacific, while being a Director of the Northern Pacific and agent of the Manitoba.

Judge Jenkins also ordered the receivers to begin suits against all former officers of the Northern Pacific who are believed to have obtained money from the company in an unlawful manner.

New Directors Elected.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Six new Directors of the Georgia Southern and Florida Railway were elected at a meeting held in Baltimore yesterday. The changes in the board were the result of the control acquired by the Southern Railway Company and were made at the suggestion of President Spencer of the Southern. The new Directors are President Spencer and Second Vice President A. B. Andrews of the Southern; George W. Parrott of Atlanta, Ga.; Major J. F. Hanson, T. D. Tinsley, and Morris Happ of Macon.

The Directors who retire from the board are Messrs. Henry Rice and D. W. Herman of New-York; C. D. Baldwin, A. B. Hull, Edward McIntyre, and Col. William Rogers of Savannah, Ga.

Brooklyn Traction Officers.

The Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company met yesterday afternoon and accepted the resignation of Daniel F. Lewis, as President. Clinton L. Rossiter was then elected a Director, and subsequently elected President in place of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Rossiter will begin his new duties July 1.

Harvey M. Littell, formerly President and General Manager of the New-Orleans City and Lake and Crescent City Railroad of New-Orleans, was elected yesterday President and General Manager of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, the West End route of the Brooklyn Traction Company, in place of Benjamin Norton, resigned. Mr. Littell entered upon his duties at once.

Tracks in Far Rockaway Torn Up.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., June 27.—The tracks of the Rockaway Village Railroad Company, on Mott Avenue, this place, have been torn up by Highway Commissioner Pearsall. The railroad was started six years ago, and is now in the hands of a receiver. No cars have been run over the tracks for some time, and the authorities claim that the franchise has been forfeited thereby. The tracks run from the Long Island Railroad station to the inlet.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The appointment was announced yesterday of Messrs. Dorsey, Brewster, and Howell of Atlanta as counsel for the State of Georgia of the Southern Railway Company, in addition to their respresentation as general counsel of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad for Georgia, and as legal counsel of the Central Railroad in Atlanta.

"FOR WAYS THAT ARE DARK,

"And Tricks That Are Vain," the Heathen Chinee Is the Same as When Bret Harte Wrote.

The ship Lucile, laden with firecrackers, tea, and other Oriental products, arrived from Hongkong during the early part of the week and made fast at her East River pier. Since then longshoremen have been busily engaged in discharging her cargo.

A large part of it consisted of five million and odd packages of firecrackers. The firecracker boxes were inclosed in matting cases to the number of 15,000.

In carrying one of the cases ashore yesterday a stevedore saw a stream of sand trickling from the case, and lowered his burden on the wharf and summoned Delivery Clerk Liesgang, who made an investigation. The matting cover was ripped off and the boxes pried open. They were found to contain old bottles and sand. Three other cases were selected at random from the cargo, and these were found to be filled in a similar way, not a firecracker being found in any of the boxes examined.

The lot is consigned to J. Gardner Curtis of Boston, J. D. Nordlinger of this city, and various merchants in other cities. A more thorough examination of the cargo will be made to-day.

M. F. Pickering is agent of the vessel. His representative explained that the shippers would have to settle with the importers, as his people had contracted to deliver the number of packages which appeared on the bill of lading, and were not concerned as to what the contents were.

SIX WITNESSES OF SIX NATIONALITIES

A Slight Unpleasantness in Park Row and Its End in a Police Court.

Giovanni Bianchi, a barber at 181 Park Row, yesterday afternoon sent Frank James to Yee Lee's laundry, 118 Park Row, for the week's washing. The American gave the Chinaman a fifty-cent coin. The Chinaman tried to bite out a segment of the silver piece, said "Counterfeit," and put it in his pocket.

Bianchi went to the laundry and with his fists tried to persuade the Chinaman that the coin was genuine.

Satebro Zebro, a Greek, who sells lobsters and clams from a stand near by, tried to act as peacemaker. The barber met the gentle remonstrances of the lobster man with a razor, and in self-defense the Greek threw at the Italian a bottle of cayenne pepper sauce.

The latter missed the barber and struck Abraham Lelbovitz.

Policeman Malloy arrested the Greek upon complaint of Leibovitz and took him to the Tombs, the other participants in the disturbance, fighting, screaming Italian, American, Greek, Russian Hebrew, and Irishman were assembled in line before Justice Voorhis. The lobster man was fined $3, after each witness had explained in his best dialect just what had happened.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"The Sphinx" and Its Promises.—"The Sphinx," Harry Askin's new comic opera enterprise, which, after its long run at the Tremont Theatre, in Boston, is to follow "The Merry World" at the Casino here July 8, is the only big comic opera attraction New-York is to have this Summer, and promises, from the reports coming from Boston, to prove a great success. The scenery is all Egyptian, and the costumes are more than usually pretty and attractive, while a splendid company is certain to be brought here for the performance. The managers of Frank Daniels's new opera, "The Wizard of the Nile," which is also Egyptian, paid a visit to Boston the other night to see if they had unwittingly infringed in any manner upon the rights of "The Sphinx," but they found they had not. The second act of "The Wizard of the Nile," which they had been told was very similar to that of "The Sphinx," they found was entirely different. In the second act of "The Sphinx" a great figure of the gigantic stone image is shown. "The Sphinx" promises to open here with a boom, orders for seats during the first week having already been received at the Casino, and the many friends of Mr. Askin are in hopes that it will prove a great success here, as it has been in Boston.

—Popularity of Roof Gardens.—The roof gardens of this city have become a very popular Summer institution. On every pleasant and warm evening they are filled to overflowing, and the greater part of the audiences usually remain until the close of the performance at midnight or later. As a rule, the entertainment is not a great one, the leading vaudeville stars preferring to rest during the Summer months rather than work for Summer salaries. It is a good sign, however, and Summer audiences are not overcritical. What they pay for is the cool air, which is generally to be found in the gardens, and the performance, so long as it amuses, is not too severely commented upon. The roof garden is a blessing to the thousands who have to stay in the city during the Summer months, and the best evidence that they pay well is found in the fact that they are constantly being increased in number, and are spreading rapidly to other cities. The public owes them to Rudolph Aronson, who opened the first one on the roof of the Casino, and for a time held a monopoly of them.

—Mr. Gunter the Complainant.—Lawyer A. C. Learned, in behalf of A. C. Gunter, the novelist and playwright, applied yesterday to Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, for an injunction to restrain Sadie Martinot, the actress, from presenting her play, "The Passport." Mr. Gunter claims that the play is an infringement on the copyright of the book "My Official Wife," written by himself and Walter Savage. He says that portions of the plot and many of the scenes are taken from his book without authority. Abraham Hummel appeared for Sadie Martinot and argued against the injunction. Judge Lacombe reserved his decision.

—Star Theatre.—Neil Burgess has not yet named his new play, with which he will return to the stage at the Star Theatre in September, but that fact has not prevented him from preparing the house for its production. Work is in progress all the time in the Star, especially on the stage, which requires a good deal of attention to prepare it for the new play. Mr. Burgess expects his piece to run at least through the first season of his ownership of the theatre, and if he is disappointed in this hope the Star will be thrown open to first-class combinations for rental.

—Entered the Forrest Home.—The latest admission to the Forrest Home, near Holmesburg, Penn., is Mrs. Marie Ketcham of Boston, better known to the public by her stage name of Lizzie Anderson. She began her stage career in the early fifties, in the old stock company of the Boston Museum. In those days she and her sister Louise were among the most popular of the footlight favorites. Now she is a soft-eyed, white-haired old woman, and a delightful acquisition to that charming company which is gathered in the home.

—Henry Pettitt's "Burmah."—"Burmah," the melodrama by Henry Pettitt, will be produced, for the first time in America at the Boston Theatre, on Labor Day, Sept. 3. One of the chief spectacular features of the play will be a stage reproduction of the Empire Theatre, in London. Details, even to the carpets and mural decorations, will be cared for. There is a battle scene in "Burmah," too, in which grand scenic effects will be produced. A strong company is being organized for the production by Manager Tompkins.

—To Succeed Adele Ritchie.—Miss Adele Ritchie will sever her connection with the cast of "Thrilby," at the Garrick Theatre, to-morrow night. She will be succeeded on Monday by Miss Eldie Dial, a young woman who made quite a hit with Thomas Q. Seabrooke's Opera Company in "The Isle of Champagne." Miss Ritchie is going to make a trip to Europe.

CORNERSTONE OF ST. PAUL'S

BISHOP FOSTER OF BOSTON PRESIDES AT THE SERVICES.

New Building of the Methodist Congregation at Eighty-sixth Street and West End Avenue.

Impressive services were held yesterday afternoon at the laying of the cornerstone of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, West End Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street.

Unfavorable weather kept away many members of the congregation, but there was a sufficient audience to fill the temporary auditorium, which was formed by erecting a large awning.

Bishop Randolph S. Foster of Boston, pastor of the church from 1850-51, officiated. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Clark Wright, the Rev. Dr. Philip Germand, Presiding Elder of the Harlem district; Dr. Day, Chancellor of the Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Syracuse; the Rev. Dr. A. N. Palmer of Newark, the Rev. Dr. Andrew Longacre, Presiding Elder of the New-York district, and the Rev. A. J. Palmer, the present pastor of the church.

St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.
Cornerstone of the New Edifice Laid Yesterday, Bishop Foster Presiding.

The Rev. Dr. Ensign McChesney of White Plains, N. Y., delivered an eloquent and scholarly address.

The metal box which was placed in the cornerstone contained first the old box which was placed in the cornerstone of St. Paul's Church at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, at its erection in 1857.

The contents of this old box, as read by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, were a Bible, hymn book, Methodist almanac of 1857, list of members of St. Paul's at that time, Christian Advocate of Sept. 10, 1857; Western and Northwestern Christian Advocates of Sept. 2, 1857; Methodist Discipline of 1856, and The New-York Times and The New-York Tribune of Sept. 7, 1857.

In addition to this box, there was put in the new receptacle a piece of marble from the old church, programme of yesterday's exercises, and various periodicals and newspapers.

The new buildings will cover five lots on the avenue with two additional ones adjoining on the street—in all, 125 feet on West End Avenue by 150 feet on Eighty-sixth Street. The cost of the lots was $121,000. The church and parsonage front upon the avenue, the church occupying the corner. The parsonage is north of the church, separated from it by a lawn 16 feet in width, and is connected with the church back of the lawn by a two-story L, which is to be devoted to the pastor's library and study.

The style is an outgrowth of a study in the Spanish Renaissance, the architect being R. of this city. There are two towers, one octagonal and one square. The church is an aisled structure, and the clear-story walls are buttressed by flying buttresses, with arched openings. The main entrance is on West End Avenue, through a porch, ornamented with pilasters and crowned with a cornice and balustrade. The pilasters of the porch are echoed on the aisle walls.

The extreme height of the gable is eighty-three feet from the curb. There is a conspicuous entrance to the chapel on Eighty-sixth Street through an open three vestibules with a coppered terra cotta ceiling. The material throughout is cream white Roman brick, with light buff terra cotta, the roofs being of red Spanish tiles, and the steps and platforms of white marble.

The audience room is of octagonal shape with unequal sides. There is a gallery on three sides, and the walls above the galleries are supported on a series of arches. The ceiling is an elliptical dome, with panel ornamentation. The pulpit platform is at the east end of the room, and back of and above it is the choir gallery, flanked on each side by the organ. There are 44 openings for light. The church will seat 1,200 people. The buildings are to be trimmed with oak. The chapel is two stories high, the first floor to be devoted to social uses and the second to the Sunday school. It is to be fire-proof.

The Sunday school room is apsidal in form, with galleries partitioned into class rooms. There is a kitchen in the basement. There is also a large room under the audience room for general use. The buildings are to be heated throughout with indirect steam and lighted with electricity. The entire cost will be $300,000.

FUNERAL OF ARCHITECT JAMES RENWICK

Services Held in Grace Church, of Which He Was the Designer.

The funeral of James Renwick, the architect of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Grace Church, and a number of other noted edifices, took place at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in Grace Church, Broadway and Tenth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. George H. Bottome and the Rev. Mr. Bailey. Members of the family present were E. S. Renwick, a brother; Mrs. Sedgwick, a sister; James R. Renwick and Col. Renwick, nephews; the Rev. J. L. Aspinwall and Mrs. Aspinwall of Washington, D. C.; John W. Minturn Aspinwall, and Henry L. Aspinwall, Jr.

Others present at the church were William Rhinelander Stewart, representing the Vestry of Grace Church, of which Mr. Renwick was a member; John Crimmins, representing the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral; Edward M. Tuller, Floyd Jones, Miss Jones, Gordon Norrie, Robert Remsen, Edward Bell, William E. Dodge, Jr., William Harmon Brown, William Meyer, and Adrian Iselin.

The tablet in the church vestibule with Mr. Renwick's name as architect was draped in black and crossed with palm branches.

There were a number of beautiful floral pieces, and on the oak casket rested wreaths of ivy, palm, and lilies of the valley. The interment was in Greenwood Cemetery.

This Man's Plan of Fraud.

There is a young swindler on his rounds in the city and vicinity among asylums and homes which are supported by charity. He represents himself as a messenger of the Adams Express Company. It is his custom to fill in receipts of that company to suit his purpose, by which the person whom he intends to defraud understands that a package is held at the express office for charges.

Since the places which he visits have anonymous donors, reports of gifts by express excite no suspicion and the charges are willingly paid. They run from $1 to $2.50 a package. The swindler visits only places in which women have charge. When they send to the express office, they learn there is nothing for their address.

July Output of Anthracite.

At yesterday's meeting of the sales agents of anthracite coal July production was fixed at 2,800,000 tons, which will be 75 per cent. of the output for this month. Prices will remain the same.

NEW RULES MADE BY THE REGENTS

Incorporations That Cannot Meet Their Requirements May Receive Unregistered Charters.

ALBANY, June 27.—As the last Legislature so amended the incorporation laws that hereafter any form of educational institution or association can be incorporated only by the Regents, and as many cases arise in which the protection of incorporation is wished, but in which the higher standards required for admission to the university cannot be met, the Regents of the University have passed the following ordinance:

That in cases where public interests justify the incorporation of institutions or associations which do not fully meet the requirements of the Regents for admission to the university, unregistered charters may be granted which shall give the powers and immunities of a corporation created under general law, but until such institution or association has met all of the conditions and been duly registered, in accordance with Section 24 of the university law, it shall be excluded from the roll of the university institutions, and shall not be entitled to a seat in convocation or to other privileges extended only to registered institutions.

At the meeting of the Regents to-day the special committees having in charge the preparation of forms of standard charters for cities in this State were requested to include in the powers of the Common Councils or other legislative bodies the power "to establish and maintain a free library under the laws of 1895."

Any university institutions which are not carrying on a college department, but which have the name college in their present title, are required to surrender their charters. Hereafter persons wishing to practice dentistry must pass an examination before a State Board of Dental Examiners.

The first Board of State Dental Examiners appointed by the Regents is as follows:

Dr. William Cars, New-York; Dr. William Jarvis, Brooklyn; Dr. E. C. Baxter, Albany; Dr. W. H. Colgrove, Johnstown; Dr. O. B. Palmer, Syracuse; Dr. A. M. Holmes, Morrisville; Dr. Frank French, Rochester, and Dr. Southwick, Buffalo.

Persons wishing to practice as veterinary surgeons must hereafter pass an examination before a State Veterinary Board. The Regents have appointed the first State Board of Veterinary Examiners as follows:

R. S. Huidekoper, New-York; N. P. Hinkley, Buffalo; Prof. James Law, Ithaca; C. D. Morris, Pawling, and W. H. Kelly, Albany.

The following appointments were made on the State Boards of Medical Examiners to fill vacancies caused by expirations of terms:

State Medical Society—Dr. J. P. Creveling of Auburn, and Dr. Eugene Beach of Gloversville, reappointments.

Homeopathic Society—Dr. A. R. Wright of Buffalo and Dr. Edwin H. Walcott of Rochester, reappointments.

Eclectic Society—Dr. E. Denny of Oneonta and Dr. E. Ensign of McGrawville, to succeed Drs. Harry B. Smith and L. O. Goetchius.

The Regents have voted to confer the university degree M. D. only after one year's post graduate study subsequent to receiving the degree of Bachelor or Doctor of Medicine from some registered medical school, and only on candidates who have spent not less than four years total study in accredited medical schools.

Libraries open to the public for reference only if approved on official inspection and duly registered may receive a part of public money as free libraries under the rules to the amount of one-half the sum raised from local sources for the same purpose.

Peculiar Death of a Longshoreman.

Thomas Goff of 148 Wayne Street, Jersey City, a longshoreman on Pier 15 North River, died Wednesday. An autopsy made yesterday by Dr. O'Hanlon shows that death was due to a ruptured liver.

Deaths from this cause, the physician said, are very rare.

Goff grabbed a line thrown from the steamer Rhynland of the Red Star Line as she was coming into the dock. The steamer gave a sudden lurch, drawing the rope taut and catching Goff in the coil. He died in forty-five minutes.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl, lately landed, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to assist with children. 341 1st Av., shoe store.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and laundress; small private family; city references. 884 6th Av., second bell.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—A lady breaking up housekeeping is especially anxious to find good situation for excellent cook; Protestant; best of references. Call, 10 West 19th St., between hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

Cooks.

COOK.—A lady closing her house wishes a situation for her cook, whom she can recommend; city or country; English Protestant. Call, three days, from 2 to 3 o'clock, at 3 East 129th St.

COOK.—By first-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; either private or public; best references. Janitress, 206 East 26th St.

COOK and DO COARSE WASHING.—By a girl in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. K. V., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman in a small private family; is a good cook and laundress; lady can be seen. 361 West 36th St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; by day or month; thoroughly understands all branches; city or country; best references. 314 East 31st St.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; understands first-class cooking in all its branches; no objection to a large family; city or country; best references. S. T., 9 East 35th St.

COOK.—Lady desires situation for her cook; can recommended highly; personal reference. 168 West 72d St.

COOK.—By good family cook; assist with washing; best reference; city or country. 235 West 19th St., Room 12.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; family going to Europe. Call, two days, at present employer's, 24 West 34th St.

COOK.—Reliable girl as good cook and laundress; willing to go in country; good reference. 145 East 33d St., ring second bell.

COOK.—By a competent cook; refers to last employer. 824 East 60th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Formerly with Switzer, late Guerin, wishes few more customers; stage, evening, house, reception, and outing dresses at half price during July; first-class fit and finish short notice. Geheren, 47 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Competent dressmaker by day, week, or home; city or country; skirts, waists, capes, remodeling, alterations, repairing, children's dresses. Mrs. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By competent dressmaker and seamstress by the day, week, or month; willing to go to the country; very neat worker. Hulh, 592 Amsterdam Av.

Housekeepers.

RESPECTABLE LADY WISHES THE CHARGE of fine household, with or without children, or any other position of trust. A., 204 East 86th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Housework'rs.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a reliable girl as general housework in small private family; present employer can be seen; city or country. Call, two days, at 333 East 43d St., third floor; no cards. Nicholls.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; English; best city reference. A. N., 14 East 66th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent lady's maid or take care of growing children; by middle-aged French-Swiss Protestant; first-class packer; good seamstress; speaks three languages; good city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

MAID.—By competent German maid; middle-aged; experienced dressmaker; to growing children. 115 East 16th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman in a private family; will be found competent in what she undertakes to do; where family are going to Europe. 2 East 12th St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress or go as good English cook; three years' references from last place; no objection to the country. 851 7th Av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent woman as laundress; will assist with chamberwork, in private family; would go to the country; first-class reference. 314 East 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class, by a respectable woman; or would do fine washing or chamberwork; city or country; best city reference. 224 East 81st St., one flight.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady desires situation for her laundress; can recommend highly; personal reference. 168 West 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; will do plain washing or ironing; city preferred; best reference. 457 West 35th St., Halpin's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; city or country; city reference. 429 West 52d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; best city reference. 335 East 36th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a thoroughly competent French person, with many years' experience as infant's or child's nurse; takes charge from birth; has the highest city references. To be seen at 139 East 34th St., former employer's.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to obtain a situation for her nurse, whom she can highly recommend in care of infants and young children. 59 East 111th St.

NURSE.—By young Swiss, speaking French, German, and English, to children or infant; willing to assist with chamberwork; best city reference. 231 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge; understands all bottle feeding; wages, $25; first-class references. 224 East 97th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By experienced Danish nurse; good reference; to go with invalid or take care of infant. 8 State St.

NURSE.—By a young woman as nurse; fond of and understands the care of children; country preferred. O'Brien, 222 East 84th St.

NURSE.—By competent young French nurse; assist with chamberwork; good seamstress; city references. Emma, Box 347 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—A competent nurse (German) would like to be engaged in confinements; private families preferred. Mrs. Weller, 301 West 119th St.

NURSE.—By a young girl, lately landed, as nurse. 749 Greenwich St.

TRAINED NURSE.—In the country for the Summer months; care of invalid or children; moderate wages. Miss Hedwig Loewy, 105 East 75th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house for the Summer desires situation for a first-class waitress and chambermaid; neat, willing; excellent cleaner; makes salads; country preferred; highest references given. 34 West 76th St.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; good reference; would go any distance in country. 138 West 33d St., Room 5.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; thoroughly experienced in carving and serving all courses, wines, salads, &c.; best city reference. Call, two days, at 347 East 34th St.

WAITRESS &c.—A lady closing her house wishes to place her waitress; willing to assist with chamberwork; fully competent. Call Thursday 357 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town would like to find situation for first-class waitress; willing to assist in chamberwork. 52 West 50th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—A lady leaving town would like to find situation for first-class waitress; willing to assist in chamberwork. 52 West 50th St., present employer's.

W

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Moderate and Prices Lower.

BUSINESS MAINLY LOCAL SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Dull — Provisions Firmer—Cotton Lower—Coffee High-r.

There was less speculative inquiry for grain, while the chief business was in the way of switching from July to September and December. Prices were lower with the West and on free selling with foreign account, while local longs realized. Provisions were firmer but quiet, with moderate receipts of hogs. Cotton lost a few points through local realizing, but closed steady. Coffee was more active and higher, with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	74⅜@	75
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	29½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	52¾@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.90
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	3.95
Cotton, middling uplands	7 @	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	13.50 @	14.25
Lard, Western steam	6.80 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17½@	18
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@	8¼
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15⅝@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.50 @	10.62½
Lead	3.25 @	3.27½

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak, and declined 1¼@1⅝c on easier cables, weaker West, foreign selling, and longs unloading; rallied ⅛@¼c on local covering, and closed steady at 1@1⅜c decline, with trading less active and chiefly local switching....Spot was quiet and 1⅜c lower. Sales, 24,000 bushels No. 2 red, for export, at ½c under July; the store quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 17⅛c over July, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 5½c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 77c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 81⅝c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 81⅝c, afloat....Clearances hence, 52,583 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 156,557 bushels.. Receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 3,953 bushels; in the interior, 188,070 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull, and declined ⅝@⅞c on easier cables and lower Western markets; rallied ⅛@⅜c on local covering, and closed steady at ⅝c decline....Spot was ⅝c lower, and weak, with a dull trade. Sales, 66,000 bushels, including, for export, 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 54c, free on board, afloat; 4,000 bushels do at 53¾c, free on board, afloat, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 55½c, free on board, afloat, late July; the trade bought 25,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at July price, in elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at 53c, delivered....Receipts, 81,925 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 100,720 bushels; in the interior, 80,980 bushels.... Clearances hence, 18,602 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 106,828 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were dull and irregular, with only a local trade, and prices ⅛@⅜c lower, following corn and the West....Spot was less active and easier....Sales, 137,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 33c for 60,000 bushels; do, clipped, 35c; No. 3 do, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 3, 28¼c; rejected white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 30@30¼c for 50,000 bushels, delivered; track mixed, 30@32c; track white, 33@39½c for 27,000 bushels....Receipts, 52,000 bushels; exports, 100 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@..	75
July	2,570,000	74 15-16@76	75⅝
August	310,000	75⅝@76¼	76
September	3,920,000	76¼@76⅞	76¼
October	110,000	76⅞@77¼	77⅛
December	1,010,000	78¼@78⅞	78⅝
Total	7,920,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	175,000	52⅜@52⅝	52¼
September	300,000	53⅛@53¾	53⅝
Total	475,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	....	@..	29¼
July	30,000	29 @29½	29¼
September	110,000	29½@29⅞	29⅝
No. 2 white—			
July	....	@..	33
Total	140,000		

FLOUR—Jobbers continued to hold off, owing to the high prices, and business was dull. Sales, 12,700 bbls, including of City Mills 4,500 bbls patents, 3,850 bbls clear, 150 bbls extra, and 200 bbls fine, at quotations; 300 bbls bakers' extra, $3.15; 300 bbls No. 1 Winter, $3.50; 150 bbls Winter straights, $4.10; 600 bbls Winter patents, $4.40; 2,300 bbls Spring patents, $4@$4.25, and 300 bbls clear Winter, $3.85....Arrivals, 6,391 bbls and 6,568 sacks; exports, 2,583 bbls and 13,514 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 23,944 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.
No. 1	$3.10@ ..
Clears	3.40@ 3.65
Straights	3.70@ 3.85
Patents	3.85@ 3.95
White wheat straights	.. @ 4.00
Patents	4.20@ 4.50
Special brands	4.35@ 4.50
City patents	.. @ 4.75
City clears	.. @ 4.35
City extras	3.65@ ..
City supers	.. @ 3.50
City fine	.. @ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@ ..	.. @ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.10@ ..
No. 1	2.90@ 3.10	3.20@ 3.30
Clears	3.10@ 3.20	3.15@ 3.40
Straights	3.30@ 3.50	3.60@ 3.90
Patents	3.75@ 3.90	3.90@ 4.10
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00	4.15@ 4.70

RYE FLOUR—Neglected and easy; sales, 150 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.90; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40; grits, $1.40; chops, 85c; coarse meal, $1.40; fine do, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet, but firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.85@$4.30; cut, $4.15@$4.60; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $5.

RYE—Quiet; State quoted at 70c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

SEED—Steady and fairly active. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 75@80c; middling, 80@85c; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 80@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was rather firmer for good off grade yellow, as the dock lots had been well cleaned up, while there was more of a demand, although some of the English buyers were indifferent over even what was considered generally a low basis; 25½c was bid, and in instances 25⅝c, with sales at 25⅞c, but to 25¾@26c asked; red grade was sold at 25½c. Prime yellow was dull, and was salable over 26½c, while large lots were on offer at that price and neglected. The spot demands generally were slack, but the receipts were light, and there was not the disturbance of material quantities from dock that had heretofore been pressed to the disadvantage of general supplies rather than place them in warehouses; sales of 300 bbls at 25½c for red, and 25¾c for good off yellow. MENHADEN was quiet; nominal prices were 22@23c. COCOANUT OIL was slow, with Ceylon quoted at 5¼c, and Cochin at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED had a fair inquiry, with city quoted up to 38c. NEATSFOOT OIL was dull, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm and quiet, with 51@52c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 27.—Oil opened and highest, 150; lowest, 147½; closed, 148 bid.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market seems to be working generally to a better position, and independent of any speculative movement in grain, or, for that matter, material trading that way in the goods themselves. The strength was started a few days since by the more rapid movements of meats to consumers and a better general home distribution; while the receipts of hogs were moderate from day to day. Now there are prospects of the hog supplies running of a light order right along, and the packers have stiffened their views, and are becoming confident over the products. The export business has, however, hardly gained, yet there is a feeling in the trade that, with indications of a permanent tendency to rising prices, the shippers would be much more exercised over taking supplies. For the day speculation was slack in pork, while its prices closed at 7½@c advance, and lard and bacon were quiet yet higher by 5 and 7½ points, respectively.

LARD—The Western market was up 2@5 points and firm, although quiet, with moderate receipts of hogs. June closed at the West at $6.65, nominal; July was at $6.65@$6.65, closing at $6.65; September at $6.80@$6.85, closing at $6.82 bid. In this market there was a trifle more interest in cash lots, in part on export account, and the market closed at $6.80; sales were 250 tcs at $6.80, and 100 tcs, in store, at $6.75. City steam was firmer; sales of 180 tcs at $6.12½@$6.15. Options, no sales; July closed at $6.90, nominal; September at $7.10, nominal. Refined had a trifle more demand for export, with sales within a day or two of 2,000 tcs for the Continent, on private terms, quoted at $7.20, and South American at $7.50. Compound lard was quiet, with $5@$5.37½ quoted, as to quality.

PORK—Opened at the West 2½@5c higher, fell 10c, but closed strong at 17½c advance for the day, with light offerings, although the inquiry was slack; the steady, moderate receipts of hogs exert most confidence; June closed at $12.47, nominal; July was at $12.22 bid to $12.50, closing at $12.47 bid; September at $12.47½@$12.72½ asked, closing at $12.72½ asked. There was a firmer but quiet market; sales of 100 bbls mess. Prices here were: For mess, $13.50@$14.25; family mess, $13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.

CUTMEATS—In city meats the offerings are much reduced, especially of bellies, while prices are strong and higher; sales of 15,000 lb clear bellies at 7½c, boxed; 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 11 lb average, at 6¾c, loose; 36,000 lb, do, 12 lb average, at 6¾c, closing with 6¾c asked; 1,000 pickled shoulders at 5¾@6c, and 500 pickled hams at 9¼c. City-pickled shoulders at 6c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 6¼c bid and 6¾c asked; 10-lb bellies, 6¾@7c; clear bellies, boxed, 7½c asked; pickled hams at 9¼@9½c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb and 8¼c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Made at the West an advance of 7½ points on short ribs, without much trading; June closed at 6.42c, nominal; July was at 6.35@6.42½c, closing at 6.42½c, and September at 6.52½@6.62½c, closing at 6.62½c.

BEF—Had a slow export demand and only a moderate jobbing movement, while prices were without change. Packet, $8@$11; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Were without much attention, while ruling easy and nominal. Canvassed prices here were $18@$18.50, and $17@$17.50 at the West.

DRESSED HOGS—Were firmer in price and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 41,116 head; same time last year, 66,818 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; active; 5c higher; $4.45@$5; left over, 5,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,738 head; active; 5c higher; $4.30@$4.95. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,978 head; higher; $4.20@$4.80. Omaha—Receipts, 4,000 head; opened strong; $4.35@$4.75. Pittsburg—Active; $4.75@$5. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,400 head; $4.40@ $5.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 6,500 head; firm; $4.45@$4.85. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.65@$4.80. Indianapolis—Receipts, 3,000 head; active; $4.60@$5. Quotations here are 6¾c for heavy, 6¾c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—Trading was making headway slowly by reason of the firm holdings of prime city, and which was not on offer under 4½c. Bidding of 4¾c was made steadily. The demand was a little more urgent, and it was possible that business would be done by about by night. The melters have not large accumulations, and, with an ordinary condition of the soap trade, would be independent over holdings; as it is, they are inclined to consider prices low enough, and display some little firmness. However, without especial competition from the home buyers and the absence of export demand, the price is made a little uncertain. For country made the demands were light, with 75,000 lb, in lots, taken up at 4⅝@4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine recent sales have brought the accumulations in city pressers' hands down to about 300,000 lb. It is considered that 7⅛c is the trading price, although the actual position for the day is 7c bid and 7¼c asked. The test, which alone is interested at present, does not appear hurried over taking supplies, and is really offering a rate relatively a little better than usual, as against the West, in order that it may keep supplied, as against a possibility of shaking out larger lots at the West at a more favorable price. 7¼c is asked at the West, yet it is claimed that 7¼c would buy if offered for a large quantity, while to pay 7⅛c here, which was the basis of the latest business, to equal 7¼c at the West, and further bidding of 7c here, to equal 7¼c there, the closeness of the two markets is apparent. For lard stearine, the market remains quiet and nominal at 8½c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and firmer, with Europe, closing steady at 10@20 points up. Havre was quiet at 1¼@1⅜f advance, and Hamburg irregular at ½@1¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio was neglected and quoted nominal at 15¾c for No. 7 and 14¼c for No. 8. Sales, 850 bags Maracaibo, on private terms....Option Sales—Opening Call, 10 A. M.—September, 250 bags at 14.50c and 250 bags at 14.55c; October, 250 bags at 14.00c and 750 bags at 14.55c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.55c; total, 2,500 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 2,500 bags at 14.40c; September, 750 bags at 14.55c; October, 2,750 bags at 14.55c; December, 750 bags at 14.55c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.40c; total, 7,750 bags; total for day, 10,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.40@14.50	..@13.10
February	14.35@14.45	12.80@13.00
March	14.35@14.40	12.80@13.00
June	14.20@ ..	15.50@ ..
July	14.35@14.40	15.40@15.45
August	14.40@14.50	14.90@14.95
September	14.50@14.55	14.25@14.30
October	14.55@14.60	13.75@13.85
November	14.50@14.60	13.35@13.45
December	14.50@14.55	13.25@13.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	226,164
Arrivals	..
Total	226,164
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	5,816
Total stock in New-York to-day	220,848
Total stock in Baltimore	32,840
Arrivals	..
Total	32,840
Deliveries yesterday	81—32,759
Total stock in New-Orleans	54,831
Arrivals	..
Total	54,831
Deliveries yesterday	323—54,508
Total stock in other ports	..
	87,267
Total stock in United States	308,115
Afloat—	
From Rio per steam to June 26	135,000
From Rio per sail to June 26	63,000
From Santos per steam and sail to June 26	80,000
From Victoria to June 13	8,000
	286,000
Total	594,115
Same time 1894	278,558

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean 15⅝

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.05 above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2..2.00 above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7		No. 8..1.00 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7		No. 9..1.60 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1.Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2.Nom. above No. 7		No. 7.. .. above No. 7	
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25¼@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	18 @18½
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19¾@21¼
Pajo	21½@22½	Prto Cabello	17½@18½
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19½@20½
Trujillo	17¾@18	Ocana	18¾@19
Bocono	17½@18¼	Bucara'ga	18¾@19½
Tovar	17¾@18¼	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18¾@20	Bogota	20 @21¼
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18½	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	18¾@19¼	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21½
Costa Rica	17 @21	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22½
Do, washed	19¼@20½	Jamaica	16¾@20¾

COTTON.

Contracts were less active and generally weak all day, with the close steady at 6@9 points decline, influenced by lower Liverpool, improved crop conditions, and local realizing; spot was easy but unchanged; sales, 1,100 bales for export and 1,400 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	..
Middling uplands	7

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	¼c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	High.	Low.	Sales.
June	6.73@6.74	6.80	6.73	1,300
July	6.73@6.74	6.77	6.71	1,100
August	6.75@6.76	6.83	6.72	52,800
September	6.79@6.80	6.87	6.77	9,700
October	6.84@6.85	6.92	6.81	47,000
November	6.87@6.88	6.96	6.85	9,400
December	6.92@ ..	7.01	6.88	15,600
January	6.97@ ..	7.06	6.94	9,900
February	7.02@7.03	7.11	7.02	700
March	7.07@7.08	7.11	7.06	700
Total				148,200

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	07	47	44	75	86	..
New-Orleans	50	368	215	75	109	..
Mobile	12	8	3	18	..	..
Savannah	5	139	66	248	87	..
Charleston	3	1	12	..	165	..
Wilmington	101	..	..	1	..	..
Norfolk	10	..	6	2	75	..
Boston	705	742	558	648	240	..
Philadelphia	363	..	12	160	..	..
Total	1315	1315	910	1177	762	..
This day last week	1917	2078	3020	2356	987	1049
This day last year	2012	3483	2001	928	2445	1327

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS.—Under an extremely dull trade and some pressure to sell nearly all kinds of domestic white beans are weaker. Marrow can be bought at $2.50, and medium would not exceed $2 in any quantity. Red kidney firmly held pending the receipt of orders for next week's bout. California lima higher and very scarce. Foreign beans jobbing slowly at barely sustained prices. Green peas steady. We quote: Beans—Domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.50; do, pea, $2.15@$2.17½; do, medium, $2@$2.02½; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $2.05@$2.07½; do, turtle soup, $1.40@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $3.35@$3.40; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign pea, $1.85@ $1.90; do, foreign medium, $1.70@$1.85; green peas, bbls, $1.05@$1.07½; do, bags, $1; do, Scotch, $1.

BUTTER—There is an outlet for about all of the fancy creamery arriving, with buyers unable to secure any concessions. Low grades continue plenty and accumulating. State dairy without much demand, but receipts are light.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin, and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @14
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, fancy	11½@12
Factory, tubs, first	10½@11
Factory, tubs, seconds	10 @..
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 9
Old Western, dairy or factory	8 @ 9½

CHEESE—The demand from shippers and the home trade has used up about all of the best large full cream, and the position is strong. Part skims are fairly active, and firm for choice.

State, full cream, large, colored, fancy	8 @..
State, full cream, large, dead white, f'y	8 @..
State, full cream, large, nat. col., f'cy	7¾@..
State, full cream, large, prime to choice	7¼@ 7¾
State, full cream, large, fair to good	6 @7
State, full cream, large, common	6 @ 6¼
State, full cream, small size, col., f'cy	8¼@..
State, full cream, small size, white	8 @ 8¼
State, full cream, small, good to choice	7¼@ 7¾
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	6½@ 7
State, part skims, Chenango and neighboring counties, large size, choice	5 @ 5½
State, part skims, fair to prime	3½@ 4½
State, part skims, common	2½@ 3
State, full skims	1½@ 2

EGGS—A steady market, with very moderate inquiries and stocks more than ample.

State and Pennsylvania	13 @ 14
Western, fresh-gathered	11½@ 12½
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$1.75 @$2.50
Southwestern, candled	2.50 @ ..

FRUITS—Fresh: Choice cars peaches in to-day from South and North Carolina; the stock is still of ordinary early variety, and generally either too hard and green or too soft; prices show about former range, with a slow demand. Plums dull; good cherries firmer; currants easier under light supply; strawberries in light supply, but generally too poor to bring good prices; raspberries steady; fine large huckleberries firm, but inferior stock plenty and neglected; more blackberries offering and prices favoring buyers; watermelons steady; muskmelons very dull, unless unusually fine; prices irregular. We quote: Apples, red Southern, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, green, per bbl, $1@$2; peaches, Southern, per carrier, $1@ $2.50; do, per flat case, 50c@$1; plums, per carrier, $1.50@$2.50; cherries, poor to choice, per lb, 2@3c; currants, per quart, 7@8c; do, per lb, 6@6½c; strawberries, Western New-York, per quart, 5@10c; do, near-by, 5@7c; blackberries, cultivated Jersey, per quart, 14@16c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 12@ 14c; do, North Carolina, 12c; do, small Jersey, 10@12c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 9@11c; do, North Carolina, 6@10c; raspberries, up-river, three-to-quart cup, 5@7c; do, four-to-quart cup, 4@5c; blackcap, up-river, three-to-quart cup, 4c; do, Jersey, per pint, 4@5c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 3@4c; gooseberries, per quart, 4@7c; huckleberries, North Carolina, per quart, 6@ 10c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 5@8c; do, Pennsylvania, per basket, 50@65c; watermelons, per 100, $12@$25; muskmelons, per basket, 50c@$1.50.

FRUITS—DRIED—There is a firm holding of evaporated apples, but the trade passing at the moment is light; would be difficult to buy prime apples below 6¾c, and a few fancy have been jobbed at 7½c; sun-dried scarce and firmer; cores and skins not moving; small fruits without demand of importance and values are easy; apricots slightly firmer and selling very well, and prunes are having a good consumptive trade. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 7¼c; do, prime to choice, 76@7c; do, common to good, 5½@6¼c; do, sun-dried, 5¼@5¾c; cores and skins, 2@2½c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; prunes, State, 3½@4c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 6@ 9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@14c; do, unpeeled, 5@8c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@8¼c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Two more cars on sale to-day. Chickens plenty and weaker. Fowls steady, but in only moderate demand. Other kinds unchanged. We quote: Spring chickens, local, per lb, 15@20c; do, Western, 14@19c; do, Southern, 13@13½c; fowls, 10c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@8½c; ducks, 40@80c; geese, 65c@$1.12.

DRESSED—Receipts light from the West, and market generally firm. Fowls show further advance, and fresh goods are cleaning up closely. Large Spring chickens are firmer, but for small and medium sizes there is little change. Long Island Spring ducks weak. Squabs steady. We quote: Turkeys, Western, straight lots, 9@9½c; fowls, fresh, 11c; old cocks, dry-picked, 5@ 6c; do, scalded, 4½5c; old ducks, Western, 5@8c; Spring ducks, local, 17@18c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 23@30c; do, Long Island, scalded, 22@25c; do, Western, dry-picked, 18@25c; do, scalded, 16@22c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.25.

GAME—We quote: Partridges, per pair, 75c@$1; grouse, $1.25@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $2@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market steady but quiet. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 80@85c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 60@75c; do, shipping, 55@60c. Clover mixed, 55@65c; clover, 50c. Rye straw, 40@65c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in large receipts, and largely under choice, with trading quiet and prices weak. Tomatoes firm. Other vegetables in moderate demand.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen bunches	.. @$1.00
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	50@ 75
Cucumbers, Norfolk, per basket	75@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	60@ 85
Cabbages, L. I., per 100	$1.50@ 2.00
Cabbages, Norf., Flat Dutch, per bbl	50@ 65
Cabbages, Norf., small, per bbl	40@ 50
Eggplants, Florida, per ½ bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Egyptian, 110-lb sack	2.00@ 2.10
Onions, Tenn., per bbl	2.40@ 2.50
Onions, Md., Potato, per bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Onions, Md., Potato, per basket	1.00@ 1.25
Onions, Va., Potato, per bbl	..@ 2.00
Onions, Va., Potato, per basket	90@ 1.00
Peas, L. I., per bag	75@ 1.00
String beans, L. I., per bag	1.25@ 1.75
String beans, Md. and Va., per basket	1.75@ 2.00
String beans, Norf., wax, ½-bbl bask	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Norf., green, ½-bbl. bask	1.00@ 1.25
Squash, Norfolk, Summer, per ½-bbl	75@ 1.25
Squash, Florida, Marrow, per bbl	1.00@ 1.25
Tomatoes, Savannah, per crate	1.00@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, choice, per carrier	1.25@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Fla., common, per carrier	75@ 1.00
Tomatoes, Mississippi, per flat case	1.00@ 1.50
Turnips, Jerseys, Russia, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Turnips, white, per 100 bunches	1.00@ 2.00

POTATOES.

Charleston Rose, good to prime, bbl	2.75@ 3.25
Savannah Rose, good to prime	2.75@ 3.00
Charleston and Savannah, Chili Red, good to prime, bbl	2.75@ 3.00
N. C. Rose, fair to prime	2.00@ 3.00
N. C., Chili Red, fair to prime	1.75@ 2.50
Norfolk Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	2.00@ 3.00
Eastern Shore, Rose, fair to prime, bbl	2.00@ 2.75
Virginia, Chili Red, per bbl	1.75@ 2.50
Southern, poor to fair, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Southern, culls, per bbl	50@ .75
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.50@ 1.75
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.75@ 2.00

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades were in demand at full prices, but otherwise a light trade reported.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open-kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 50° test.	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Business was very good, and firm prices ruled for fine stock.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3¼@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2½
Fair	3⅞@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice bran,	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¼		

SUGAR—The market was without life, but previous prices were quoted. Refined unchanged and in light demand.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 13-16@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 9-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3¼ @..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 18 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅝ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cubes	4 7-16@4⅝
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Extra fine granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4⅞
Cubes	4 11-16@4⅞
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4⅞
Diamond A	4 7-16@4⅝
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅛
Columbia A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4⅛ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 9	4 @4 5-16
No. 7	3 15-16@4⅛
No. 8	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 9	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 10	3 11-16@3¾
No. 11	3 11-16@3⅞
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅜ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—Trading was only moderate, but the feeling was firmer on the top grades.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice		8 @ 8½	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime		6 @ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common		4 @ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice		5 @..	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime		2½@ 3	
State N. Y., old olds		2 @ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice		8 @ 9	

HIDES—Scarcity of supplies was the only reason for a moderate business, at very full prices.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	20½@..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	20½@..
Cordova, selected	21@24	20½@..
California, selected	22@25	19½@..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21@22	16 @18
Bogota, selected	21@23	16 @17½
Central America, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railway Rates and Coal Prices to be Maintained.

IMPORTANT ACTION BY THE PRESIDENTS

Obstacles to Prosperity Removed by Cast-Iron Agreements—Sharp Declines in Chicago Gas and Sugar —A Professional Market.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The most important news of the day was not known in Wall Street until after the close of business, otherwise the tone of the market might have been very different. The agreement of the trunk line Presidents to absolutely maintain the full published tariffs of east-bound and west-bound freight rates on all classes of traffic insures profitable business to the roads and means the opening of an era of prosperity which must in the near future be reflected in appreciation of the securities, not only of the companies immediately concerned, but of the great majority of all railway issues.

Another important piece of news which was not known until after the close of business was the harmonious action of the coal sales agents in agreeing to an output for July of 2,800,000 tons, or 75 per cent. of the June production, and at the same time in agreeing to maintain circular prices. With the trunk lines operated in harmony, and the war among the coal producers ended, it is fair to say that more progress has been made toward prosperity to-day than at any time since the revival in business began. The gathering of the railway and coal Presidents as guests of Mr. Morgan at the Metropolitan Club to-night was conceived with the view of bringing about the understandings which were unexpectedly reached in the earlier part of the day, but that fact certainly did not detract from the joyfulness of the social meeting in the evening.

To-day's market, notwithstanding exciting movements in a few specialties, was almost wholly professional. In the early trading the coal stocks advanced sharply, in expectation of harmonious action by the coal sales agents. The early advance, however, was not retained, as the group declined in sympathy with the weakness in the industrials. The trading in Reading reached 73,708 shares, and, together with that in Sugar and Chicago Gas, comprised nearly two-thirds of the day's business. Sugar was weak from the start, sold down to 110¾, and closed at 110¾, a net loss of 3½ points. Chicago Gas, while not quite so active as Sugar, was even weaker, in the morning it sold at 71¼, but late in the day broke to 63⅝, rallying at the close to 65⅞, a net loss of 5⅜ points. The sharp decline in Chicago Gas was due to the discovery that insiders had liquidated some days ago. Traders sold freely, and in the absence of support, stop orders were reached, the execution of which hastened the decline. Distillers was the one industrial which was strong in the face of the general weakness of the group, and it closed ¼ higher, at 21¾. There was undoubtedly covering by brokers representing ex-President Greenhut.

The Granger stocks were inactive, but suffered in the afternoon with the general list. Burlington lost a point, Rock Island ⅝, Northwestern ⅝, and St. Paul ¾. New-England was strong on short covering, and closed 1⅜ higher, at 50, having sold at 51 during the day. Kansas and Texas issues lost small fractions, while Wheeling and Lake Erie common gained ¼, and the preferred 1⅜ points. The market at the close, outside of the active specialties, was dull and fairly firm in view of the movements noted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in fair demand, and the supply was liberal. Rates were 1@1½ per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was quiet, with some transactions, but there was no pressure to sell. Rates were 2¼@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $85,811,503, and the balances were $6,785,174. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $257,026.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was very dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.88½@4.88¾ for 60 day bills, $4.89⅝@4.89¾ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—75c premium. Boston—15c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	1¼
New-York Central	1⅛
New-York & New-England	1¾
Northern Pacific pf	⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	1¾

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil	1
American Sugar Ref	2¾
American Sugar Ref. pf	⅞
American Tobacco	⅞
Chicago Gas	5⅜
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	1
C., C., C. & St. L	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron	⅝
Consolidated Gas	1½
General Electric	1¼
Lake Erie & Western pf	⅞
Long Island Traction	⅞
Manhattan	1½
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	1⅞
Minn. Iron	1⅜
Mo. Pacific	1¼
Mo., K. & T. pf	1½
National Linseed Oil	⅝
New-York, Sus. & Western pf	⅞
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	⅞
Tenn. C. & I	1¼
Tol., A., A. & N. M	1⅜

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Reading, ⅝, to 9⅝; Illinois Central, ½, to 98½; New-York Central, ½, to 104½, and Union Pacific, ⅛, to 12⅝. Declined—Louisville and Nashville, ⅝, to 59¼; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅝, to 16⅜; St. Paul, ¼, to 69¾; Atchison, ¼, to 10; Southern, ¼, to 14⅜; Chesapeake and Ohio, ¼, to 23; Southern preferred, ⅛, to 42¼; Wabash preferred, ⅛, to 20⅛, and Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 54⅞. Erie sold at 10⅝, do, seconds, at 18⅝. British consols were strong at an advance of 3-16, to 107 5-16 for money; 107⅝ for the account. The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £149,366 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 62.97 per cent., is now 61.65 per cent., against an increase from 70.46 per cent. to 70.88 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £43,000. Money, ¾@1 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 9-16 per cent. Bar silver closed at 30¼d per ounce. Spanish 4s, 67¾.

Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 101f 65c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 21½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of 1,825,000f in gold and 2,150,000f in silver.

Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 41 pfennige for sight, and 20 marks 37 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	28¼	28¼	28	28	27½	28¼	415
American Cotton Oil pf	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	74½	75½	50
American Express	113½	113½	113½	113½	113	116	5
*American Sugar Refining	113⅜	113⅜	110¾	110⅝	110⅝	111	70,753
*American Sugar Refining pf	99½	99¾	99	99	99	99½	625
American Tobacco	113⅜	114⅜	113¼	113½	113⅜	114	4,260
Atch., T. & S. Fé, 1st ln. pd.	95	97	95	96	96	96	2,660
Canada Southern	55⅝	55⅝	54¾	54¾	54¾	55	825
Chesapeake & Ohio	22	22	22	22	21⅞	22½	650
Chicago Gas	71	71¼	63⅞	65⅝	65½	65¾	64,455
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	58½	63½	58½	53½	54½	55	6
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅝	99⅝	98⅞	98⅞	98¾	99	1,832
Chicago & Northwestern pf	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	143½	145½	10
Chi., R. I. & P.	85⅜	85⅞	84⅝	84½	84½	84⅝	5,210
Chicago, St. Louis &	46	46	45	45¼	45	45½	1,500
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	68¼	68⅝	67⅞	68	67¾	68	9,150
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	72⅜	73	72	72	71⅞	72¼	1,525
Colorado Fuel & Iron	34⅝	35¼	33½	33¾	33¾	34	1,148
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9	9¼	125
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26¼	26¼	26	26	25¾	26½	300
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143⅞	144⅞	144	144	144	145	335
Columbus & Hudson	129	131½	120	130	120	130	4,319
Delaware, Lack. & Western	102½	104¾	102½	103¾	102¾	104	1,240
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47	47	47	47¼	47⅝	12
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	21	21⅝	20⅜	21¼	21⅛	21¾	21,785
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	15½	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15	16	200
General Electric	58¼	58¼	58	58	57⅝	58	200
Great Northern pf	36½	36⅞	36	36¼	36	36¼	4,590
Illinois Central	134	134	134	134	133	136	100
Iowa Central	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	96	97	50
Laclede Gas	10½	10⅝	10	10	10	10¼	250
Lake Erie & Western	27	27	27	27	26	27	450
Lake Erie & Western pf	24⅞	24⅞	24¾	24¾	24⅜	25	200
Lake Shore	84¾	84¾	84	84	84	84½	512
*Long Island Traction	150½	150½	150¼	150¼	150	151	200
Louisville & Nashville	12⅝	12⅝	11	11	11	11¾	4,775
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	58	58½	57⅝	57⅝	57⅜	57⅝	1,320
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	84	85	84	84	84	84	500
Manhattan Consolidated	114⅝	114⅝	112⅞	112⅞	112⅜	113¼	1,110
Minn. & St. Louis	22	22	22	22	21½	22	200
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	86½	88½	10
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	47	47	47	47	47	48	900
Minnesota Iron	64	64	64	64	63½	65	150
Missouri Pacific	31⅞	32	30½	30½	30⅜	31	4,180
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18¼	18¼	17½	18	17⅜	18	1,220
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	37⅜	37½	36½	36⅝	36½	36¾	3,380
*National Lead Company	34¾	34¾	34½	34½	34½	35	400
*National Lead Company pf	90	90	90	90	89⅜	90½	225
National Linseed Oil	20	20	20	20	20	20½	350
New-Jersey Central	100¾	102	100¼	100¼	100⅜	100¼	4,120
New-York Central	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	102⅜	102	102¾	150
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	48¾	51	48¾	50	50	50¼	5,512
New-York, L. E. & Western	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½	17	5
New-York, Sus. & Western	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	380
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	50
North American	20½	20½	28	28¼	28¼	28¾	1,945
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝	520
Northern Pacific pf	4	4	4	4	4	4¼	745
Ontario & Western	16½	17	16¼	17	16¼	16¾	735
Pacific Mail	17⅞	18¼	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17⅞	700
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½	1,050
Philadelphia & Reading	5½	5¾	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾	200
Pittsburg & Western pf	20½	20½	20⅛	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	73,780
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝	51½	52	10
Pullman Palace Car Co	173	173	173	173	172½	174	100
Rio Grande Western	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	17	18¼	150
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17	17	16¾	16¾	16¾	17	100
St. Paul & Omaha	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	40	724
St. Paul & Omaha pf	117	117	117	117	117	119	10
Southern Pacific	24⅜	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	24	24½	400
Southern Railway	14	14	14	14	13¾	14	604
Southern Railway pf	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	40¾	41	2,556
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38	38	36¾	36¾	36¾	37	14,120
Texas Pacific	13¾	13¾	13	13	12⅞	13	325
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2¾	2¾	2	2	2	2¼	200
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	6	6	6	6	6		200
Union Pacific	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾		200
United States Cordage	1½	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½	710
United States Cordage pf	3¼	3¼	2½	2½	2¼	2¾	2,118
United States Cordage gtd	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	7½	780
United States Rubber	40¾	40¾	40¼	40¼	6	7¾	528
United States Rubber pf	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	40¼	40¾	631
*United States Leather	10⅜	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	92⅞	93¼	100
*United States Leather pf	94	94⅝	94	94	94	94⅝	1,025
Wabash	8¾	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	525
Wabash pf	20⅜	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅞	320
Western Union Telegraph	92⅝	92⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	2,310
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¼	18¼	17¼	17¼	17½	17⅝	320
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	52	54	51¾	53	52¾	53	19,047
							1,255
Total sales							358,196
*Unlisted.							

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.12	.12	.12	.12	.11	.12	1,000
Kingston & Pembroke	.27	.27	.27	.27	.25	.27	273
Standard	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	..	..	100
Total sales							1,373

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s	1,000	111½	111½	111½	111½
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s	1,000	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝
	500	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾
Trust Co Certfs	10,000	75½	75½	75½	75½
	5,000	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝	75⅝
	15,000	75	75	75	75
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d	2-8s, Class A	134	134	134	134
	500	25	25	25	25
Trust Co Certfs	1st instlmt paid				
	5,000	27½	27½	27½	27½
	5,000	28	28	28	28
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s	3,000	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Bur, C. R & N 1st	1,000	83	83	83	83
	1,000	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
	1,000	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
Cent'l of N J Gen 5s	1,000	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
C & O Pur M'y Fd	4,000	108	108	108	108
Ches & O Gen 4½s	1,000	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
Chic, R & Q Cons 7s	1,000	136	136	136	136
Chic, R & Q Cons 5s	1,000	123½	123½	123½	123½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s	11,000	100	100	100	100
Chic, G L & C Co 1st	7,000	96	96	96	96
Chic & Northwestern	30-year Deb 5s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
Chic, R I & Pac 6s	1,000	131	131	131	131
Chic, R I & P 12xt 5s	19,000	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Cle & Canton 1st	1,000	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
Col Coal & Iron 6s	5,000	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
	1,000	86	86	86	86
Colorado Mid'l 4s	17,000	87	87	87	87
Trust Co Certfs	1,000	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
Col & 9th Avenue 1st	30,000	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
	5,000	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
	5,000	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
	5,000	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
Del & Hud 7s	1,000	134	134	134	134
Del & Hud 7s	1,000	134	134	134	134
Del & Hud Can

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank,
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
43 and 45 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

FIRST MTGE. 5% BONDS

OF THE

CLEVELAND & CANTON R. R. CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED gives notice that in pursuance of an order entered in the United States Circuit Court, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, on June 26th, 1895, he was authorized and directed to take up and pay the coupon which matured January 1, 1895, upon the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland & Canton Railroad Company. The holders of the aforesaid coupons are therefore notified that they will be paid the amount thereof upon presentation of the coupons at the offices of the INTERNATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, in the City of Boston, or of the

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

in the City of NEW-YORK, on or after the 29th day of June, 1895.

Under said order said coupons when taken up are to be entitled to the protection of the lien of the First Mortgage as against all other lienors, creditors, or claimants of or against the Cleveland & Canton and Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad Companies or their properties, and all other persons and companies whomsoever, except the holders of bonds and future coupons secured by said First Mortgage.

J. W. WARDWELL,
Receiver, Cleveland, Canton & Southern Railroad Company.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, June 28, 1895.

Believing it to be in the interest of all parties to the reorganization, the Committee have extended the time for deposit of securities of the United States Cordage Company with the **Manhattan Trust Company, in New-York**, and the **Old Colony Trust Company, in Boston**, to and including July 12, 1895, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds.

Guaranteed Stock, with first installment of **$5.00** per share.

Preferred Stock, with first installment of **$2.50** per share.

Common Stock, with first installment of **$1.25** per share.

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after July 12, 1895, except in the discretion of the Committee, and subject to such penalties as may be prescribed.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

John L. Cadwalader, Esq., Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.

A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

NOTICE.—The Receiver of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company hereby advertises for bids for the purchase of the property and the franchises and privileges of the Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, which, with the approval of the Superior Court for New-Haven County, in the State of Connecticut, he may sell. Bids will be received by mail until September 1st, 1895, and they should be addressed to EDMUND ZACHER, Receiver of Newport News & Mississippi Valley Company, New-Haven, Conn.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

E. Rollins Morse & Brother

AND

E. H. Rollins & Sons,

BOSTON,

Offer for subscription at par the

CAPITAL STOCK

OF THE

Providence Building Company

OF PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Organized under the Laws of the State of Rhode Island, consisting of 16,000 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, of which 15,000 shares are offered.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS WILL BE OPENED JUNE 28 AND CLOSED ON OR BEFORE JULY 3.

Payments of subscriptions to be made as follows:

Five per cent. on application.

Thirty-five per cent. on allotment.

The remainder as called for by the Treasurer, but not over 10 per cent. in any one month.

THE RIGHT IS RESERVED TO REDUCE THE AMOUNT OF OR REJECT ANY SUBSCRIPTION. NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES WILL BE ISSUED ON ALLOTMENTS. ARRANGEMENTS MAY BE MADE LATER FOR ALLOWANCES OF INTEREST ON PREPAYMENTS OF SUBSCRIPTIONS IN FULL.

This company has bought the property known as the Grosvenor Estate, fronting on Weybosset Street, and next to the Post Office, in Providence, and it is believed to be the best location in the city for office purposes. The company will erect thereon a bank and office building which it is estimated will cost, including lands, taxes during construction, architect's fees, and carrying charges, about $1,500,000.

The by-laws of the company provide that no mortgage can be issued unless sanctioned by the owners of three-fourths of the stock.

There is an actual scarcity of good offices in Providence, which is shown by the fact that before the plans were ready to be exhibited applications were made by enough tenants to fill four floors of the new building.

The contract calls for a building ten stories high, to be made of steel, with a stone and brick facing, strictly fire-proof, and superior to any building now in existence in Providence.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE ESTIMATED YEARLY INCOME, AND IS THOUGHT TO BE CONSERVATIVE:

BASEMENT AND PRIVILEGES	$10,000
GROUND FLOOR	35,000
FIRST FLOOR	17,500
EIGHT UPPER FLOORS, 103,200	
	$165,700
DEDUCT 10 PER CENT. FOR VACANCIES	16,570
	$149,130
ESTIMATED ANNUAL EXPENSES.	
TAXES	$14,000
EXPENSES	26,000
	$40,000
LEAVING A SURPLUS APPLICABLE TO DIVIDENDS	$109,130

BOSTON, JUNE 26, 1895.

Subscriptions will be received by

Dunscomb & Jennison,

59 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

Reorganization

OF THE

Central Railroad & Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and properties of the **Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia** and the other lines embraced in its system has been prepared, and **The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York** has been, by proper agreements and request, appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said Trust Company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and execute the reorganization, namely:

A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The Committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds.

The Committee representing the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS UNDER THIS PLAN ARE INVITED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTIES IN INTEREST:

(1.) The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(2.) The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(3.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.

(4.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

(5.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

(6.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

(7.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Company.

(8.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSITS IS HEREBY LIMITED TO THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1895.

Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the reorganization which may be desired by the security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by **Messrs. Samuel Thomas** and **Thomas F. Ryan,** at their office, in the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Depository.

By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Columbus and Western Railway Company.

The sale of this property, under the terms of the decree of foreclosure, may take place within eight weeks after July 1, 1895.

The committee, having on deposit more than four-fifths of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, hereby give notice that deposits of said bonds will be received without penalty at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK CITY, until July 15, 1895.

R. G. ROLSTON,
M. TAYLOR PYNE,
M. L. SCUDDER,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
Office of the Treasurer,
New-York, June 24, 1895.

For the purpose of a quarterly dividend, payable on the 15th day of July next, the transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 29th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 16th of July next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY COMPANY.

The receiver's certificates issued by the undersigned will be redeemed on presentation to the Chase National Bank on and after the first day of July, prox. Interest will cease after that day.

T. G. BUSH, Receiver.

Financial.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until July 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, June 7, 1895.

P. & E. R. R. CO. SINKING FUND.
New-York, June 17, 1895.

The following bonds of the Paducah & Elizabethtown Railroad Company, being First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Nos. 19, 37, 48, 52, 57, 60, 93, 114, 124, 133, 143, 151, 165, 177, 179, 234, 250, 295, 332, 355, 358, 427, 443, 467, 476, 488, and 493, have this day been drawn by lot for redemption by the undersigned Trustees, and will be paid on presentation at the office of William Mahl, Room 8, seventh floor, Mills Building, 23 Broad St., on the 1st day of August next, when interest will cease to accrue on said bonds.

WILLIAM MAHL, Trustee.

Dividends.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office of WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
63 Broadway.
New-York, June 20, 1895.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable July 15, 1895, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 29, 1895, and reopen July 16, 1895.

H. B. PARSONS, Assistant Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
June 25, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE MARKET AND FULTON NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 25th, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer book will be closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

STEINWAY RAILWAY COMPANY
OF LONG ISLAND CITY.
NEW-YORK, June 26th, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due July 1st, will be paid as usual by THE STATE TRUST CO., 34 Wall St.

WALTER A. PEASE, Assistant Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.—QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable to stockholders on and after July 1, until which time transfer books will remain closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.

A dividend of Ten Per Cent., out of the earnings of the last six months, has to-day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 21, 1895.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, prox. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

COLUMBIA BANK,
5th Av., and 42d St.,
NEW-YORK, June 20th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a regular semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 20th until July 2d, 1895.

W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
New-York, June 22, 1895.

EIGHTY-FOURTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed from June 22 until July 1, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

ILLINOIS STEEL COMPANY DEBENTURES, ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO R. R. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Coupons on the above maturing July 1st, 1895, will be paid on and after that date at the office of

CUYLER, MORGAN & CO.
44 Pine St., New-York.

THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK.
New-York, June 26th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

BROOKLYN, QUEENS COUNTY AND SUBURBAN RAILROAD CO.,
Brooklyn, June 26th, 1895.

The coupons due July 1st, 1895, on this company's first mortgage bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the First National Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHN G. JENKINS, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BOWERY BANK OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, June 25, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, out of the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1895.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

P. C. MAYHEW, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK.
New-York, June 19, 1895.
91ST DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

A. T. J. RICE, Cashier.

THE HOME BANK,
303 West 42d St.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1895.
15th Regular Dividend.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on and after July 1, 1895.

J. P. DUNNING, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
New-York, June 18, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 18, 1895.

The Directors of this company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the company, payable on and after July 15. The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 15, inclusive.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

SIXTIETH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
NEW-YORK, June 21st, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after July 1st next. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

G. E. SOUPER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Monday, 1st July, proximo.

Transfer books closed until July 2, 1895.

W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK,
New-York, June 21, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1895. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 8, 1895.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

LOUISVILLE, NEW-ALBANY & CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.

No. 80 Broadway, New-York, June 27, 1895.

Coupons due July 1, 1895, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Chase National Bank, 15 Nassau St., New-York.

J. A. HILTON, Assistant Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, June 21, 1895.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK.
New-York, June 25, 1895.

A dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1895.

D. C. TIEBOUT, Cashier.

NINETEENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, June 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per cent., (3 per cent.) payable July 1st, 1895.

L. H. HOLLOWAY, Assistant Cashier.

BRIDGEPORT TRACTION COMPANY.

The coupons of the Bridgeport Traction Company, due July 1, 1895, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of REDMOND, KERR & CO., 41 Wall St., New-York City.

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Interest due July 1, 1895, on the following-named bonds will be paid on and after that date at the banking house of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New-York City, viz.:

Southern Railway Co. First Consol. 5 per cent. Mortgage.
Richmond & Danville R. R. Co. Consol. 6 per cent. Mortgage.
Georgia Pacific Railway Co. First Mortgage.
Richmond, York River & Chesapeake R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 per cent.
Western North Carolina R. R. First Mortgage 6 per cent.
Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta R. R. 1st Mtge. (extended) 5 per cent.
Columbia & Greenville R. R. 1st Mortgage.
Franklin & Pittsylvania R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent. and Divisional Mortgage 5 per cent.
Alabama Central Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent.
Knoxville & Ohio Railroad First Mortgage 6 per cent.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

COUPONS PAYABLE JULY 1ST, 1895.
AT THE OFFICE OF THE

NEW-YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY,

46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st Mtge.
State of Alabama.
Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R.
Globe Street Railway Debenture Bonds.
Union Belt Line Street Railway 2d Mtge.
Terminal Warehouse Company.
Spring Valley Coal Company.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Edison Electric Light & Power Co., Erie, Penn.
Ocean Steamship Company.

Tennessee Bonds.

The interest maturing July 1st on $13,500,000 3s Bonds of the State of Tennessee will be paid at our banking house, 16 and 18 Wall St., or by the Treasurer of the State, at Nashville, on JUNE 28TH WITHOUT REBATE.

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, State of Tennessee.

New-York, June 26th, 1895.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
Chicago, June 24, 1895.

A dividend of Fifty Cents per share will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this Company's stock registered on the closing of the transfer books.

The transfer books will be closed June 28, and reopen July 23, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

Sixth National Bank.

254.

New-York, June 26, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1895.

A. E. COLSON, Cashier.

DES MOINES & FORT DODGE RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
CHICAGO, June 15, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. will be paid Aug. 1 next to the shareholders of this company's preferred stock, registered on the closing of the transfer books.

Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of July 5, and reopen Aug. 2, 1895.

W. G. PURDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK,
29 Wall Street,
NEW-YORK, June 25th, 1895.

One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Dividend.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of July next.

The transfer books will remain closed to that date.

ISAAC H. WALKER, Cashier.

New-York, June 22, 1895.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1895.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Savings Banks.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

644 BROADWAY.

88th Semi-Annual Dividend.

NEW-YORK, June 20, 1895.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 or under, and at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on the excess of $500 and not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst. Payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

EMIGRANT

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK,

51 Chambers St., New-York.

New-York, June 24, 1895.

DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Bank have ordered that interest be paid to Depositors entitled thereto for the six and three months ending June 30, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all deposits up to the limit of Three Thousand Dollars, ($3,000.)

Interest will be credited under date of July 1st, 1895, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 15th.

JAMES McMAHON, President.

DAVID LEDWITH, Comptroller.

IRVING

Savings Institution,

96 Warren St., New-York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30th, 1895, at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 15th, 1895. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.

G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK,

128 AND 130 BOWERY.

NEW-YORK, June 10, 1895.

A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum, has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of Five Dollars and upward, and not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on or after Monday, July 22, 1895, in accordance with the provisions of the by-laws.

Dividends not called for will be credited to each account and be entitled to future interest the same as a deposit.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN P. TOWNSEND, President.
ROBERT LEONARD, Secretary.
ISAAC P. MAILLER, Assistant Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION

341 AND 343 BOWERY.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1895, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and on the excess of $500, not exceeding $3,000 in all, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable on and after July 15, 1895. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1895.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Interest as usual: FOUR Per Cent. on the first $1,000. THREE Per Cent. on the excess up to $3,000. Written up July 18, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
GEORGE N. BIRDSALL, Treasurer.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Secretary.

Savings Banks' Dividends.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

NO. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend has been declared to Depositors entitled thereto under the By-laws for the six months ending **June 30, 1895,** at the rate of **Four Per Cent. per Annum** on all sums from $5 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, **July 15, 1895.**

Deposits are received from all persons and not exclusively from merchants' clerks, and if made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open (holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M. Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

ANDREW WARNER, President.
C. C. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

WHEREAS, THE FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of Sioux City, Iowa, has made default in the payment of the interest due January 1, 1895, and April 1, 1895, respectively, upon its bonds or debentures, known and designated as its 6 per cent. Currency Debentures, and said interest has ever since said respective dates and for more than sixty days, remained, and now is, wholly in arrears and unpaid, and,

WHEREAS, Consequent on said default, and under and in conformity with the terms and conditions of that certain trust agreement bearing date April 12, 1886, and executed by said Fidelity Loan and Trust Company to the undersigned as Trustee for the purpose of securing the payment of said bonds or debentures, the undersigned has been requested in writing by Otto T. Bannard, Thos. T. Barr, and Benj. Graham, constituting a committee known as the Reorganization Committee of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, and holding upward of $1,-012,000.00 of said debentures, being a large majority in number and amount of the debentures forming each of Series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, N, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF, GG, HH, II, JJ, KK, LL, MM, NN, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, FFF, and GGG thereof, and by the People's Savings Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, holding all of the outstanding debentures in Series P thereof; the Rhode Island Hospital and Trust Company, holding a large majority in number and amount of Series O thereof; the Mechanics' Savings Bank, holding all the outstanding debentures of Series M thereof, and by the said Mechanics' Savings Bank, and the said Reorganization Committee, holding or acting in conformity with the desire of the holders of all the debentures in Series OO thereof, to sell at public auction in the City of New-York, the mortgage notes and mortgages of real estate collateral thereto, and other property held by or assigned to it, and now in the possession as Trustee in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust Agreement in that regard contained.

NOW, THEREFORE, By virtue of said requests in writing, and of the right and authority of the undersigned in the premises as Trustee, as aforesaid, the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York will, in its capacity as Trustee upon the trusts expressed in said Trust Agreement, sell at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, all the mortgage notes and all the mortgages collateral thereto, and other property heretofore assigned to it and in its possession, and held by it under said Trust Agreement as security for the payments of said respective Series of bonds or debentures hereinbefore specified.

In every case, all of the mortgage notes and mortgages pertaining to a single series of bonds or debentures will be sold together, as one lot or parcel, unless one or more persons shall before the day appointed for said sale notify the undersigned, as Trustee, in writing, that he or they desire to bid upon a specific mortgage note and mortgage, or specific mortgage notes and mortgages, held as security for the outstanding debentures, in one or more series, and requesting that the said specific note and mortgage, or mortgage notes and mortgages, be put up for sale separately.

Any debenture holder or holders may bid at such sale, and may turn in his or their debenture or debentures in payment of the purchase price bid for any mortgage or mortgages, and accompanying evidences of ownership legal for the series to which said debenture or debentures may belong, at such sum as said debenture holder or holders would be entitled to receive as such from the net proceeds of the sale of any such series in case the purchase price were wholly paid in cash.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned has collected and holds principal and interest money for account of said respective series, hereinbefore specified, as follows, viz.:

For Series A, $2,373.81; for Series B, $405.41; for Series C, $1,522.03; for Series D, $1,759.41; for Series E, $6,197.06; for Series F, $5,347.12; for Series G, $1,397.50; for Series H, $1,034.72; for Series I, $880.49; for Series K, $2,636.12; for Series L, $3,057.77; for Series M, $1,139.76; for Series N, $1,016.46; for Series O, $2,626.68; for Series P, $3,673.53; for Series Q, $1,107.15; for Series R, $1,223.10; for Series S, $1,075.86; for Series T, $70.14; for Series U, $3,145.78; for Series V, $5,678.32; for Series W, $568.70; for Series X, $2,346.39; for Series Y, $354.47; for Series Z, $2,636.56; for Series AA, $7,715.38; for Series BB, $1,741.67; for Series EE, $276.45; for Series GG, $545.34; for Series II, $1,370.85; for Series KK, $1,572.57; for Series LL, $5,048.86; for Series NN, $2,114.40; for Series OO, $2,961.87; for Series PP, $1,523.00; for Series QQ, $3,497.76; for Series SS, $1,553.19; for Series TT, $3,850.18; for Series VV, $1,034.51; for WW, $2,983.62; for Series XX, $396.43; for Series YY, $10,378.91; for Series ZZ, $2,407.60; for Series AAA, $6,000.74; for Series BBB, $16,-217.38; for Series CCC, $13,636.54; for Series DDD, $2,386.69; for Series EEE, $506.65; for Series FFF, $374.75, and Series GGG, $109.67; and that any debenture holder shall be entitled to have his aliquot share thereof and of any additional amount collected after the payment of all charges and expenses thereupon, received on account of any amount bid by him on said sale.

Notice is also hereby given that the aggregate amount of the bonds or debentures outstanding in the respective series above specified is as follows, viz.: In Series A $43,000, in Series B $39,000, in Series C $18,500, in Series D $50,000, in Series E $33,000, in Series F $37,000, in Series G $37,000, in Series H $28,500, in Series I $44,000, in Series K $47,000, in Series L $45,000, in Series M $50,000, in Series N $30,000, in Series O $37,000, in Series P $38,000, in Series Q $43,000, in Series R $38,000, in Series S $20,000, in Series T $23,000, in Series U $30,000, in Series V $41,000, in Series W $22,000, in Series X $37,000, in Series Y $27,000, in Series Z $48,000, in Series AA $36,500, in Series BB $33,-000, in Series CC $23,000, in Series DD $37,000, in Series EE $42,000, in Series FF $40,000, in Series GG $41,500, in Series HH $38,000, in Series II $28,000, in Series JJ $30,000, in Series KK $33,000, in Series LL $40,000, in Series MM $31,000, in Series NN $37,000, in Series OO $47,-000, in Series PP $45,000, in Series QQ $37,500, in Series RR $40,000, in Series SS $44,000, in Series TT $44,000, in Series UU $19,000, in Series VV $35,000, in Series WW $21,000, in Series XX $34,500, in Series YY $40,000, in Series ZZ $8,000, in Series AAA $36,000, in Series BBB $47,000, in Series CCC $31,000, in Series DDD $5,000, in Series EEE $26,500, in Series FFF $21,000, and in Series GGG $9,500; that the premises conveyed in and by the said mortgages securing said debentures are situate in one or more of the States of Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and that a particular description of the mortgages and the property conveyed thereby held as security for each of said series may be had upon application to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in said city.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned holds as a general fund and as security for Series A, B, D, G, K, M, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X, Z, AA, CC, FF, II, JJ, NN, QQ, UU, WW, YY, AAA, BBB, CCC, EEE, and FFF of said debentures, mortgage notes and mortgages aggregating $21,250 of principal, tax certificates aggregating $15,568.35, Sheriff's certificate for the principal sum of $400, and cash to the amount of $8,016.06. That the percentage of said general fund to which each of said last-named series is respectively entitled is as follows, viz.:

Series A to .02263¼ per cent., Series B to .01570⅝ per cent., Series D to .02925⅝ per cent., Series G to .01576¾ per cent., Series K to .03603¾ per cent., Series M to .03040½ per cent., Series Q to .02252¼ per cent., Series R to .05585¼ per cent., Series S to .02500 per cent., Series U to .01576¾ per cent., Series V to .02927⅞ per cent., Series W to .01238⅝ per cent., Series X to .02477½ per cent., Series Z to .02252¼ per cent., Series AA to .09450⅝ per cent., Series CC to .02984½ per cent., Series FF to .01013¾ per cent., Series II to .00563⅛ per cent., Series JJ to .04729⅝ per cent., Series NN to .02252¼ per cent., Series QQ to .05292⅜ per cent., Series UU to .01351¼ per cent., Series WW to .01126¾ per cent., Series YY to .03490⅝ per cent., Series AAA to .17117⅛ per cent., Series BBB to .20045¼ per cent., Series CCC to .01801⅜ per cent., Series EEE to .00900⅝ per cent., and the securities in said general fund will be sold as the first and one parcel for cash

JUDGE STINER ATTACKED

His Judicial Integrity Impeached in Open Court.

LAWYER JOHN H. BIRD'S CHARGES

The Magistrate, It Is Declared, Permitted His Partners to Try a Transferred Case in His Court.

The judicial integrity of Civil Justice Joseph H. Stiner of the Eighth District Court was impeached yesterday before the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

John H. Bird, as counsel for Louis Cohn, used language in characterizing Justice Stiner's court and Justice Stiner's judicial action such as is not often heard in any tribunal. Mr. Bird argued an appeal from Justice Stiner's decision in the case of Michael Wineburgh against Louis Cohn.

The facts of this case were exploited exclusively in The New-York Times shortly after the trial before Justice Stiner. Wineburgh is a street-car advertising agent, and controls the advertising privileges in the cars of a number of street railways in New-England. Cohn made a contract with him for certain spaces. Finding as he declares, that Wineburgh had not given him the number of spaces contracted for, Cohn refused to pay.

Wineburgh sued on the contract for $175, first beginning an action, it is alleged, in the court of Justice McKean, in whose district Wineburgh lives. Then, for reasons best known to himself, Wineburgh discontinued this action, and began a new action in Justice Stiner's court. To do this, he assigned his claim to Henry Cunningham, who is characterized by Mr. Cohn's lawyers as a "hanger-on" in Justice Stiner's court. When the case was reached for trial, Wineburgh's attorney of record did not appear. In his stead A. Parker Smith conducted the case, aided, as Joseph J. Myers, of Cohn's counsel declares, by Warren W. Foster. In the face of what the defendant's counsel insist was a perfect case for their side, Justice Stiner gave a decision for Wineburgh.

Subsequently Mr. Bird and Mr. Myers learned that Warren W. Foster and A. Parker Smith had offices jointly with Justice Stiner, at 261 Broadway. Mr. Foster admitted that he was associated with the Justice in certain business, and the office stationery carried both their names, though Mr. Foster denied that they were partners.

All these facts were brought out yesterday by Mr. Bird, who said among other things:

The case was not naturally before the court. It got there by means of an assignment. The inference is natural that these forum was sought because the plaintiff's assignor, the real party in interest, believed that he had an assured advantage. That advantage becomes disclosed as it has since become a public scandal. The plaintiff was represented at the trial by two lawyers, both of whom occupied the same suite of offices with the trial Judge.

To make assurance doubly sure, it seems from the testimony that Michael Wineburgh had brought a prior suit in another District Court to recover for part of the claim in question, which suit the said Wineburgh, for reasons which now become apparent, had abandoned. After its discontinuance Wineburgh assigned his entire claim, including the part he sued for in the proper district, to the plaintiff herein, a man whom he had never seen, but who was represented by two lawyers whose relations were very near to the trial Judge.

On the trial the position was distinctly taken, that the action had been brought in the Eighth Judicial District Court because of the supposed influence that the plaintiff and his assignor had in the premises. The trial Judge ruled that an investigation might be made, but promptly shut the door in the face of the defendant's counsel when he attempted to show by Wineburgh that the said Wineburgh was the real party in interest, and that he had made the assignment only for the purpose of having the case tried before him, Judge Stiner.

Ordinarily a magistrate whose dignity it was alleged, had been invaded, would have aided such an investigation.

Judge Stiner took the opposite course and prevented the record of Wineburgh's career being exposed upon questions, notwithstanding that Wineburgh, in speaking of full time contracts, had deliberately written that such a contract was "a gaudy screen with bells, behind which lies a first-class bunko game." Wineburgh was thus put in position to make such a contract, and he knew exactly in which court to enforce it.

That he did not reside in the Eighth Judicial District was a barrier he could likely leap over. An assignment was the thing, and he knew just the lawyers to push his claim.

It is submitted that in all fairness the trial Judge should have refused to have heard the case at all. He knew the relations of the plaintiff's lawyers to himself, and he also was cognizant from the pleadings that the case had been gotten deliberately for some improper purpose at the outset. He knew that the plaintiff was the assignee of the claim. Having determined to try the case, he at least should have held the plaintiff to the production of the best evidence to support his demand.

The Appellate Court will doubtless consider the extraordinary hazard run by any defendant who is compelled under similar circumstances to submit to the jurisdiction of a Judge who will allow his intimates to practice before him.

Otto Horwitz argued the case for the respondent. He said that he did not see what the General Term had to do with Mr. Bird's opinion of Justice Stiner.

"Justice Stiner is not yet impeached," declared Mr. Horwitz, "and I do not think the province of this tribunal to delve into the conscience of the Judge below."

Decision was reserved, both sides submitting briefs.

MUCH ADO OVER A DOG.

A Wife's Suit Results in a Decision of Interest to Husbands.

The married woman who owns a pet dog, or thinks she does, will be very much distressed by an opinion handed down yesterday by the three stern Judges who comprise the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

It is in effect that a married woman's husband who wants to give away her pet has a perfect right to do so.

"As between husband and wife," declares the Court, with cruel indifference, "the possession of the dog, which was not shown to be a chattel in the nature of bona paraphernalia, imputed title in the husband, the enabling acts in favor of married women notwithstanding."

Mrs. Annie Redden had a thoroughbred black cocker spaniel, valued at $150. Mr. Redden did not like the spaniel, and one day when Mrs. Redden was out shopping he gave the prized animal away. Mrs. Redden was furiously indignant, and instituted a search for the dog. She found it in the possession of James Lawlor, who refused to give the animal up.

Thereupon Mrs. Redden hired a lawyer, and brought suit in the Eighth District Court for the dog's recovery. The case was decided against her. Bent on gaining her rights, she appealed, with fine confidence, to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas.

The appeal was heard by Judges Bookstaver, Bischoff, and Pryor, who considered the solemn question in all its bearings, only to decide against Mrs. Redden in the imposing words of the opinion quoted. Mrs. Redden does not think so much of Judges as she used to, but she declares she will get that dog yet if she has to go to the United States Supreme Court.

DAMAGES FOR PROPERTY OWNERS

Judge Beach Makes Awards Against the Elevated Roads.

Judge Beach, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, handed down the following decisions yesterday, in the following suits, which were brought by the owners of property along the lines of the elevated railroads, to recover damages to their property, for loss of rentals, and the taking of their easements in the streets, occasioned by the maintenance of the roads:

Samuel Heilbronner, property at 1,293 Third Avenue, fee damages $1,000 and loss of rentals $00 a year; Babette Walker, 1,207 Third Avenue, $1,200 damages to fee and $75 a year for loss of rentals; Christian L. Oehler, 1,209 Third Avenue, $1,200 damages to fee and $75 a year for loss of rentals; Ruth Livingston, 205 Third Avenue, $1,200 damages to fee and no damages for loss of rentals; Henry Hughes, 1,562 and 1,564 Third Avenue, $2,000 damages to fee and $150 a year for loss of rentals; Ann E. Crumble, 363, 365, and 365½ Bowery, $3,000 damages to fee and $200 a year for loss of rentals; Josephine Hutter, 1,107 Second Avenue, $800 damages to fee, and $75 a year for loss of rentals; Ida M. Newcombe, as executrix, 222, 224, 226, and 228 East Thirty-fourth Street, $6,000 damages to fee and $900 a year for loss of rentals; Sara J. Keene, Windermere apartment house, Fifty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, $7,500 damages to fee and $900 a year for loss of rentals; Samuel Bacharach, 419 Sixth Avenue, $2,200 damages to fee and $200 a year for loss of rentals.

The case brought by Fannie Gottlieb, the owner of the property at 727 Columbus Avenue, was dismissed by the Judge, who holds that there is no basis for an award of damages to the property.

TRIAL OF ALLEGED STAMP THIEVES

George W. Schevers of Springfield, Ill., Gives Interesting Testimony.

George W. Schevers of Springfield, Ill., a barkeeper, who says he is soon to be made Chief of Police in that place, furnished some interesting testimony yesterday at the hearing in the case of Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen, and Henry Russell. These men are accused of having robbed the Springfield Post Office of postage stamps worth $6,000, and they are being examined before United States Commissioner Shields.

Schevers was called as a witness by the United States District Attorney. He testified that Killoran and Allen entered the saloon where he was employed on March 19. They went into a rear room and remained there for two hours.

Mr. Rose, counsel for the prisoners, demanded that the witness pass over his straw hat, from which he appeared to be reading notes. Assistant District Attorney Ball objected, and Commissioner Shields told the witness to keep his hat.

"A man has a right to scribble on his hat if he wants to," the Commissioner decided.

The witness said he saw Killoran, Allen, and Russell on the streets of Springfield on April 3, about noon. They were near the Post Office.

On cross-examination, Schevers said that on March 20 he saw Killoran and Allen engage a carriage at Foster's livery stable in Springfield. A little while afterward he saw the team in front of Leland's Hotel. He looked in the hotel barroom and saw the two men at the bar.

"Were you following them?" asked Mr. Rose.

"I looked in by request," said Schevers.

"At whose request?"

"A Deputy Sheriff's."

The witness said the Deputy Sheriff had asked him to see if the men were in the hotel. He could not say what excited the deputy's suspicion, as this was several days before the robbery.

Schevers said he was a locomotive engineer on the Wabash Railroad for seventeen years, and now he expects to be made Chief of Police at Springfield in a short time. He was asked if he had written memoranda of the incidents he was testifying to. He said he had, in a book at home.

"Why didn't you bring it here?" asked Mr. Rose.

"I was afraid you would eat it up," replied the witness, to Mr. Rose's amazement.

He was asked what he meant by his reply, and he said it was a "Western expression," which means "to put yourself in possession."

The witness said that on the day of the robbery he met Allen, Killoran, Russell, and another man on Capitol Street. Allen and a thin man were together, and each carried a valise. Killoran and Russell came singly, about fifty feet in the rear. In a short time they disappeared and a carriage passed him going east. The witness said he told his employer at noon that if any robbery took place, he knew the robbers. He told the District Attorney at the same time. This was five hours before the robbery was committed. He could give no explanation as to his premonition.

The case was adjourned until 1 o'clock to-day.

NO DIVORCES FOR THEM.

A Referee's Adverse Report in the Suits of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Post.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Post will have to continue to wear the matrimonial fetters which both declare gall them almost past endurance, and which both sought to break in the divorce courts.

M. A. Lesser, appointed as referee by the Superior Court, filed a report yesterday, in which he refuses to find in favor of a decree for either side.

Mr. Post began matters by suing his wife for an absolute divorce, naming various men as co-respondents. Mrs. Post then filed a counter-suit, charging her husband with improper conduct with a number of women. Mr. and Mrs. Post were married seven years ago, and have a boy six years old.

In his rather remarkable report, Mr. Lesser says, among other things:

"My conclusions, on the whole case, are that both parties to the suit and marriage be left to their own kinds them, and that the issue—one boy, six years old—remain in the custody of his mother."

In reviewing the testimony, Mr. Lesser says: "There is a complicity of testimony irreconcilable with the assumption that no perjury has been committed, and it is not easy to tread the mazes thereof with a view to arriving at a conscientious conclusion."

LOVE BROUGHT HER TROUBLE.

Miss Sadie Dwyer Accused of Mailing an Objectionable Letter.

Otto Horwitz argued the case for the respondent. He said that he did not see what the General Term had to do with Mr. Bird's opinion of Justice Stiner.

"Justice Stiner is not yet impeached," declared Mr. Horwitz, "and I do not think the province of this tribunal to delve into the conscience of the Judge below."

Decision was reserved, both sides submitting briefs.

As the result of an alleged rivalry over the affections of a Rockland County beau, Miss Sadie Dwyer finds herself under $1,000 bail on the charge of having sent an obscene letter through the mails.

Miss Dwyer, who is an exceedingly attractive-looking young woman, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner Shields, in the Post Office Building. She lives at Rockland Lake, and it was charged that she had posted an objectionable letter at the Post Office addressed to her supposed rival, Miss Ada Bell of Nyack.

Anthony Comstock was on hand to prosecute the case, and at his request Miss Dwyer was held in $1,000 bail. Her father, Francis Dwyer, furnished the necessary surety.

When Miss Bell received the objectionable letter she turned it over to the Nyack Postmaster, who forwarded it to the Post Office Inspectors here. The matter was placed in the hands of Mr. Comstock, who arrested Miss Dwyer. After the hearing yesterday Miss Dwyer, who pleaded not guilty, returned home at once with her father.

Mr. Comstock refused to discuss the case, except to say that the letter had been sent because of the rivalry of the young women and the supposed success of Miss Bell.

Said He Summoned a Dead Man.

John D. Freudenthal of the Sheriff's office may have to make an explanation as to where it was he found Conrad Maasch when he served the latter with a notice to appear for jury duty in the City Court, before Judge Conlan.

As Maasch was dead when the service was alleged to have been made, Freudenthal's explanation, when it comes, ought to be interesting.

Maasch, whose residence was given as 308 Seventh Avenue, was upon the list which was returned to the court yesterday by the Sheriff. On the margin the statement was made that Freudenthal had served Maasch personally with the summons to attend court.

When the name of Maasch was called a young man stood up in the rear of the courtroom and exclaimed:

"He is dead!"

"How long has he been dead?" inquired Judge Conlan.

"Over a year. I am his son," replied the young man.

Judge Conlan thereupon struck the name off the list.

A Struggle for a Fortune.

Henry, George, and Elizabeth Greenfield have taken the initiatory steps for a struggle over a great fortune. On their application, Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, yesterday granted a writ of mandamus compelling Edward Gillon, Clerk of Arrears and Collector of Assessments, to accept from them the payment of taxes on property described as City Blocks 1,053 and 1,054.

The Greenfields assert that they acquired title to the property from their father, John U. S. Greenfield, who got title from Archibald and Mary Watt on Aug. 1, 1835. The property was sold Nov. 23, 1859, by the city for non-payment of taxes, and is now held by Thomas Watts, M. A. Stevens, and J. M. Halpin, and is worth a large fortune.

In obtaining the mandamus the Greenfields are laying the foundation for a suit in ejectment against the present holders. They allege that the transfer of the property after the sale is void, because it was not executed under seal.

William H. Raynor May Remarry.

William H. Raynor, well known in the silk trade, whose place of business is at 20 Greene Street, wants permission to remarry.

Mr. Raynor's wife obtained a divorce from him in 1889, and under the decree he was prohibited from marrying during her lifetime. She has since married J. H. Boyle of Eatontown, N. J., and she has the custody of her only child. Mr. Raynor says that for the past five years he has led a moral life, and in this assertion he is supported by Charles W. Fite and Emil Greef, the College Point millionaire, with whom he is associated in business.

As provided by the statutes, Mr. Raynor yesterday on the showing of his proper life, applied to Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, for leave to remarry. His request was granted.

Albert S. Moore Remanded.

Albert S. Moore, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the second degree in having forged $70,000 worth of paper of the East River Silk Company, was arraigned before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, for sentence.

He was remanded until next Wednesday in order to give the District Attorney a chance to secure more evidence against him.

Ex-Assemblyman Callahan Indicted.

Ex-Assemblyman Michael Callahan, the Chatham Square saloon keeper, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for assault in the second degree.

Callahan is charged with assaulting Policeman Burke last Sunday, when the policeman attempted to arrest him for violating the excise law.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—August Simon began suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court against the R. G. Dun Company for $50,000 damages for an alleged malicious libel. Simon asserts that the company attacked him in its publication on March 5 with the intention of ruining his business, in which design it succeeded. The publication, he says, held him up to the ridicule of his friends and in the business world, and caused him great mental pain.

—William Anstrov of Maspeth, L. I., and John Bartuski of Brooklyn, who were arrested for making and passing counterfeit coin at Kingston, N. Y., were tried and found guilty yesterday before Judge Benedict, in the United States District Court. John Stalenhuft of Kingston and his wife, Annie, who were arrested at the same time as accomplices, turned informers. They were discharged.

—The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas handed down a decision yesterday sustaining an order made at Special Term in the case of the People against the Bankers' Loan Investment Company, adjudging that the defendant's Board of Directors had power to fix the book value of its stock and discharging the temporary receiver.

—Mrs. Emma Pincus sued her husband, Leopold, for an absolute divorce yesterday before Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court. Pincus is a member of the Wilbur Opera Company. Nina Gordon of the same company was named as co-respondent. Judge McAdam announced that he would grant Mrs. Pincus a decree.

—Louis McCahill, formerly bookkeeper for the brewing firm of O'Reilly, Skelly & Fogarty, who pleaded guilty to embezzling $22,000, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Fitzgerald, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. He was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

—Vincenzo Nino was placed on trial yesterday before Recorder Goff, charged with murder in the first degree. Nino cut his wife's throat on Feb. 10.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Aborn.

Class IV.—2—Barnes vs. Sadlier. 3—Hooker vs. Ensign. 4—Clausen vs. Schwarz.

Class VII.—5—McKee vs. Manhattan Railway Company.

Class VIII.—6—Matter of One Hundred and Eightieth Street. 8—Matter of Lexington Avenue. 9—Boyle vs. Staten Island and South Beach Land Company. 10—Laino vs. Frank. 11—Matter of United Verde Copper Company. 12—Carraro vs. Bardaracco. 13—Motley vs. Hamilton. 14—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Parsons. 15—Tilden Trust vs. Tilden. 16—Gies vs. Gies. 17—Jay vs. Burnet. 18—Vanderbilt vs. Vanderbilt. 19—Blair vs. Blair. 20—Forgeston vs. Eldridge. 21—Watson vs. Finch. 22—Matter of McNeice. 23—Wetmore vs. Allaben. 24—Beck & Paulo Lithographic Company vs. Schulte. 25—Hoerdemann vs. Schuce. 26—People, &c., vs. Court of Special Sessions. 27—Hirshfeld vs. Bopp. 28—Ellensohn vs. Keyes. 29—Mitchell vs. Piquan Club Association.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term—Bischoff and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A.M.

17—Fehrer vs. McKerness. 25—Berner vs. Kaye. 26—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Schlesinger. 27—Manfredi vs. Wiederman. 28—Eckert vs. Clark. 29—Wechselman vs. Trotlina. 30—Boston and Providence Dispatch and Express Company vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 31—Spiro vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 32—Smith vs. Caputo. 38—Bixby vs. Casino Company. 39—Progressive Power Company vs. Wrought Iron Bridge Company. 41—Judson vs. Flushing Jockey Club. 42—Hyde vs. Willmore. 43—Wechselman vs. Rosenfeld. 44—Segal vs. Ensler. 45—Dreyfuss vs. Journal of Finance Company. 48—Dworsky vs. Feinberg. 49—Rosenquest vs. Canary. 50—Adams vs. Joseph Doeger's Sons.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned until July 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

970—Dever vs. Dever. 980—McDonald vs. O'Hara. 981—Fischer vs. Gunn. 983—Van Camp vs. Bliss. 984—Polstein vs. Harris. 1003—Hornborg vs. Luria. 1011—L'Hommedieu vs. L'Hommedieu. 1013—Scott vs. Scott. 970—Rosen vs. Rose.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Contested will of Mary Esther Haines, estate of Julia Post.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Mary A. Hawkes, Barbet Karl, Betty Rabitscher, Philip Taber, Della Donovan. At 2 P. M.: Margaret A. McMahon, Sarah R. Macy, Fairman Warren, German L. Coffin, Leander Stone.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Case on. 1315—David vs. Bonheuer.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4626—Reid vs. Stringham. 4235—Stringham vs. Whitney. 4678—W. P. Nickerson Company vs. Hartwell & Co. 4679—Same vs. same. 3609—Hahn vs. Lowry. 4707—Gilbert vs. French.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 12 M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

Pleadings.—1—Frank Anderson, 2—John Jovine. 3—Benjamin Hodder, Philip J. Karl, and Joseph Lowenbein. 4—John Jackson and John James. 5—John Sinclair. 6—Hubert Bastin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Miller for the People.

1—Vincenzo Nino. 2—Frederick Kohn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Patterson, J.—Tuft vs. Frohman—L. S. Carrere. Nevins vs. McLaughlin—Lawrence Godkin. Aronson vs. Solomon—Charles H. Truax. Bach vs. Graham—William G. Davies.

Lawrence, J.—Matter of Lander—Grosvenor S. Hubbard.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of F. S. & E. G. Wadsworth—Reuben L. Maynard.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Jarmulowsky vs. Kaye—Armour C. Anderson.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Bartlett, J. 1070—Nichols Gas Fixture Company vs. Russell. 803—Brooks vs. Brooks.

For Park Avenue Improvement.

The newly appointed Park Avenue Improvement Commissioners held their first meeting yesterday at their offices, 132 Park Avenue. James Buckley, Henry L. Stoddard, Ernest Harvier, A. H. Lighthall, and Walter Katte, chief engineer, were present.

James Buckley was elected President of the board, and Henry L. Stoddard was chosen Secretary.

The board will meet Thursday mornings at 9 o'clock.

TO CONFER ON FIRE MATTERS

Board of Underwriters and the Commissioners Will Meet—Subpœna Server Creighton Makes Denial.

Informer Hirschkopf, Fire Marshal Mitchel, and Acting District Attorney Davis were in consultation yesterday. When the conference was over Hirschkopf refused to say a word. He denied, however, that he had kidnapped Glueckman, as he was accused of doing.

Mr. Davis was served with a notice yesterday by Lawyer A. H. Joseph's that he would make a motion to-day upon Judge Fitzgerald for a reduction of Friedland's bail from $10,000 to $3,000.

The Board of Fire Underwriters and the Fire Commissioners will have a conference shortly about the management of the Fire Marshal's office, and the investigation of suspicious fires.

President La Grange of the Fire Board yesterday received the following resolutions from the Board of Fire Underwriters:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board of Fire Underwriters be extended to the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of New-York for its interest in the Fire Marshal's Department, and for its efforts to increase and improve the efficiency of the staff of that department.

Resolved, That we urge on the Board of Fire Commissioners a more thorough investigation of the causes of fires and of fraudulent adjusters of fire losses in this city, and we pledge to them the support of this board in a most thorough investigation of all suspicious fires and the prosecution of incendiaries and corrupt adjusters.

Resolved, That a committee of five, of which President La Grange shall be one, shall be appointed by President La Grange to confer with the committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters, and give them such information as they may desire as to what has been done by the board in this matter.

John Creighton, the subpœna server attached to the District Attorney's office, who resigned at Col. Fellows's request, and who was accused in a morning newspaper with being discharged for divulging Grand Jury secrets, denied yesterday that he was the one who notified Firebug Milch of his indictment for arson, and thus gave him time to hide.

"The statement that I was in league with the firebugs, and used to 'tip' them about the Grand Jury business," said Creighton, "is absolutely false and libelous. I shall immediately bring suit against the papers that published the story. I don't know Milch from Adam, and was not in a position to give him any information even if he wanted it."

Creighton's successor is Edward O'Shea, a relative of P. J. O'Shea, the Catholic book publisher. He comes from Col. Fellows's district. The salary of the position is $1,200 a year.

AN INDIAN PRISONER HARSHLY TREATED

He Is Wrongfully Accused and Nearly Killed by a Sheriff.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Capt. A. E. Woodson, United States Army, Indian Agent of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in Oklahoma, has forwarded a report to the Indian Bureau of the arrest and brutal treatment of a young Indian named Cosah Red Lodge, who was supposed to have committed an assault upon a white woman about sixty years old.

There was no jail at Arapahoe. A guard of citizens was detailed by the Sheriff to protect the prisoner pending his preliminary trail before the County Judge. The guard took him out to the edge of the town, where a game of baseball was in progress.

When near the place, Red Lodge saw the crowd and became frightened. Thinking that it had collected for the purpose of hanging him, he jumped out of the buggy and asked the guard, by signs, to shoot him, preferring death by shooting to being hanged by a mob. When the crowd saw him, it gave chase. The Sheriff, being nearest to him, opened fire, and continued shooting until he emptied his revolver; cowboys with lariats gave pursuit and attempted to hang the Indian. As they approached he ran toward them, making signs, pointing to his head and breast, indicating that he wanted to be shot. He was shot in the abdomen by the Sheriff, and the citizens beat him horribly, cut him with a knife, and otherwise inflicted brutal treatment upon him. He was then taken in an insensible condition to the town, where his wounds were dressed.

Capt. Mackay's troop of the Third Cavalry, twenty-five miles distant, was brought to Arapahoe and encamped near the town. The presence of which served to quiet the Indians and to give safety to the citizens of the town, who were in dread of retaliation on the part of the Indians.

Three days after the shooting an examination was made by the police of the local court, the wounded prisoner being brought into court on a mattress, which resulted in his discharge, it having been clearly shown that he was innocent of the crime. The woman herself stated that he was not the guilty party. He was then released and taken by his parents to their camp.

GATHERING OF THE EPWORTH LEAGUE

A Great Throng of Delegates and Visitors in Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 27.—Fully 5,000 delegates and visitors to the second international conference of the Epworth League are in the city. The States, excepting Tennessee, that will be best represented are Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Texas, and Mississippi; Kansas and Missouri are coming in force, and the attendance will reach 15,000. The majority of the expected crowd from New-York was kept at home by failure to get reduced rates. Representation from the Pacific slope suffered from the same cause.

The general Epworth Secretaries, S. A. Steele of the Southern Church, and A. S. Crews of the Canadian Church, are on hand, and several of the Bishops of both American branches of the Methodist Church are here. A few of the most prominent figures of the conference are Carlos Martyn of Chicago, who speaks on "Christian Citizenship"; Chaplain C. C. McCabe of New-York, the Rev. John Potts of Toronto, who delivers the response to the address of welcome on the opening day for the Canada Church, in the absence of Sir McKenzie Bowell, Premier of Canada; and Bishop J. H. Vincent, Chancellor of the Chautauqua University.

COCOPAH AGAIN IN ERUPTION

Heavy Smoke Arising from the Mountain in Lower California.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 27.—The Cocopah Mountain in Lower California is again in a state of eruption. George Neal, a mining man, who has just returned from the Juarez placer district, reports seeing Cocopah in eruption last Sunday. It was the central butte of the three isolated picachos, about twenty miles southeast of Signal Mountain, and not far from the mouth of Lew River. He was on Cantilla Mountain at the time, twenty-five or thirty miles distant.

Heavy smoke was seen to ascend, at first thought to be from a Colorado River steamer. Accompanying it were heavy sounds like cannon firing, and columns shot high at intervals. Indians working at placer mining told Neal that the Cocopah Mountain was again shaking, and that Cocopah and Santa Catarina Indians had left the mountain to await a cessation of disturbances.

No Pardon for James Carroll.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The President, at Gray Gables, has denied a pardon to James Carroll, sentenced in this District to ten years in the Albany Penitentiary for housebreaking. Carroll's application was highly indorsed by the Warden of the penitentiary and others, on account of his valuable services during the smallpox epidemic in the prison in the Spring of 1894. He was the only prisoner who came forward voluntarily to take care of the sick. In denying the application Mr. Cleveland says he would like to pardon Carroll, but his career has been such that it would not be justifiable or prudent to extend clemency at this time.

Found Floating in the Passaic.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—The body of John T. McCastland, Station Master at the Market Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who had been missing from his home since early Tuesday morning, was found floating in the Passaic River at the foot of Middlesex Street, Harrison, at 10 o'clock this morning. No foul play is suspected. McCastland had been ill with brain trouble and it is presumed that he wandered aimlessly to the river and fell in.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:35
		Moon sets	11:32

P. M.

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	11:57	12:22	5:35	6:09
Governors Island	12:29	12:29	6:20	6:52
Hell Gate	2:22	2:22	7:48	8:20

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 28.

Steamship	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Birmingham	Savannah	June 25
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	June 16
Neckar	Bremen	June 15
Olympia	Gibraltar	June 13
Oibera	St. Lucia	June 20
Santiago	Nassau	June 25
Werkendam	Amsterdam	June 16

SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

Adriatic	Liverpool	June 19
Dania	Hamburg	June 17
England	London	June 13
La Bourgogne	Havre	June 22
New-York	Southampton	June 22
Seminole	Charleston	June 26
Umbria	Liverpool	June 22

SUNDAY, JUNE 30.

Hindoo	London	June 15
Iroquois	Jacksonville	June 27
Nacoochee	Savannah	June 27
Othello	Antwerp	June 15
State of California	Glasgow	June 20

MONDAY, JULY 1.

Albano	Hamburg	June 14
Alvena	Navassa	June 25
Amsterdam	Amsterdam	June 22
Cevic	Liverpool	June 21
Ethiopia	Glasgow	June 22
Finance	Colon	June 24
Orizaba	Havana	June 27
Strathcarron	Gibraltar	June 16
Westernland	Antwerp	June 22

TUESDAY, JULY 2.

Adirondack	Kingston	June 27
El Sol	New-Orleans	June 27
Hudson	New-Orleans	June 26
Stuttgart	Brémen	June 20

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3.

Concho	Galveston	June 26
Flaxman	St. Lucia	June 25
Gallileo	St. Thomas	June 25
Mississippi	London	June 20
Teutonic	Queenstown	June 27
Vigilancia	Havana	June 29

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Rio Grande	June 28	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Cherokee	June 28	Char'ton	5 Bowling Gr.
Tjomo	June 28	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Cuffe	June 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Salerno	June 29	Palermo	Fch, Edye Co.
Ems	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Leona	June 29	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Manhanset	June 29	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Manitoba	June 29	London	4 Broadway.
Beliaura	June 29	Montevideo	19 Whith'l St.
Jersey City	June 29	Aristol	25 Whith'l St.
Palatia	June 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Gulf of Akaba	June 29	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Champagne	June 29	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	June 29	Christ'sand	37 Broadway.
Veendam	June 29	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Yucatan	June 29	Havana	113 Wall St.
City of Rome	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 29	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Alene	June 29	Kingston	24 State St.
El Monte	June 29	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Advance	July 1	Colon	35 Broadway.
City of Para	July 1	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
New-York	July 1	Haiti	5 Bowling Gr.
Alesia	July 2	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Horrox	July 2	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Seminole	July 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Havel	July 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Runic	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Fort William	July 2	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
New-York	July 3	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	July 3	Hull	21-23 State St.
Lepanto	July 3	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Rhynland	July 3	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Adriatic	July 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Havana	July 3	Havana	2 Bowling Gr.
Olbera	July 3	Manchester	Busk&Jevons.
Caracas	July 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Cearense	July 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Aurania	July 4	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Werkendam	July 4	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
Algonquin	July 4	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Moorish Prince	July 5	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
State of Texas	July 5	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Kansas City	July 5	Jacksonville	225 Whith'l St.
Santiago	July 5	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Dania	July 6	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Columbia	July 6	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Hudson	July 6	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Norge	July 6	Christiania	28 State St.
Amsterdam	July 6	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
England	July 6	London	15 Whith'l St.
La Bourgogne	July 6	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Ardanhu	July 6	Matanzas	180 Water St.
S. of Calif'nia	July 6	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Adirondack	July 6	Kingston	24 State St.
Olympia	July 6	Naples	7 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	July 6	Glasgow	11 Bowling Gr.
Concho	July 6	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Umbria	July 6	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	July 6	London	4 Broadway.
Saale	July 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hindoo	July 6	London	21-23 State St

THE "NO MAN'S LAND" CASE

Shall Aldermen Recognize the Lately Annexed Territory?

QUESTION OF SENATORIAL DISTRICT

Argument in the Mandamus Proceedings Made Before Judge Patterson, Who Reserves His Decision.

Argument in the suit of mandamus to compel the Board of Aldermen to reapportion the city so as to provide for representation in the Assembly of the district recently annexed to the city from Westchester County, was heard yesterday by Justice Patterson, in Supreme Court, Chambers. A. M. Field of the County of Westchester, late Supervisor there, obtained the order. He was represented by William B. Hornblower. The city was represented by Corporation Counsel Scott. William D. Guthrie represented a number of citizens in the annexed district who are opposed to the annexation as made.

After reading articles of the Constitution relating to the reapportionment, Mr. Hornblower said that the Board of Aldermen reapportioned the city June 11, five days after the Governor had signed an act annexing a portion of Westchester to the city. The Board of Supervisors of Westchester had refused to apportion the annexed district as a part of the Twenty-second Senatorial District under the impression that the act of the Legislature was constitutional, and that the district was to all intents and purposes a part of the City of New-York.

The Board of Aldermen of New-York, while contending that the Annexation act was effective so far as it related to the administration of the affairs of the annexed district, claimed it was ineffective so far as it transferred a part of the Twenty-second Senatorial District to the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

Mr. Hornblower further said that Mr. Guthrie, who represented certain citizens of the district, claimed that the act was unconstitutional and had an application pending before Judge Dykman where the argument was made last week to compel the Supervisors of Westchester to reapportion the district so as to include it in the Twenty-second Senatorial District.

Mr. Hornblower contended that the act was constitutional, and that the Legislature had intended to make the annexed district a part of the city in every respect; that the citizens of the district were entitled to representation in the Assembly, and that such representation should be obtained by including them in the Twenty-first Senatorial District.

This annexed district, said Mr. Hornblower said, has 13,033 inhabitants and 2,500 voters. This number added to the population of the Twenty-first Senatorial District would make that district larger than the Thirteenth Senatorial District, making the latter district the smallest in the city. As the smallest district is entitled to but two Assemblymen, the representation of the Thirteenth should be reduced from three to two Assemblymen, and that of the Twenty-first increased from two to three. This will be the effect of the mandamus if it is granted.

Corporation Counsel Scott argued that the Legislature and the local boards cannot change the lines of the Senatorial districts as they have been fixed by the Constitution. He asserted that the territory must remain in the Twenty-second Senatorial District, so far as it relates to the representation in the Assembly.

Justice Patterson took the papers and reserved his decision.

ELOCUTIONISTS IN CONFERENCE

No Departments of Elocution and Oratory in Most of the Schools.

BOSTON, June 27.—The fourth day's session of the National Association of Elocutionists opened to-day with the reading by Secretary Trueblood of the report of the Committee on Colleges. In the twelve leading colleges and universities of the East elocution and oratory are taught in connection with English literature, logic, and rhetoric. But in a majority of the schools of the country there are no separate departments of elocution and oratory. The committee suggested that elocution is suffering in public institutions from the failure of instructors to command the situation, and hence secure for this department the same consideration shown to others. There is too much of the dramatic, too much desire to show off the speaker, regardless of the subject matter of his oration. The report was adopted.

V. A. Pinkley of Cincinnati read a paper on "Perspective in Vocal and Visible Expression," and Mrs. M. D. Manning one upon "Dramatization as an Aid to Interpretation." Then the convention devoted a half hour to an informal discussion of "The Relation of Statue Posing, Musically Accompanied Recitations and Bird Notes to the Art of Elocution." F. Townsend Southwick of New-York read a paper on "The Neglected Trinity," the trinity being, as he explained, "the first person speaking, the second person spoken to, and the third person spoken of." A discussion of the paper followed.

The session ended with a brief address upon the principles of rhetoric as applied to the voice by G. W. Saunderson of Madison, Wis. This evening the convention was entertained by J. J. Hayes of Cambridge, who recited Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night."

COHN'S DOCK LEASE REVOKED

Reported that He Leased the Property to Herman Hastorf.

The Dock Board held a meeting yesterday and revoked the lease of the North River bulkhead between Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Streets, held by Michael Cohn of 621 Broadway. The bulkhead was leased to Cohn for the erection of a dump only, but he has not taken possession.

Dockmaster Clark reported to the Commissioners a rumor to the effect that the bulkhead had been leased by Cohn to Herman Hastorf. Clark and Cohn were summoned to appear before the Commissioners yesterday. Cohn, when asked if wharfage had been collected from the bulkhead, denied that he had given any one permission to do so.

"I don't know Herman Hastorf," Cohn added. "His son Albert is the man from whom I shall lease barges."

Clark could not swear that wharfage had been collected. He is sure it would have been if he had not ordered boat owners to pay no wharfage.

The board took that view of the matter, and decided to revoke Cohn's lease, pending a more thorough investigation.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Syracuse, N. Y., June 27.—Through the suspected complicity of a chambermaid, thieves were admitted to the apartments of Dr. D. D. Smith, an aged resident, and, secreting themselves until the doctor had retired, made off with a thirteen-carat diamond, valued at $31,500. Three persons have been arrested on statements made by the chambermaid.

Vacaville, Cal., June 27.—At a mass meeting of fruit growers resolutions were adopted agreeing not to consign fruit to Eastern houses which sell through rival auction houses, and that the National Fruit Association in New-York must dispose of the fruit through the Union Auction Room only.

Uniontown, Penn., June 27.—The boilers at the Lanehead Coke Works, owned by the R. L. Martin Coke Company, exploded this morning. The office building adjoining the boiler room was blown to atoms. Louis McDowell and Bookkeeper Charles Wilson were seriously injured.

Montreal, June 27.—Charles Alexander, ex-member of Parliament and a prominent resident of this city, has been proved the lawful heir of the late Earl of Stirling. The estate is now in chancery. It includes the famous Stirling Castle and is very valuable.

Killed by a Fall from the Elevated.

Michael Mealy of 200 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a pan cleaner employed on the elevated railroads, fell while crossing on a girder from one track to another, at the East Forty-seventh Street station, yesterday, and was killed. He was fifty-nine years old.

SEEKING MURDER CLUES HERE

Brooklyn Police Look for Traces of William Henry—George T. Riley a Good Witness.

Police Captain Kitzer and Detective Delehanty of the Fourth Precinct, in Brooklyn, came over to New-York early yesterday and spent the day and the greater part of last night searching for traces of William Henry in the "Tenderloin" district, about the time of the murder of his father, Miser Henry. They were at Police Headquarters, in Mulberry Street, for a short time during the morning, and had an interview with Acting Inspector McClusky and Detective Sergeants Heidelberg and Grady. The New-York police said they would do all they could to help Capt. Kitzer solve the mystery of Miser Henry's murder.

Capt. Kitzer last night went over part of the ground that he covered with Detective Delehanty Wednesday, but without finding any positive clue to the movements of William Henry. Wednesday night or Thursday, the day before the finding of the body, a place in Washington Street was found where William was said to have shown his roll of crisp new bank notes a few days before the tragedy, and after he had been driven from his father's house.

Capt. Kitzer has worked hard on the Henry case. He has been on the hunt for evidence night and day since the case came into his hands. He said yesterday that he felt as certain as it was possible for a man to feel that he had the right person in custody. The police were not prepared yesterday to give out the news published exclusively in The New-York Times concerning the discovery that William Henry changed his coat between the time he was driven from his father's house and the time he surrendered to the police. Superintendent McKelvey declined to make any statement in regard to the subject. One of the men whom the police have secured as witnesses to William's change of clothing has said he will swear he saw the "bad son" in a navy blue serge sack coat when in company with his mother, Sunday, the day after his father turned his mother out.

Caterer George T. Riley, one of the most important witnesses in the case, said yesterday that when William went on the porch of the old miser's house the Wednesday morning preceding the Friday the body was found, he did not get into the house, but merely tried the front door and went away with a bundle. According to Mr. Riley, Walter Henry tried to get into the miser's house Thursday evening and again Friday morning. When he came back Friday afternoon, he had a policeman with him. Barber Schweitheim persists in denying that he ever told District Attorney Ridgway that he saw a bundle in William's arms when he walked off the porch on Wednesday. Caterer Riley says he will swear positively not only that William did not get into the house, but that he had no bundle.

Sheriff Buttling said yesterday that the story that a New-York crook had been taken to William Henry's cell to identify him was not true. The Sheriff said it was untrue, as reported, that any one had been put in a cell next to William to listen to him or to talk to him with the purpose of worming a confession from him. The Brooklyn police yesterday disposed of the story that William broke his bicycle at Jamaica a few days before his father was killed, and rode away with the axe he borrowed to repair the wheel with.

No application has yet been made to the Surrogate in Brooklyn for letters of administration on the estate of Miser Henry. Counsel for William and Walter Henry said the application would not be made until the entire family were agreed as to who should act as administrator. No agreement on this point has yet been reached. It was denied that search was still being made for a will or for evidence that a will had been made.

KATE DAVIS CROSS-EXAMINED

The Actress Tells the Story of Her Troubles in the "Miss Helyett" Company to Referee Ernest Hall.

The hearing of the case of Kate Davis against Charles Frohman and David Belasco, to recover $5,800 for alleged breach of contract, less $1,782.50 earned by her since the time she left the "Miss Helyett" company, was continued yesterday before Referee Ernest Hall, at 62 William Street. Before the hearing began, Walter M. Rosebault, who represents Messrs. Frohman and Belasco, suggested to the referee that reporters be excluded. Mr. Hall refused to grant this request unless he was so ordered by the Court, and the proceedings were then begun.

Kate Davis was again called to the witness stand for cross-examination on her previous testimony by Mr. Rosebault. In answer to his questions, she stated that she went to Mr. Frohman's office to find out if E. D. Price had authority to sign contracts for him. "I told Mr. Frohman," she said, "that I did not like the 'Miss Helyett' company, and that it was not a profitable engagement on account of my doctor's bills. Mr. Price was in the next room.

Miss Davis admitted that she did not attend the matinée performance on Dec. 14 in Boston. She did not remember that Mr. Jepson, the stage manager, told her that her absence would seriously discommode the company. She denied that he told her she would have to continue to play her part unless she secured an absolute release from the management. She wrote, however, to Mr. Jepson and Mr. Frohman, Oct. 8, 1892, asking to be released from the "Miss Helyett" company, but she received no reply from either. She did not state to Mr. Jepson on Oct. 22 that she would not appear on Oct. 24. She remained away from the performance without any notification because she knew that Jennie Reiffert was rehearsing her part and trying on her costumes. If Miss Reiffert was her understudy, she never knew it.

Miss Davis said that after this she went to see Mr. Frohman about her return to the company, and was taken back. She admitted that she had a little difference with Laura Clement, a member of the company, but she denied that she had any trouble with Edwin Wakefield, the property boy. She said that the properties interfered with her work, and she wanted to get them out of the way.

"Had you any trouble with Mr. Burnham in the company?" asked Mr. Rosebault.

"No, Sir."

"Did not Mr. Burnham do a fall in the play?"

"No, Sir; I did the fall," was Miss Davis's indignant reply.

At this point an adjournment was taken until July 11 at 10:30 A. M.

Pawned Her Family Silver.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 27.—A further hearing was had to-day before Vice Chancellor Pitney on the application to remove Mrs. Emma Bentley from the charge of her dead husband's estate, for which a receiver has already been appointed.

George P. Whedon, with whom the Bentley children allege their mother had contracted a marriage agreement, testified that some time ago Mrs. Bentley gave to him the family silver to pawn. He had pawned it and given to her the money. Later he had redeemed it at his own cost, and held it as security for the money advanced.

The case was adjourned until July 10.

Austrian Training Ship in Port.

The corvette Donau, an Austrian training ship, arrived in port yesterday, and went to an anchorage in the North River off Twenty-third Street. The vessel is commanded by Capt. Rottausacher, carries a complement of 360 men, all told, and mounts fourteen guns. The ship has been cruising about the west coast of Africa and in Brazilian and West Indian waters. At the Austrian Consulate it was said that the vessel would remain in port about two weeks.

Royalty Smiles on Capt. Kopff.

Princess Henry of Prussia, who was a passenger on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Palatia during that vessel's recent trial trip through the North Sea Canal from Kiel to Hamburg, has presented Capt. Kopff with her photograph in appreciation of the courtesies extended to her while on board. The photograph bears the Princess's autograph.

The Schuyler Broke Her Shaft.

The Fishing Banks steamboat J. B. Schuyler broke her shaft yesterday morning soon after leaving the Battery pier on her way to the banks. The steamboat Al Foster, which was near, ran alongside the Schuyler and transferred that vessel's passengers to her own decks. Tugs took the Schuyler to Pier 12 North River.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan Buys a Dwelling—Details of Doings in the Auction Room.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan has bought of Mrs. Charles H. Holder the four-story dwelling 16 East Fifty-sixth Street, 22.6 by 100.5. The property was bought in August, 1890, at $60,000.

The Schubert estate has sold six lots on the south side of West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Mr. Jefferson M. Levy has bought of Mrs. Louise Sackman the four-story brick dwelling 121 West Twenty-second Street, 24 by 98.9.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for the estate of George G. Moore 21 West Third Street, 25 by 75.

Mr. William Kennelly has sold for the Mutual Life Insurance Company to Morris Finn, at about $35,000, the two five-story brick tenements 335 and 337 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Messrs. Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold to P. Lowenfeld, at about $14,000, the four-story building 56 Monroe Street, 25 by 92.

It was reported yesterday that Mr. John Pettit had exchanged the Downing Building, at 106 and 108 Fulton Street, with an L to Dutch Street, to a Western syndicate, at about $850,000, taking part payment in some Western lands. The Downing Building is of skeleton construction, fourteen stories high.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, at $22,000, to the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, plaintiff, the four-story brick dwelling 251 Lenox Avenue, west side, 81.8 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 19 by 80. Under foreclosure, also, he sold, at $5,900, to E. W. Hoffman, the flat at the northwest corner of Mott Avenue and Marcy Place, 100 by 103.3 by 100 by 102.2.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles H. Truax, referee, lease to Feb. 1, 1909, of 3 East Fourteenth Street, north side, 42 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 50 by 120, five-story brick business building. Due on judgment, $72,430.

By Smyth & Ryan, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 528 to 536 West Fifty-third Street, south side, 275 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, 125 by 100.5, five five-story brick tenements, stores in No. 536. Due on judgment, $29,950.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sales, two mortgages, Charles H. Truax, referee, block front on the south side of One Hundred and First Street, between Park and Lexington Avenues, 405 by 100.11, twenty-six three-story brick dwellings. Due on judgments, $118,330 and $150,615, respectively.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 9 and 9½ University Place, also 38 to 42 Clinton Place, two six-story brick office buildings, by Samuel Hirsh of 43 West Seventy-sixth Street; cost, $270,000.

Sixty-eighth Street, northwest corner of Central Park West, seven-story brick apartment house, by Alexander Moore of 151 West Sixty-first Street; cost, $125,000.

No. 205 Bowery, one-story brick store, by Morris Glucksman of 211 East Sixtieth Street; cost, $3,000.

South Boulevard, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Allen H. Page of Jackson Avenue and Columbus Street; cost, $2,650.

One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, southeast corner of Stebbins Avenue, five three-story frame dwellings, by George Trenberger of 612 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; cost, $15,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 77.8 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, two three-story frame dwellings, by George Trenberger; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 35 and 37 North Moore Street, by Merchants' Refrigerating Company, alterations to a six-story storage house; cost, $2,000.

No. 44 West Fiftieth Street, by Fred Dunne, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Fourth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-first Street, (New-Amsterdam Hotel,) by Edwin Coyne, alterations to four and seven-story brick hotel; cost, $5,000.

No. 123 West Forty-second Street, by Lydia B. Gray of 1 West Eighty-first Street, alterations to four-story brick store, office, and studio building; cost, $6,000.

No. 226 West Seventieth Street, by Charles F. Hoffmann, alterations to a three-story brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 541 West Twenty-seventh Street, by Joseph McDonald, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 35 West Fifty-seventh Street, by Maria L. Schieffelin, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,200.

No. 620 West One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, by Andrew Hasenl, alterations to a two-story frame tenement; cost, $2,000.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Washington Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of A Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 50; $1,800; P. Norman, owner.

West Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of B Street, two-story brick produce store, 25 by 40; $1,700; A. J. Nutting, owner.

Clarkson Avenue, north side, 270 feet east of Irving Place, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 24 by 43.8; $3,800; John Berry, owner.

East Fourth Street, southwest corner of Avenue I, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 30.2 by 46; $5,300; William Reid, owner.

Vanderveer Street, north side, 375 feet east of Bushwick Avenue, one-story and attic frame building, 38 by 20; $2,000; John Vincent, owner; also, two-story frame, 20 by 30; $2,000.

Lombardy Street, north side, 125 feet east of Vanderveer Avenue, two-story frame dwelling and extension, 25 by 40; $2,000; James Parkinsay, owner; also, one-story frame stable and office, 75 by 18 and 10.1 by 13; $900.

Fifty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 20 by 45; $2,000; Martin Donley, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, June 27.

FULTON ST, 106 and 108; John Pettit and wife to Paul A. Berg.....$1

BAYARD ST, 36; Charles D. Oleendorf, referee, to Friedrich Hahn... 8,000

BAXTER ST, 7; Sarah S. Sutton and husband to George F. Westover.... 14,000

DIVISION ST, 193; Fannie Harris to Davis B. Phillips..... 27,000

WEST ST, e s, 40.11 ft n of Horatio St, 24.4x72; Nathan Wise to John S. Montgomery..... 18,000

BROOME ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.3x100; Jacob Rieser and wife to William H. Williams and another, ex prop..... 1

ST. MARK'S PLACE, 122; William Bowman and another, executors of Henrietta Bowman, to Carrie Lion. 22,000

SAME PROPERTY; William Bowman and another to same..... 22,000

HORATIO ST, n e corner of West St, 100x81.6x94.2x20.5x70.7x24.4x72.1; the Washington Life Insurance Company to Archibald D. Russell..... 49,500

WEST ST, e s, 40.11 ft n of Horatio St, 20.4x72.1x20.4x70.7; John S. Montgomery to same..... 18,000

ALLEN ST, w s, 75 ft n of Rivington St, 41.8x88.4; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Samuel Well and others.... 1

6TH AV, 20; Executors of Cordelia E. MacPherson, deceased, and others to Caroline E. Yvelin, administratrix, &c..... 1

AVENUE B, w s, 64.6 ft n of 10th St, 25x70; Julius Sierichs to Michael Horner..... 1

WILLETT ST, 133; Benjamin Berkowitz and wife to Jacob Pfeiffer.... 24,500

26TH ST, s s, Lot 75, map of Bellevue lots, 16th Ward; Jacob Pfeiffer and wife to Benjamin Berkowitz.. 20,000

23D ST, 150 East, also 145 East 22d St; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Joseph Wolf and another..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George W. Pell to Benedict A. Klein..... 1

1ST AV, 587; Hannah Harris to Rebecca Lewis..... 10,250

25TH ST, n s, 518.8 ft w of 7th Av, 20.6x98.9; William Rankin and wife to Abbey E. Golden..... 1

30TH ST, 147 East; Thomas K. Egbert and others to Jacob Rieser, ex prop..... 1

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Catherine F. Shields to Emil Steffens..... 1

2D AV, 856; Michael Horrner and wife to Julius Sierichs..... 1

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Alfred T. Norton and others to Catherine F. Shields..... 40

80TH ST, 325 East; Doni Ulfelder to Henry Frey..... 14,500

41ST ST, s s, 185 ft e of Madison Av, 56.8x98.9; Irene Ceballos de Sauz to Antonia Ceballos Hewitt..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 80.5 ft n of 54th St, 20x70; Charlotte Kessler and another to Kate K. Robert..... 1

80TH ST, s s, 132 ft e of West End Av, 15x100.8; Frank C. Smith and wife to Holmes & Philbrook..... 1

64TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of 8th Av, 50.5x100.5; Sarah A. Gauvain to George Lynn..... 80,000

62D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Annie McFent to Christian Schierich..... 1

COURTLANDT AV, w s, part of Lot 247, map of Melrose, 21.10x100x23x100; also Lawrence St, s w s, 186.10 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x100; Otto Bloom and wife to Mary A. Prior..... 1

181ST ST, s s, 50 ft e of Wadsworth Av, 25x100; R. Clarence Dorsett and wife to Thomas S. Ormiston.. 1

170TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Aububon Av, 25x100; William Kirkpatrick and wife to Isabelle T. Alexander.. 1,031

SOUTHERN BOULLEVARD, s s, at n w corner of Lot 216, map of Port Morris Land Improvement Company, 204.5x25x218.9; David Steinfold and wife to Jacob Doll..... 1

FLETCHER ST, n s, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 101x152x120.6x148; Martin Walter and wife to Ellsworth Burger, ½ part..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Heylman and wife to same, ½ part..... 1

STEBBINS AV, s e corner of 165th St, 113.9x100; Edward M. Scudder to George Fremberger..... 12,946

LOT 171, map of Belmont, Village, 100x98x100x100; Charles W. Smith and wife to Adalyn M. Bethel.... 3,200

TAYLOR AV, e s, 500 ft n of Columbus St, 25x100; Adalyn M. Smith to Lewis Weigel and wife..... 875

AVENUE C, n w corner of 4th St, 108x100; Frederick Schmidt and wife to Frances Koch..... 1

75TH ST, n s, 106 ft w of Park Av, 16x102.2; the executors of Maria E. Thieling to Louis Korn..... 22,100

47TH ST, n s, 300 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.5; Charles A. Peabody, Jr., to Anton Wettach..... 12,000

82D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Thomas P. Wickes, referee, to Emil Steffens..... 9,300

106TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; William H. Johnston to Dudley D. Steinhardt..... 1

116TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of 4th Av, 17.10x100.11; F. Milton Welch to Edward Bronsveld..... 15,000

117TH ST, 115 East; Jessie Batt to Louis M. Levy..... 10,500

106TH ST, 22 East; Pauline Silverstein to Moses Meyerfeld..... 1

106TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 50x100.11; Dudley D. Steinhardt to Edward C. Thatcher..... 100

110TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 100.11x100; Charles H. Truax, referee, to John O. Baker. 38,450

131ST ST, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (gore); Margaret Fogarty to Thomas Moloney..... 200

110TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 90.11x100; Charles H. Truax, referee, to John O. Baker.. 32,800

110TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 25x90.11; Charles H. Truax to Robert E. Westcott..... 8,600

150TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of Boulevard, 25x90.11; Agathe Rolne to Bernard Havanagh..... 6,000

ELLIOT AV, w s, 300 ft s of Elizabeth St, 100x250 to Barker Av; Henry McAleenan, Jr., and wife to Joseph M. Jackson and wife.... 5,000

KASSOUTH AV, n e s, Lot 36, map of South Washingtonville, 50x100; George P. Langdon to George W. Bard..... 1

LOT 569, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to John H. Wiegert..... 425

CLASON'S POINT ROAD, Irregular line, Lot 8, map of Clason's Point, 15 10-100 acres; Alfred B. Dunn to Jefferson M. Levy..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Mali to Alfred B. Dunn..... 1

Recorded Leases.

THE MAYOR, &c., to Louis Cohn; cellar; 10 Essex Market, 5 years.. $175

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, trustee, &c., to Frederika Müller; n s of 5th St, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 25x97, 5 years..... 650

ROBERT, Daniel, to J. F. Rogers & Co; store, &c.; 42 Courtlandt Av, 5 years..$2,800 2,900

SHERWOOD, Susan F., to Thomas Mulvany; 211 and 213 East 85th St, 10 years..... 1,500

BECHHOLL, Jacob, and another to August Zanzig; 1,659 Avenue A, 10 years $1,400 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

AARON, Emma, to Jacob Rossbach and another, executors; s s of 12th St, 265 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... $5,000

APPLETON, Laura V., and another to Emily Beaver; 214 West 102d St, demand..... 2,500

BLOCK, Richard W., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 14 Reade St, 5 years..... 90,000

BRONSVELD, Edward, to F. M. Welch; n s of 116th St, 148.10 ft e of 4th Av, 2 years..... 3,000

BAKER, John O., to New-York Security and Trust Company; n s of 110th St, 75 ft w of Grand Boulevard, 1 year, (two mortgages)..... 48,000

BURGER, Ellsworth, and wife to Charles Heylman; n s of Fletcher St, 100 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year..... 4,000

CONWAY, Louis L., to William F. Mittendorf; s e corner of Park Av and 119th St, demand..... 2,000

COOPER, Mary E., to the Dry Dock Savings Bank; 435 East 80th St, 1 year..... 4,000

DISBROW, Livingston, and wife to Edward Bell; n s of 126th St, 105 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 6,000

FERNBACK, Oscar H., to George F. Simpson; all right, title, and interest in estate of Henry Fernback, note..... 1,200

FREY, Henry, to Doni Ulfelder; 325 East 80th St, 2 years..... 2,000

FOSSING, Frank A., and wife to Dollar Savings Bank; s s of 150th St, 122.1 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year.. 17,000

GRAY, John A., and wife to Catharine L. Barry and another; n s of Tremont Av, 60 ft w of Prospect Av, and other property, (two mortgages,) 3 years..... 2,000

GALLAGHER, William W., to Morris Eschwege; n s of 31st St, 72 ft e of 2d Av, demand..... 425

HAHN, Frederick, and wife to Citizens' Savings Bank; n s of Bayard St, 67.2 ft e of the Bowery, 1 year..... 6,800

HAGAN, Margaret, to Abraham Kahn; n s of 84th St, 181.8 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year..... 1,000

HEGELEIN, John C., and wife to A. H. Sands and another, trustees; n e corner of King's Bridge Road and 181st St, 3 years..... 20,000

HYNES, Peter H., and wife to W. H. Phillips; s e corner of 7th Av and 26th St, 1 year..... 4,000

HARTWELL, Caroline, to Rose Frey; n s of 71st St, 125 ft w of West End Av, demand..... 6,000

IGEL, Karolina, and another to Frederick Miller; s s of 5th St, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 6,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to F. J. Middlebrook; s s of 23d St, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 26,000

SAME to same; s s of 22d St, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 2 years..... 16,500

LION, Carrie, (or Julia,) Blum; 122 St. Mark's Place, 2 years..... 7,000

LAWSON, Daniel D., and wife to Harriet A. Sanchez; 202 West 80th St, 3 years..... 27,000

SAME to Young & Gerard; s s of 80th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand..... 2,500

SAME to same; s s of 80th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand... 2,500

LYNN George, to W. C. Lesster; n s of 64th St, 350 ft w of 8th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year..... 24,000

MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE Association to Central Real Estate Association; w s of Greene St, 188.6 ft s of Spring St, 4 years..... 40,000

PHILLIPS, Davis B., to Fannie Harris; 103 Division St, installments... 3,000

REISEL, Jacob, and another to William H. Williams and another; 147 East 30th St, 2 years..... 3,000

RIKER, Richard, and wife to Moses Elkan and another; e s of 1st Av, 25.5 ft s of 55th St, 3 years..... 12,000

STEFFENS, Emil, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 351 East 82d St, 3 years..... 6,000

SIERICHS, Julius, to Hugo Cohn and another; 856 2d Av, demand..... 1,000

THATCHER, Edward C., to D. D. Steinhardt; s s of 106th St, 280 ft w of 4th Av, 1 year..... 20,000

THE SCHAEFER COMPANY to Moses T. Pyne and others, trustees, n s of 125th St, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years..... 100,000

THEMBERGER, George, to E. M. Scudder; s e corner of 166th St and Stebbins Av, demand..... 9,545

WERTHEIM, Herman, and wife to William Prager; s s of 4th St, 313.4 ft e of Avenue B, demand..... 2,000

WOODS, Elizabeth, and another, to Mary E. Gardner; n s of 20th St, 99 ft w of centre line of block between 8th and 9th Avs, 1 year..... 3,000

WUYTACK, Maria A., to D. S. Everson; Lots 52 and 56, 81 to 85, 61 to 64, and 73 to 76, map of William E. M. Zborowski, demand..... 1,000

WIEGEL, Lewis, and another to A. M. Smith; e s of Taylor Av, 500 ft n of Columbine St, 3 years..... 400

WIEGERT, John H., to E. B. Levy; Lot 569, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..... 200

Assignments of Mortgages.

CENTRAL REAL ESTATE Association to New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, as trustee.$40,000

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Real Estate at Auction.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.
ANOTHER AUCTION SALE
OF
PALISADES PARK LOTS
ON
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
AT
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, 59 LIBERTY ST.
Great chance for investors.
Great opportunity for home seekers.
450 BEAUTIFUL LOTS
in the
Handsome suburb of New-York,
AT PALISADES PARK, N. J.
Write for maps and free passes to inspect the lots in advance of the sale. Address
A. FRED SILVERSTONE, Assignee,
14 Chambers St., N. Y.

DORSETT, R. Clarence, to Thomas S. Ormiston..... 1

DANZIG, Simon, and another to M. H. Rindskopf, eight assignments... 8,375

FROEHLICH, Bellina, to J. C. Levi, as trustee..... 5,300

FELBEL, Edward, to Morris Brill.. 3,900

HAAG, Nellie, to Frederick Ross.... 200

HAAG, Joseph, executor, to same... 500

O'BRIEN, James, to E. C. Potter.. 2,000

OLYPHANT, Talbot, to F. B. Lord, executor..... 5,000

SULLIVAN, George H., guardian, to E. T. Tilford..... 1

SCHICK, Carl K., guardian, to Charles Greenfield, guardian..... 13

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to A. B. Kellogg..... 12,000

WEIL, Jonas, and another to William Weil and another..... 4,000

Lis Pendens.

WATER ST, 134; Southern National Bank against August Schacht, (notice of attachment.)

NORTHERN AV, Lot 4, 12th Ward; Benjamin Strong against Hattie K. Goodnow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

84TH ST, n s, 161.8 ft e of 2d Av, 20 ft front; Anna C. Stormer against Margaret Hogan, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 708 to 716; Pasquale Allieri and others against George Lynn, owner; Domenico Lordi, contractor..... $1,661

58TH ST and 5th Av, n e corner; Herter Brothers against L. & E. Weber, contractors; Alfred Zuker, owner..... 2,200

5TH AV, 89 to 93; P. & T. Larkin and Samuel Corn and others, owners and contractors..... 2,372

17TH ST, 133 East; Isaac Lewis against Chester F. Sparling, owner; C. F. Sparling & Co., contractors... 46

11TH ST, 140 ft w of Park Av, 152 ft front; John Dosso against Tillie Smith, owner; John J. McDonald, contractor..... 85

FORDHAM PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 25 ft front; Thomas Cahill against J. V. McMullan, owner; L. D. Carter, contractor..... 240

AGAINST AN EXTENSION OF TRACKS

Protests Made Before the Aldermanic Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen yesterday listened to property owners who wished to protest against extensions of street railways in several sections of the city.

The Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets crosstown road wants to extend its tracks down Thirteenth Avenue to the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Lawyer Page said the reason the road had not been in operation before was that it could not get to the ferry on the west side, although it connected with east side ferries. Lawyer Robinson, for the Metropolitan Traction Company, opposed the extension. He said the consent of the property owners had not been gained.

Counsel for property owners living along Perry and Charles Streets who object to the Metropolitan Traction Company extending tracks to connect the belt line and the Seventh Avenue line said that as passengers could be transferred from one road to another by the Central Crosstown Road, which stood ready to do so, it would be unnecessary to put tracks through residential streets.

President Hart of the Second Avenue Road, and also President of the Central Crosstown Road, said his road stood ready to transfer with the Seventh Avenue Road and the Belt Line Road, and that there would not be any necessity for putting the tracks through Charles and Perry Streets.

Lawyer Scribner for the Dry Dock Road objected to the application of the Metropolitan Traction Compatu to lay tracks through the College Place and Dey Street. Richard Dickson presented a petition against the extension, signed by merchants and truckmen, who claimed that the tracks would take up too much of the street. Lawyer Robinson said that the extension was wanted to carry people to the Cortlandt Street Ferry.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF STRAWBOARD

Deal Between the American and the Standard Companies.

CHICAGO, June 27.—The price of the American Strawboard Company's product has been advanced, the new tariff conforming as nearly as possible to that issued by the Standard Company, to be put into effect Aug. 1. The Standard, after that date, will handle the products of all the mills in the United States.

Prices for strawboard have been advanced about $12 a ton. The old average price netted the trust $15 a ton. The new prices are $32.50 a ton, which will net the company about $27 to $27.50 a ton, after deducting $5 a ton for freight charges. The new schedule having been received by all the sales agents, went into effect to-day. This brings to a successful culmination the efforts of President Thomas of the Strawboard Company and Vice President Swinarton.

The secret of the deal was kept so well that it was not known on the Stock Exchange, where prices were allowed to sag from 47¼ to 46½. Some knowing insiders took all the stock that was offered, getting about 600 shares.

TAMMANY'S FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION

Long Talks by Ex-Govs. Campbell and Waller.

Many sound-money speeches will be made at Tammany Hall at the annual Fourth of July celebration of the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order.

The "long talks" will be made by ex-Gov. James E. Campbell of Ohio, and ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, and the "short talks" by Congressman John Pendleton of West Virginia, Charles B. Howry of Mississippi, Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, Thomas A. E. Weadock of Michigan, John T. Dunn of New-Jersey, Solicitor General Holmes Conradi, Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo, State Senators Amasa J. Parker of Albany, and Jacob Rice of Kingston.

J. Lindsay Gordon will read the Declaration of Independence. Frederic R. Coudert was asked to deliver one of the long talks, but declined on the ground that he had an engagement out of the city that day.

White Caps in Massachusetts.

From The Providence Journal.

The White Caps appeared in Massachusetts two years ago,

DIPLOMAS FOR GRADUATES

Commencement Exercises in Many Grammar Schools.

REWARDS GIVEN TO GIRLS AND BOYS

Agnes Golden Burns Leads in the Normal College Entrance Examinations—The Prize Winners.

Commencement exercises were held yesterday morning in Grammar School No. 47, of which Miss Felicia A. Griffen is Principal. The girls of the graduating class were dressed in pretty white gowns, and carried bouquets presented by their friends.

Richard Van Cott, Chairman of the Board of School Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, presided. Lillie Klotz and Anna Kastenbein were presented with the Gerard medals by President Thomas Hunter of the Normal College.

The graduates who received their diplomas from Superintendent Jasper were:

Supplementary Class.—Freda Abrams, Pauline Bradley, Grace Northall Burnett, Genevieve Cary, Rose A. Frank, Dorothy C. Folser, Emille M. L. Follmer, Agnes Maud Gaine, Minnie Louise Hauck, Gertrude Hall, Edith May Hoole, Charlotte M. L. Jouffret, Lillie E. Klotz, Ella Krieger, Muriel Calton MacNabb, Jennie Murphy, Mary Noth, Ethel M. Nelson, Elizabeth Nykerk, Elizabeth L. O'Reilly, Jeanette Overbeck, Juanita Stephan, Minnie Schweikert, Marla E. Stemshorn, Maggie J. Sheridan, Mamie C. Tiencken, Fannie M. Underhill, and Ida M. Willets.

College Class.—Blanche E. Alcan, Agnes Golden Burns, Anna Evelyn Bartsch, Sadie Cohen, Louise Acton Corsa, Adele B. Calloway, Ellen J. Cropper, Conjetta May Collichio, Marie Eugene Hynes, Winifred A. Healy, Mary G. Hanly, Carrie Masters Jenks, Katrine Hvidt Jacobsen, Anna Kastenbein, Lillian Rose Mahony, Josephine McMahon, Anna M. Martin, Anna Teresa O'Neill, Margaret M. J. Rooney, Ruth Tompkins, and Ida Louise Wancked.

Juanita Stephan was the valedictorian. Agnes Golden Burns received the highest percentage in the examinations for entrance to the Normal College.

The graduates of Grammar School No. 70 held their commencement exercises in the schoolhouse at 207 East Seventy-fifth Street. The graduates were:

Isidor Ash, Joel Delmonte, Joseph Dempsey, William Fischer, Isaac Platto, Frank Arthur, Clarence Freeman, Henry Goldstein, Isidor Hahn, Harry Harris, Charles Hein, Isidore Hein, Milton Hecht, Joseph Hirschman, Samuel Hirschman, Ludwig Hug, Edward Johnson, Edward Kane, Max Landau, Martin Charleman, Henry McCan, Frank Meeker, Abraham Pachner, Matthew Rinaldo, William Scherick, Max Schlamjack, Walter Seckel, Sidney Solomon, Melville Untermeyer, Francis Von Wein, and Albert H. Wortman.

Joseph Hirschman was the salutatorian and Henry Goldstein the valedictorian.

The closing exercises at Grammar School No. 79 were held at 42 East First Street.

Jacob J. Wemmer received the Foster Gold Medal for excellence in manual training work. Prizes for proficiency in studies were awarded to Otto Glasberg, Henry Hirsch, Edward Isakowitz, Joseph Manisof, Aaron J. Pincus, Julian Siegel, Isaac Sarnoff, Solomon Weil, and Joseph Wolfenberg. Louis Simon was the valedictorian.

The following graduates received diplomas:

College Class.—George W. Bothe, John Felgenbaum, Herman Friedel, David Geiringer, Otto Glasberg, Joseph P. Gruenthal, Henry Isakowitz, Nathan Jacobs, Henry Kon, Samuel Kranowitzdell, David Klein, Charles Levine, Joseph Manisof, Walter De F. Nesbitt, Caspar Oberst, Isaac Pascal, John W. Perlili, Aaron Pincus, Samuel Rosen, Morris Rosenberg, William F. Schwalenberg, Julian Siegel, Isaac Sarnoff, Daniel Spitzer, Charles Jackel, Joseph L. Tewdler, Charles P. Vutz, Solomon Weil, Samuel Warshawsky, and Joseph Welnberger.

Commercial Class.—William Cohen, Otto Claussner, Joseph Dengler, Frank J. Eberhard, William C. Gruner, Charles Grossman, William Grossman, Albert Gottlieb, Morris Hirschberg, Charles Heyl, William Haug, Abraham Koplowitz, Aaron Laugel, Max Liefkowitz, Charles S. Lehman, Solomon Maners, Louis McKune, Isaac Moskowitz, Henry Neelson, Henry B. Roberts, Louis Simon, Gustave A. Sussling, Jacob J. Wenner, Philip Zitzmann, and John G. Steudle.

Hilda P. Fischer was the valedictorian at the commencement exercises yesterday at Grammar School No. 62, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and Courtlandt Avenue. Miss Fischer also received the Beale Tedal for the best work in general examinations.

Township Trustee Charles W. Dayton addressed the graduating class of Grammar School No. 39, in East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday. Philip Bromberg was the salutatorian and Harry L. De Vall the valedictorian.

The exercises in Grammar School No. 96, in West Eighty-first Street, yesterday. Trustee Louis M. Hornthal presented a portrait of George Washington on behalf of the Sons of the Revolution.

The following girls were graduated yesterday in Grammar School No. 10, in East Fourteenth Street:

Laura M. Leming, Isabelle V. Rosenthal, Dora L. Memaim, Greve V. Beekman, Ada V. Hanley, Laura Gernochowitz, Ellen O'Grady, Margaret Fisher, Harriet Cohen, Elizabeth M. Butler, Julia Gerding, Emma Klesins, Cecilia Buckert, Catherine Christiana, Helena B. Leeing, Margaret Schneider, Frances Zellermayer, and Philippine Hoerner.

When the commencement exercises in Grammar School No. 54, in West One Hundred and Fourth Street, were held yesterday, medals were presented to Edith Pilgble, Ethel Wood, Wynne B. Matveson, and Frederick C. Mumford for proficiency.

James J. Fougy was the valedictorian at the commencement exercises yesterday in Grammar School No. 40, in East Twenty-third Street.

The commencement exercises of Grammar School No. 59, at 228 East Fifty-seventh Street, of which Miss Mary C. McGuire is the Principal, were held on Wednesday. The exercises were of unusual interest, and were witnessed by a host of the relatives and friends of the pupils. Marguerite C. Devestre was the salutatorian and Esther Lion the valedictorian.

The graduates were:

College Class.—Rita Abeles, Violet Alsberg, Augusta Altheimer, Teresa Berman, Eva Brucksteiner, Henrietta Beyer, Celia Boroschek, Lilian Cahn, Harriet Castle, Anna Dunbar, Florence Elbe, Carrie Fowler, Henrietta Frank, Margaret Haren, Georgia Kelly, Eleanor Kostka, Harriet Kutnow, Esther Lion, Dora Markey, Augusta Miller, Clarice Parozzi, Dorothea Richel, Helen Sardy, Lucy Stewart, Katherine Sullivan, Laura Wager, Mary Ward, and Mary Warts.

Senior Class.—Marguerite Silvestre, Mary Kutcher, Frances Harney, Nina Bonfanti, Anna Flanagan, Hattie Simm, Mary Selmes, Ellen Molloy, Adelaide Homberger, Elsie Grosskopf, and Mary Russell.

The prize winners were:

Scholarship Medal—College class, Rita Abeles; junior class, Bridget Lyons.

For Excellence in German—Senior class, Adelaide Homberger; junior class, Julia Tape; Class C, Hattie Weeber.

Lambert Gold Medal—Esther Lion.

Prize Diploma—Marguerite Silvestre; Class D1, Hattie Helienberg; D2, Mollie Brown; E1, Jennie Pettit and Kate Walker; F2, Carrie Stransky.

The following boys of Grammar School No. 60 received diplomas on Wednesday:

College Class.—Nicholas Adan, George M. Alexander, Edgar S. Asch, George F. Bambach, Morse K. Cohen, Clarence T. Coley, Guernsey Curran, James E. Cowan, John B. Ferguson, Albert M. Freidberg, Leslie D. Graff, Wallace M. Hyma, Burke P. Jenkins, Bevan Jones, Louis G. Kaempfer, William D. Kayser, Austen T. Levy, Eugene Low, Lewis Mock, Ewen C. McIntyre, Mifton A. Rauh, Irving Rosenbaum, Edward C. Scheideen, Louis Sommer, Walter A. Sonneborn, Joseph W. Spencer, Jr., Herman J. Sperling, Roscoe C. Stevens, Julian W. Veit, Jerome J. Vogel, and Gilbert G. Wahl.

Business Class.—Albert G. Adams, Anson H. Bingham, William G. Brennan, J. Caesar Bulwinkle, Herbert N. Desmarets, Edward G. Hoffman, Julius Kahn, Herbert H. Munsey, Robert H. Pepper, Frederick R. Pratt, Sidney H. Rice, De Witt P. Rosenheim, Sidney K. Simon, Horace A. Springer, Albert J. Stern, Frederick R. White, and Charles S. Wood.

The graduates of Grammar School No. 85 who received diplomas on Wednesday were:

College Class.—Carrie Althause, Ada M. Bache, Anna Betzig, Hattie K. Baker, Edith M. Bixby, Jennie M. Byrnes, F. Jessamine Booth, Ida E. Block, Josie G. Conlon, Ethel Chamberlain, Helen Devanney, Ruby C. Dubois, Annie Mehler, Ma Belle L. Freeman, Elizabeth M. Filley, Alice Gabriel, Lillian E. Garrity, Maggie E. Hayes, Lucy I. Hengstler, Caroline V. Hicks, Corrie F. Jennie, Florence Katz, Katie G. Koster, Flora R. Lounsbury, Anna L. Lanzendoen, Anita F. R. Callaghan, Elizabeth Leggett, Blanche V. Leves, Ida M. Mead, Ray F. Mason, Ida M. Mather, Antoinette Nehrbas, Emma Nash, Lizzie V. O'Connell, Katherine A. O'Brien, Mildred I. Ryan, Olly B. Richardson, Matilda Siegel, Bessie E. Siegel, Edna B. Sharpe, Amy H. Smith, Nina A. A. Straat, Ethel M. Thain, M. Ella Titlar, Edna M. Wright, Helen I. Walker, Mabel A. Wheen, Hattie Well, Lulu Zetsche, Laura E. Zimmern, Thaddeus R. Bell, Edwin Brown, Ernest A. Brutsche, Robert M. Butler, Albert M. Childs, Conrad Eckhardt, Jr., Robert G. Froemmert, Bernard J. Garrity, James S. Grey, George J. Higgins, Philip H. Horr, Sigmund Kaliski, Clinton E. Lawrence, Harry W. Lawrence, Walter D. Maroney, George W. Marum, James F. McCormack, John R. McParlan, James F. Murphy, Henry M. Neugass, William F. O'Brien, P. Leroy Pelham, Joseph A. Polye, George V. Puckhafer, Allyn S. Rose, Charles P. Sweeny, Frederick P. Tombo, Michael E. Tynin, Frederick C. West, and Nicholas Witchen.

Commercial Class.—Jessie A. Brautigam, Matilda M. Butler, Maggie M. Casey, Emma K. Curtois, Kate E. Derieth, Florence Gibson, Louise A. Horr, Lillian E. Kohler, Mary A. McCarvill, Violet P. Miller, Emma Peters, Lulu A. Rossman, Annie M. Schmidt, Emma J. Volpp, George A. Doty, Arthur R. Ebel, Fred S. Henry, Hans P. Hunger, Thomas A. Kemp, Joseph F. McDonald, William McManus, Archie B. Morrison, Fred S. Poynton, Louis P. Riegel, Charles V. Schuit, and Andrew Veitch, Jr.

The Beal Medal for general excellence in the college course was awarded to James F. Murphy and the Honor Medal for excellence in the commercial class to Miss Lillian A. Kohler. Honorable mention was made of Florence Gibson and Archie B. Morrison of the commercial class, and of Lulu Zetsche, Helen Devanney, Thaddeus R. Bell, Kittie A. O'Brien, Ida E. Block, Nicholas Witchen, Nina A. A. Straat, George J. Puckhafer, and Albert M. Childs of the college class.

Mary F. G. Bell was the salutatorian, Wednesday, at Grammar School No. 93 and Lillian F. K. Anstle the valedictorian. The graduates were:

Lillian F. K. Anstle, Mabel J. Atwood, Mary F. G. Bell, Willa H. Bradford, Elizabeth E. L own, Bessie Coe, Julia V. Curley, Anna H. Dougherty, Ethel E. Dunlap, Rose Fellman, Laura H. Fischer, Elizabeth F. Gallagher, Charlotte Geddis, Clemence L. Graff, Caroline E. Guthell, Jane W. Hall, Elizabeth G. Holmes, Viola Howard, Rhoda F. Kane, Grace M. Krause, Alice Lange, Neva V. Lary, Minnie L. Levers, Florence E. Maguire, Adelaide Maycock, Eleanor MacMillen, Edna P. Okte, Annie R. Ostrander Helen Pritchard, Sadie A. Rickey, Henrietta Roberts, Gertrude Rogers, Elsie M. Rosenberg, Ernestine Rosenwater, Tillie A. Saunders, Mildred V. Schatman, Bertha H. Schwartz, Sadie Scommodan, Maude M. Skinner, Edith T. Stewart, Albion A. Sypher, Elizabeth W. Tobey, Edna E. Townsend, Matilda I. Ward, and Corinne Williamson.

Medals were presented as follows: For the best examination for admission to college, Lillian F. K. Anstle; Callahan Medal, to Mary F. G. Bell; Instructors' Medal, to Elizabeth W. Tobey.

The salutatorian at Grammar School No. 83 was Benjamin J. Greehood, and the valedictorian was August Gross. In the college class there were thirty-two graduates, and in the commercial class two graduates.

TWO BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

Public Schools 76 and 45 Have Their Annual Commencements.

The annual commencement exercises of Public School No. 76, Wyona Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, were held yesterday morning. The following are the graduates:

Lawrence C. Bunce, Le Doyt Clayton, Allen Cobb, Walter Cobb, Wesley A. Cummings, Jeremiah M. Doran, Frederick W. Gardener, William H. Hill, Edward W. Lauer, Philip H. Leffert, Louis A. Ling, Charles Panoff, William R. Rust, Edwin A. Shutzinger, F. Howard Smith, Albert Van Keuren, Richard Van Wicklen, Charles A. Werner, David L. Young, John William Zellner, Jessie G. Arnold, Florence E. Ball, Constance H. Bothner, Mabel L. Davis, Jeannette Fieseler, Pauline Greenberg, Edith M. Gregg, Henriette M. Hicks, Daisy Huttenlocker, Agatha A. Ladden, Helen Leifert, Elizabeth Leighton, Adeline L. Logeman, Marion H. Losee, Mary McKee, May Merrick, Jessie W. Miller, Mary O'Brien, Susan C. Phillips, Alice M. Powell, Elizabeth C. Renter, Mabel L. Rhodes, Leah C. Robinson, Elsa C. Rochow, Maggie C. Russell, Daisy E. Van Wicklen, Marie A. Vossler, Loretta M. Wessmiller, Barnette L. Wilkens, and Adelaide Woolsey.

The graduating exercises of Public School, No. 45, Lafayette Avenue near Classon Avenue, were also held yesterday. The graduates were:

John Bishoff, Frederick William Brecht, Frederick Cappell, Joseph Alquvin Carlin, John James Clapp, Frank Culliford, Joseph Henry Gallagher, Edward Lord King, Charles Thomas Leslie, Joseph Lomax, Charles Martin Priggen, Edward Joseph Reilly, Edward Barrymore Roberts, Elroy Thomas Scott, Charles Edward Woram, Edith Phelps, Lola Reed, Zoe Celeste Shannon, Josephine Smythe, Florence Eleanor Wackenhuth, Florence Ethel Armfield, Annie May Bell, Rose Annie Bellew, Flora Bruson, Annie Caroline Brown, Lillie Evangeline Burch, Mary Agnes Dowley, Frances Louise Doubleday, Florence Evans, Flora Greve, Jessie Haig Halliday, Mary Barrett Hayden, Dora Charlotte Hoffmeister, Jessie Jeffrey, Mary Josephine Kevlin, Lulu Maud Kirkland, Matilda Henrietta Luckenbach, Josephine Catharine McGinty, Edith May Middleton, Alice Gertrude Olwell, Emma Rahe, Annie Schofield, Lillie Ellen Smith, Anna Wackerer, Lillian Elizabeth Warner, and Annie Wise.

Many relatives and friends of the graduates were present at the exercises.

APPEAL TO FRIENDS OF IRELAND

The National Federation Calls a Meeting to Discuss the Political Situation in Great Britain.

Since the resignation of the Liberal Ministry in Great Britain the Executive Committee of the Irish National Federation of America has held several meetings to discuss the political situation in England and Ireland.

A public meeting has been called for Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Cooper Union. Speeches will be made by J. J. Delany, Major John Byrne, and other prominent friends of the Irish home rule movement.

In response to an urgent appeal from the Irish National Party, President Thomas Addis Emmet and other officers of the Federation have issued an appeal, in which they say:

The Liberal Ministry has resigned. Ireland is once more to face the authors of the policy of coercion and landlord rule. The long pending dissolution of the British Parliament will follow quickly. From the hour when the House of Lords rejected the Home Rule Bill it was inevitable. Good faith to the Liberal constituencies demanded that the Liberal Ministry should not resign without an effort to pass the other reformatory measures embodied in the Newcastle programme.

The Irish party have kept faith in letter and spirit under very trying circumstances with the Liberal Party and performed their share of the compact, viz.: "Mutual support in the passage of reformatory measures for Great Britain and Ireland; home rule to have first place." Pending dissolution the Irish party obtained a commission on the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland, whose report establishes the injustice of past relations and will save Ireland millions of revenue in the future. The report of the Land Commission establishes beyond question the landlord robberies of the past and confirms that the tenant the absolute ownership of all improvements made since 1850. They have also effected the release of a large number of the Irish political prisoners.

In spite of the strife and heated partisanship witnessed at the last general election has been largely allayed by the pacific, prudent, and intelligent appeals of the Irish Party to the people. The Unionists of the North have come to see that a common interest demands a common protection from the rapacity of the landlords and large meetings composed entirely of former political opponents have indorsed the Irish Party. Thus has the political atmosphere been cleared and the Irish cause strengthened in the interim between the rejection of the Home Rule bill and dissolution.

The appeal closes with an urgent request for funds to aid in the home rule cause. Contributions can be sent to Joseph P. Ryan, Secretary of the Irish National Federation of America, Room 26 Cooper Union.

BORROWED MONEY TO TAP THE WIRES

The Lender Recognized the Men as Swindlers and Had Them Arrested.

William Murray and Frederick Baine, alias Smyth, both telegraph operators, while at the Providence race course some time ago, it is alleged, swindled Louis Darmstadt, a junkman, of 12 Water Street, out of $300.

Darmstadt was much surprised last Wednesday to see the men walk into his store, and still more surprised when they asked him for $100.

"You see," he quotes them as saying, "$100 will buy all the apparatus necessary for the tapping of the telegraph wires that run over your house—then we can beat the races at all the near-by tracks."

Darmstadt told the men to call yesterday for an answer, and when they did he gave them $100 in marked bills. Then he told the police of the plan and the men were arrested.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday the men were held in $2,500 each for examination to-morrow.

Compliment Pays for Accusation.

Col. Grant presided at the police trials yesterday and heard evidence in sixty-nine cases. In many of them he gave decisions very promptly.

Acting Capt. Steinkamp of the East Fifty-first Street station arraigned Patrolman Ttomas H. Doyle for discharging his revolver in violation of Rule 190. Doyle is the officer who, on June 14, shot Michael Callaghan, a thief, whom he was arresting for robbery. The charge was made under the rules.

Doyle told how he shot Callaghan, who was trying to escape. After hearing his story Commissioner Grant said: "Officer, I compliment and commend you for your bravery. I shall personally use all my efforts to secure your promotion."

Stopping at Manhattan Beach.

Among the well-known people sojourning at the Manhattan Beach Hotel this week is a legislative party from Albany—the Committee on Cities, which includes Garrett J. Benson, Sergeant at Arms; Frank D. Pavey and Samuel J. Foley of New-York, J. L. Whittel of Buffalo, M. L. Driscoll of Rochester, James Keenholts of Albany, and G. H. Thompson of Middletown. The committee will spend several days investigating certain of Brooklyn's municipal affairs, and its evenings are devoted to amusement relaxations, swept by ocean breezes. Its legislative dignity unbent before the whimsical frolic of Rice's "1492" last night, and an investigation of the Circus Carnival will be made to-night.

BISHOP POTTER AT UNION

He Addresses the Graduating Class on Commencement Day.

CLOSE OF THE CENTENNIAL SERVICES

Honorary Degrees Conferred and Prizes Awarded by the Faculty to the Deserving Students.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., June 27.—This is the regular Commencement Day proper and the closing day of the Union College commencement ceremonies. At 9:30 o'clock the graduating class, attired in robes and "mortar-board" caps, with college functionaries, Trustees, alumni, and guests, marched to music from the college campus to the First Presbyterian Church.

After brief religious services, the class orations were delivered. The valedictorian was Rockwell H. Potter of Glenville, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. Eliphalet Nott Potter, President of Hobart College and ex-President of Union, introduced the honorary Chancellor and centennial orator, Bishop Henry C. Potter of New-York.

The orator began by recalling the scene at the semi-centennial celebration of Union College, fifty years ago. He quoted from the oration then made by the then Prof. Alonzo Potter of Union, who was afterward Bishop of Pennsylvania, who on that occasion foresaw the fuller accomplishment of Union's work at this, the end of its first century, and, speaking of the then graduating class, said:

"With bended form and silvered locks, they come up again at the expiration of another fifty years, to the great centennial jubilee; and we mingle with them as they join the throngs which shall then crowd these portals and pour along these streets."

Bishop Potter reviewed collegiate life and aims and expenses a hundred years ago, and how it stood related to the primitive and formative conditions of the new Republic. In this he made chief reference to Union College and its founders. He mentioned the changes that have succeeded in those conditions, and spoke of both the popular and the learned estimates of collegiate education at the present time. The Bishop closed with an expression of the same hope his predecessor of fifty years ago to-day uttered, that Union College may remain the abode of religious toleration, as she has been from the first.

The following honorary degrees were conferred.

P. H. D.—William McDonald, Professor of History and Sociology in Bowdoin College; Charles E. Richardson, Professor of English in Dartmouth College; Benjamin H. Ripton, Dean of Union College.

L. H. D.—Oren Root, Professor of Mathematics in Hamilton College.

D. D.—The Rev. Frederick Z. Rooker, the Rev. Augustus W. Cowles, the Rev. John W. Nott, and the Rev. James H. Robinson.

LL. D.—George Herbert Palmer, Professor of Ethics in Harvard College; Prof. Henry Parks Wright, Yale; John Wesley Jeffrey, Professor of Ancient Languages in Williams; Anson D. Morse, Professor of History in Amherst; William G. Hale, Professor of Latin in Chicago University; John Van Randolph Tucker of Washington and Lee University; J. Rufus Tyron, M. D., Surgeon General of the United States Navy.

The following prizes were awarded:

Warner Prize—Rockwell H. Potter; Indham Essay Prize—Harvey Clements; Allen Essay Prizes—John N. V. Vedder, Harmon Spencer, Albert S. Cox; Clark Essay Prizes—George W. Dann and Howard Craver; Junior and Sophomore Prizes—George W. Dann first, D. Howard Craver second, Howard Furbeck 3rst, Ira Hotaghling second; Engineering Thesis Prize—Frederick Eames, Calpin Payne, Edward Shaffers, Gilbert A. Harroun Prize—John N. V. Vedder; Blatchford Oratorical Prizes—John N. V. Vedder first, Rockwell H. Potter second.

In recognition of her distinguished service in the cause of the higher education of women, Union College, to-day, at the centennial commencement, conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws upon Alice Freeman Palmer, formerly President of Wellesley College, and more recently Dean of Graduate Women in the University of Chicago.

PHI BETA KAPPA AT HARVARD.

Alpha Chapter of Massachusetts Elects J. C. Carter President.

BOSTON, June 27.—The Alpha Chapter of Massachusetts Phi Beta Kappa held its annual meeting at Harvard College to-day. There was a large attendance. The election of officers resulted: President—J. C. Carter, '50, New-York; Vice President—Roger Walcott, '70; Secretary—W. C. Lane, '81, Cambridge. The old standing committee was re-elected.

These were elected honorary members: Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., M. A., (Oxford,) 1883; LL. D., (Edinburgh and Dublin;) Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence, Oxford, L. D. Brandeis, LL. B., 1877; A. M., (honorary,) 1883; Fellow of American Academy. A. V. G. Allen, A. B., (Kenyon,) 1862; D. D., (Kenyon,) 1878, (Harvard,) 1886; Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Episcopal Theological Seminary, Cambridge. C. H. Moore, A. M., (honorary,) 1890; Assistant Professor of Design in the Fine Arts.

After the business meeting, the procession marched to Sanders Theatre, where the public exercises of the society were held. President J. C. Carter introduced the orator, John Fiske, LL. D. Mr. Fiske spoke on some phases of evolution.

The poem was read by Prof. G. L. Kittredge.

At the conclusion of the exercises the annual dinner was served.

TRINITY COMMENCEMENT CLOSED

Valuable Prizes Awarded for Scholarship—The Alumni Dinner.

HARTFORD, June 27.—The sixty-ninth Commencement Day exercises of Trinity College were held at Proctor's Opera House this morning, in the presence of a fashionable audience, the Faculty, and a large gathering of alumni and Episcopal ministers. The degrees in course were conferred by President George Williamson Smith, who also made announcement of the prizes recently awarded, including the Holland Scholarships for the next academic year. Three scholarships, of the value of about $600 each, were offered to the students attaining the highest stand for the year just passed in the junior, sophomore, and freshman classes, respectively. The award in the class of '96 was to Charles Hubbell Street of Huntington, N. Y.; in the class of '97 to Hermann Von Woehlinger Schultz of Utica, N. Y., and in the class of '98 to Albert Horey Sturtevant of Hartford.

The alumni dinner was attended by about 100 persons. It concluded the exercises of Commencement Week.

Degrees at Virginia Institute.

LEXINGTON, Va., June 27.—The fifty-sixth commencement exercises of the Virginia Military Institute were held this morning. L. R. Gigulllat of Georgia delivered the valedictory address. A. J. Vaughan of Richmond, Va., carried off the Jackson-Hope Medal, being the first-stand man in his class, and C. J. Moore of Virginia the second Jackson-Hope Medal, being second-stand man. The first five who received diplomas as distinguished graduates were: A. J. Vaughan, Virginia; C. J. Moore, Virginia; E. A. Hickman, Missouri; L. R. Gigulliat, Georgia, and J. C. Gregory, Virginia.

The degree of B. S. was conferred upon A. J. Vaughan in the engineering department and C. J. Moore in the chemistry department.

Distinguished Guests at Holy Cross.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 27.—The fifty-second anniversary commencement exercises of Holy Cross College were held to-day. Among the many distinguished guests were Gov. Greenhalge, with Adjt. Gen. Dalton and Col. Fred H. Wellington of his staff, and the Right Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, Bishop of Springfield. There was a large representation of the clergy. Mayor Marsh and a number of members of the City Government were present.

The Rev. Edward A. McGurk, S. J., President of the college, was stricken with paralysis this morning during the commencement exercises, and is now in a very critical condition.

Dartmouth's Admission Standard.

HANOVER, N. H., June 27.—The Dartmouth College Trustees to-day voted to raise the standard for admission to the Medical School. The choice of the alumni of Major F. D. Redington, '61, of Chicago, as Trustee, to succeed Charles W. Spaulding, '63, of Chicago, whose term has expired, was approved.

Bates Commencement Closed.

LEWISTON, Me., June 27.—The graduating exercises of Bates College were held today. The class numbered thirty-one. The commencement dinner was held this afternoon, and the President's reception this evening closed the exercises.

Fifty Degrees at Bowdoin.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 27.—The graduating exercises of the class of '95 of Bowdoin College were held to-day. Degrees were conferred upon fifty candidates.

AN ANSWER FROM COL. WARING

What He Says of the Expenditure of Funds in His Department.

Col. Waring, Commissioner of Street Cleaning, sent out this communication yesterday:

I have received many injunctions not to write any more letters for the papers. I have thus far obeyed these injunctions. I do not deem it advisable, however, to allow the tortuous suggestions of Controller Fitch's statement to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, June 25, 1895, to pass without notice.

He has studiously evaded literal falsehood in his entire composition, but he has loaded it with unfair and misleading suggestions. He parades a provision of law prohibiting the exceeding of the annual appropriation by any head of a department as though this might have some application to my case. There has never for a moment been the least idea on my part nor the least possibility that my annual appropriations would have been exceeded, and I here refer to my early announcement to that effect.

I gave notice that I must stop keeping the streets clean according to the present standard while I still had ample funds with which to keep them clean till the end of the year, according to the standard heretofore followed.

The "credit of the City of New-York" has at no time been imperiled by any act or probable act or possible act of mine. The implication covered in the following statement: "Since the enactment of these laws no city department has until now undertaken to exceed its legal annual appropriation," is absolutely false. The implication in this statement "if one city department can spend more than half its appropriation in four months" is also false. This is shown by the fact that at the end of four months I had expended $655,364 and had left $1,389,396, being $173,704 per month for the remaining eight months of the year.

This was the actual situation, and it cannot be juggled away by confusing the record with items concerning which no deficiency is possible.

GEORGE E. WARING, JR.

Sojourners at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 27.—Recent arrivals at the Hotel Brunswick, Asbury Park, are Mr. Hubbell, R. Fitzjerald, W. Murry, Miss Neelson, D. Neelson, A. L. Brown, E. M. Van Buren and wife, J. M. McMullen and wife, Harry Hardesty, Miss Gordon, G. W. H. Burford, W. W. Johnson, F. H. Gaylord, Miss B. Gaylord, and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Hicks of New-York; Morton Castor, E. S. Rieley, G. J. Carr, Jules Junker, Charles W. Strem and wife, Paul M. Elsasser and wife, Miss Elsasser, Miss Walton, J. M. Peters, Miss Peters, Miss Rowland, C. A. Fisher, M. Busch, A. G. Curtis, W. W. Apsley, E. B. Holman of Philadelphia.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 29 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Suldal, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 6 AM for La Plata Countries, per steamship Bellaura, via Montevideo and Buenos Ayres; at 6:30 AM for Germany direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems"); at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Campania"); at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome"); at 10 AM for St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Tjomo; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon must be directed "per Alene"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam"); at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, also Demerara and Paramariibo, via Trinidad, per steamship Gulf of Akaba.

SUNDAY.—At 7:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama"); at 8:30 AM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Sikh, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to July 7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 and up to July 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 19 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 8 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

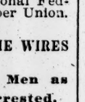
Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 21, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

FOURTH OF JULY WEEK



VACATION.

Spend It on the Sea.

YOU CAN LEAVE NEW-YORK

SATURDAY, 4 P. M. TUESDAY, 3 P. M.
MONDAY, 3 P. M. WEDNESDAY, 3 P. M.
THURSDAY, 3 P. M.

Making round trip in same ship, or stop at Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Richmond, Washington, &c., &c.

Trip can be made in three, four, five, or six days, as preferred. Excursion tickets, including meals and stateroom berth, $13 and $14, or, including Hotel expenses of three-day trip, $16 and $17.

SEND FOR FULL PARTICULARS.

Old Dominion S. S. Company,
PIER 26, NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres. and Traffic Manager.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Je.29, 10 A.M. | Etruria, July 20, 8 P.M.
Umbria, July 6, 8 P.M. | Campania, J'y 27, 9:30 A.M
Lucania, J'y 18, 9:30 AM | Aurania, Aug. 3, 8 P.M.
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, A.M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe, very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY
From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A.M.
Saloon, $80 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.
Ethiopia, July 6, 8 P.M. | Anchoria, Jul. 27, 10 A.M.
Furnessia, July 13, 10AM | Ethiopia, Aug. 10, 8 A.M.
Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

A CHARMING, COOL SEA VOYAGE TO THE NORTH.
HALIFAX, ST. JOHN'S
PILLEYS ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.
Steamship PORTIA, June 22, July 10 and 27, Aug. 14 and 31.
Steamship SILVIA, July 17, Aug. 17.
For rates, &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD,
9 STONE ST., NEW-YORK.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II....	July 20, 9 A. M.	.....	Genoa
Werra.....	Aug. 3, 9 A. M.	...	Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...	Aug. 24, 9 A. M.	...	Naples, Genoa
Werra.....	Sept. 7, 10 A. M.	...	Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II....	Sept. 28, noon.	.....	Genoa
Werra.....	Oct. 12, 10 A. M.	.....	Geno